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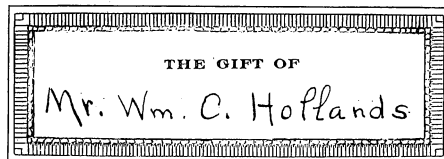
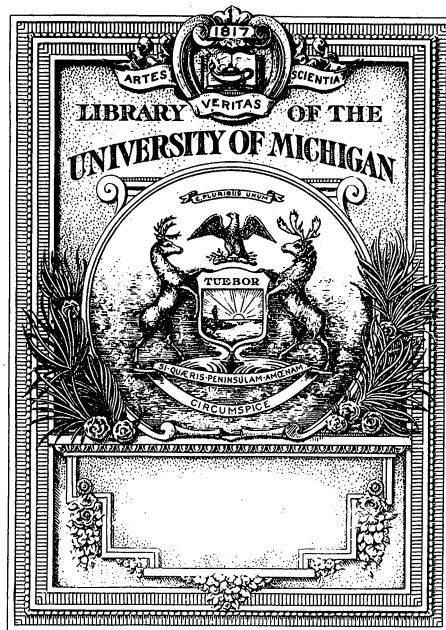
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William Sewall Gardner





PROCEEDINGS

of the



BAND
NCAMPMENT



riennial Session



BALTIMORE MARYLAND

September 19th to 23d, 1871.

Sir J. Q. A. FELLOWS, New Orleans, La.,
M. E. GRAND MASTER.

Sir THEODORE S. PARVIN, Iowa City, Iowa,
V. E. GRAND RECORDER.

JOURNAL
OF
PROCEEDINGS.

Gift
Mr. Wm C. Hollander
9-8-1920

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PREFACE.

Under the maxim that "circumstances alter cases," *we* are not only justified, but impelled into the unusual course of presenting an introduction to these Proceedings.

The long and mortifying delay in their appearance has arisen from the following causes: No less than fourteen of the most important and valuable papers of the session (including the financial reports of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Recorder) were not delivered to the present Grand Recorder at Baltimore. The first was received in duplicate from Sir Knight Simons on the 4th of December, and the second from Sir Knight Caldwell on the 11th of November; and eleven others of the missing papers were received from Companion C. G. Fox, General Grand Secretary of the General Grand Chapter, on the 6th of December,—nearly three months after the close of the session,—having been received by him from Cincinnati. The manuscript of the whole journal was delivered to the printers on the 6th of the January following. The work has proved much larger than had been anticipated, and the journal had to be re-written throughout, and the printers (where the greatest delay occurred) *allege* that the stereotyping greatly retarded their work.

The Constitution, Article First, Sec. V., Div. 5 (7), makes it the duty of the Grand Recorder to "open and keep a Book of Templar Masonry." The past and present Grand Master ordered the publication of such with the Proceedings, but, to the surprise of the present Grand Recorder, no such book, nor any of the matters referred to in the report of the Past Grand Recorder, designated by the notes on pages 158, 159, 160, have to this day come into his custody, and he has had all this work to do *de novo*. To this end, it became necessary to obtain the printed proceedings of the various Grand Commanderies, a labor which required five months service, and the writing of over three hundred letters and the forwarding of as many printed circulars—a labor which could better have been accomplished ten years ago in as many days, and with

greater success, as the lapse of time has rendered it impossible to obtain many of those of the earlier years.

In this connection, the Grand Recorder would tender his special thanks to Sir Knights Josiah H. Drummond, of Maine; W. W. Storey and L. E. Hunt, of Connecticut; Gustavus Sontag, of Louisisna; Benjamin Potts, of Texas, and J. R. McDaniel, of Virginia, without whose extra efforts his labors in this behalf would have resulted in a great failure. His experience leads him to classify the Grand Recorders as follows: The first, or about one-sixth, did not even answer his letters; the second, or four-sixths, replied courteously, forwarding such as they had in their offices, or stating that they had none of the documents desired; while the last sixth made the most strenuous efforts to obtain them for him, and to them he tenders his hearty thanks.

Not wishing to further delay the issue of the Proceedings, we distribute them without the Book of Templar Masonry, which is all ready for the press, and will be issued at an early day.

We have been repeatedly urged by those high in position in the Grand Encampment and Grand Commanderies to use the final "s" in the title (thus) "Knights Templars." In order to ascertain whether we would be justified in so doing, we carefully examined the original records, and with the following result: The title prior to the Hartford session, in 1856, was Knights Templars. At that session, and in that year, a new Constitution was adopted, and in the original draft of the instrument, the original record thereof, and the printed Proceedings, the terminal "s" is *omitted*, and the title "Knights Templar" used from that date to the present. Wherefore we concluded that Knights Templar without the "s" was as much a part of the Constitution, at present and since 1856 in force, as that of "Grand Encampment" without the *General*, or Grand Commanderies, instead of "Grand Encampments," as the title of the State Grand Bodies. In reference to this last change, the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island appealed to Grand Master Gardner for permission to retain their former title or name, to which he replied: "It is difficult for me to see where the power is conferred upon the Grand Master, in the Constitution or elsewhere, to set aside the Constitution of the Grand Encampment, and of his own pleasure determine that," &c., &c. If the Grand Master has no such power, clearly the Grand Recorder (not an executive but recording officer) has no such power, and we have obediently conformed to the "higher law," as we find it.

We have therefore dropped the final s from all the papers, even the Grand Master's Address, so as to preserve uniformity in this respect.

The commissions issued by Grand Master Gardner to the Grand Prelate and Grand Captain of the Guard read for "*three years*," and the change in the *printed* copy was made by ourself, so as to conform to the Constitution as amended.

In the preparation of these Proceedings, we have been governed by no precedent other than that of making a record of all things proper to be printed as constituting a Journal of the Proceedings of the Week's Conclave at Baltimore.

The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar for the United States is no longer a child in swaddling clothes. To the "*General Grand Encampment*" of 1856, when the present Constitution was adopted by its ten constituent Grand Encampments, has succeeded the Grand Encampment of 1871, with its twenty-seven constituent Grand Commanderies. Then there were thirty-four representatives in council; now, one hundred and forty-four. The ninety Subordinate Commanderies, with the three thousand members, of that day, have been succeeded by five hundred and fifty Subordinate Commanderies, enrolling a membership of twenty-nine thousand at the last meeting. At Hartford no escort accompanied the Grand Body to its Asylum, while the delegates who came up to our solemn feasts at Baltimore were escorted by twenty Grand and seventy-six Subordinate Commanderies, with their five thousand brave Knights, fully uniformed, with banners and music (see page 191). From the farthest borders of our common and united country, did these pilgrims come to do homage at the shrine of Templarism. And to do justice to all these, to the occasion, and to themselves, did the Grand Commandery of Maryland and her Subordinates of Baltimore successfully exert themselves, aided by the generous citizens of the Monumental City.

Under these circumstances, and with these surroundings, have we felt ourselves imperatively called upon to make and present to the Sir Knights of the Grand Encampment and the Grand and Subordinate Commanderies a suitable record of the "*Incidents of the Week*." In order to add still further value and interest to the work, we have secured portraits of four of the most recent Past Grand Masters of the Order, accompanied by biographical sketches written by eminent Sir Knights competent to the task. The Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island *generously* contributed, at our request, the

portrait of Past Grand Master Gardner; as did that of Wisconsin of Past Grand Master Palmer. The portrait of Past Grand Master French was furnished by Washington and Columbia Commanderies, of Washington City. Being unable to obtain one of Past Grand Master Hubbard from any other source, Grand Master Fellows ordered it, to complete the series of Grand Masters dating back to the time when Templarism assumed a vital form in the masonic system of the country.

A new edition of the Constitution being required and ordered, the Grand Recorder has spared no pains to make it worthy of the body whose supreme law it is, and it is issued with the Proceedings, for convenience of access and reference.

IOWA CITY, August 20, 1872.

T. S. PARVIN,
Grand Recorder.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Grand Encampment of Knights Templar
FOR THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

EIGHTEENTH TRIENNIAL SESSION,
Baltimore, Maryland, Sept. 19, A. D. 1871, A. O. 753.



At the appointed hour the officers of the Grand Encampment, being convened at headquarters, at Barnum's Hotel, were escorted by the Grand Commandery of Maryland and visiting Commanderies, under the command of Sir Charles H. Mann, Right Eminent Grand Commander of Maryland, over the route designated, to the Masonic Temple, under the following —

ORDER NO. 2.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT EMINENT GRAND COMMANDER OF MARYLAND, }
BARNUM'S HOTEL, September 18, 1871. }

The Grand Commandery of Maryland and subordinates of this jurisdiction will assemble in full dress uniform, on this (Tuesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, on Charles street, right resting on Saratoga, to escort the officers and members of the Grand Encampment Knights Templar for the United

States to the Asylum. Visiting Commanderies wishing to join the escort will report to the Grand Captain General, at these Headquarters, previous to 8 A. M. Order of procession. Grand Commandery of Maryland; Crusade Commandery, No. 5; Monumental Commandery, No. 3; Baltimore Commandery, No. 2; Maryland Commandery, No. 1. Visiting Commanderies will be assigned posts on arrival on the ground. Route: Charles street to Fayette street, to Headquarters Grand Encampment, Barnum's Hotel; thence to Baltimore street, to Howard, to Saratoga, to Charles, to the Masonic Temple, where the line will be halted, and the members of the Grand Encampment escorted by the officers of the Grand Commandery of Maryland to the Asylum, where they will be formally welcomed by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Maryland.

By order.

C. H. MANN, *Grand Commander.*

E. T. SCHULTZ, *Grand Captain General.*

The escorting Commanderies halted, opened ranks, and, about ten minutes before eleven o'clock, the officers and members of the Grand Encampment of the United States entered the hall of the Masonic Temple, escorted by Sir Charles H. Mann, Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Maryland. The officers of the Grand Encampment of the United States took seats upon the stand, and in a few moments the seats in the body of the hall were occupied by the Knights of the different Commanderies. Vass & Chayff's Light Guard Band, of Chicago, took position in the gallery. Sir Charles H. Mann, as soon as the audience was seated, directed the doors to be closed, to prevent confusion, and the band played an opening march.

WELCOME TO THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT AND SIR KNIGHTS.

Immediately afterwards, Brother John H. B. Latrobe, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Maryland, rose from his seat and addressed Sir

William Sewall Gardner, Grand Master of Templars for the United States, and officers and members of the delegations of the Grand Commanderies, as follows: —

ADDRESS OF GRAND MASTER LATROBE.

MOST EMINENT GRAND MASTER, SIR KNIGHTS, AND BROTHERS: — In the name of the Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of Maryland, I bid you welcome to the state. As Grand Master of the Masons here, I place our Temple at your disposal. If, large as it is, it is yet too small for a tithe of your vast company, it may, nevertheless, serve you for legislative purposes, and otherwise be useful. But as to our welcome, Most Eminent, it is very different. This corresponds with the very largest enumeration of our visitors — embraces all, and is as cordial as affection and respect can make it.

Not myself a member of your order, I still know that to become a Templar one must first be a Mason; and in executing the office with which I have now been honored, I feel that I am greeting Masons not less than Templars with words of kindness and regard.

But while, in both relations, I thus welcome you to Maryland and its chief city and commercial center, your great numbers give to the occasion an interest that is almost national in its character. If not, by special appointment, for other than masonic purposes, you still, in fact, represent our whole, and, now, our common country.

The manufactories of New England — the furnaces of Pennsylvania — the cotton fields of the South — the industry of the West — the mines of California — are here in conclave. With no political purpose to advance, these thousands on thousands — though they meddle not with tariffs or imposts, or deal with other duties than those that man owes to his God, to his fellow-beings, and to himself — will exert an influence for good extending far beyond the limits of Lodges or Commanderies, and co-extensive with the Union.

If the asperities of warfare have not yet all been removed, this meeting will aid in effacing them. If, ignorant of each other in the past, we have ever failed in that forbearance which even the most intimate intercourse demands, we learn now a lesson in this first of virtues. If prejudice has heretofore localized and limited our friendships, it will disappear upon the better acquaintance that this gathering will promote; and I am very sure, Most

Eminent, that, before we shall have separated, the North, the South, the East, and the West will have joined hands here on the soil of Maryland in the bonds of a fellowship as warm as it will be enduring and patriotic.

Whether, then, Most Eminent, as Templars, as Masons, or as fellow-citizens, the Grand Master of Masons in Maryland takes especial pride in saying, "Welcome, thrice welcome, Knights Templar of the Union."

The band then played a stirring air, after which Sir William Sewall Gardner, Most Eminent Grand Master of Templars for the United States, responded as follows:—

RESPONSE OF GRAND MASTER GARDNER.

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER OF MASONRY IN MARYLAND:—Your warm and fraternal greeting is most gratefully received by the Grand Encampment of the United States and by the Knights Templar of the Union, assembled in your city.

As Templars, we recognize the institution of Ancient Craft Masons as the foundation stone upon which we have erected our Christian Temple. If this foundation is insecure or uncertain, or if it should be withdrawn from beneath the structure, the Temple of Knighthood, which now safely and securely rests upon it, would topple over and be buried in a general ruin.

Your words of welcome cheer us. They show the deep sympathy which exists, and which, it is claimed, has existed for centuries, between the great fraternity of Freemasons and the Order which we represent.

We have come up here from all the states, from the district, and from the territories, not only as Knights of our illustrious order, but as citizens of the republic, having a common interest in the perpetuity of our institutions of government, and in the preservation of a Union which we trust will be perpetual.

Our organization is national; our gathering is a national meeting, and the feeling of friendship and affection which binds us together is national in its sentiment.

Although we are taught not to vex the harmony of our masonic assemblies by the discussion of religious or political questions, we are also taught to be true to the government of the country in which we reside. Thus we recognize the government under which we live, and we take pride and

pleasure in supporting the flag and keeping step to the music of the Union.

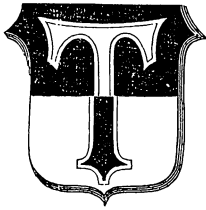
And now, Most Worshipful Sir, let us trust that this national meeting of Templars, brethren, and citizens from all sections of this vast country, may contribute to the most beneficial results, not only to the order of Templars and to the institution of Freemasonry, but to the nation under whose protecting flag we all live and prosper.

At the conclusion of Sir William Sewall Gardner's address, the band played "Hail Columbia," the Knights all rising to their feet.

The Grand Officers and delegations then proceeded to their Asylum, to open the Eighteenth Tri-ennial Session of the Grand Encampment.

First Day --- Morning Session.

TUESDAY, September 19th, A. D. 1871.



THE Tri-ennial Session of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar for the United States of America assembled at the Asylum, in Masonic Temple, in the city of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, on Tuesday, the 19th day of September, A. D. 1871, A. O. 753, at 11 o'clock A. M. ; in compliance with the following

SUMMONS.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR }
FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. }

SIR WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, MOST EMINENT GRAND MASTER :

To all our Grand Officers, Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Grand Generalissimos, and Past Grand Captains-General of our Grand Encampment ; to the Grand Commanders, Past Grand Commanders, Grand Generalissimos, and Grand Captains-General of our State Grand Commanderies ; to the Commanders, Generalissimos, and Captains-General of Commanderies holding Charters immediately from our Grand Encampment —

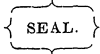
GREETING : —

WHEREAS, At a stated meeting of the Grand Encampment, held at St. Louis, in the state of Missouri, on Tuesday, the 15th of September, A. D. 1868, the " Standing Committee to designate the place of the next Tri-ennial Meeting," designated the city of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, and the third Tuesday in September, A. D. 1871, as the time and place for the next Tri-ennial Stated Meeting of our Grand Encampment, which designation was approved by the Grand Encampment.

These are, therefore, to Summon you, and each of you, to attend the next Tri-ennial Stated Meeting of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar for the United States of America, to be holden in the Masonic Temple in the city of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, on Tuesday, the 19th of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, at eleven of the clock, A. M., at which time and place our Grand Encampment will be opened in ample form, for the dispatch of such business as may regularly come before it.

Done at Boston, Massachusetts, this 1st day of July, A. D. 1871.

BY THE GRAND MASTER.



Attest my hand and the seal of the Grand Encampment, at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 10th, A. O. 753.

JOHN D. CALDWELL, *Grand Recorder.*

And the following invitation, accepted at the last Tri-ennial Session, in St. Louis, in 1868:—

INVITATION.

BALTIMORE, September 8th, 1868.

TO THE GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS
TEMPLAR FOR THE UNITED STATES:—

We beg leave, through our well-beloved brother, Emanuel Corbett, to extend to your body, upon the part of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, a most cordial invitation to hold your next Tri-ennial Assembly in this city, and also to tender to you the use of our new Temple upon that occasion.

Nearly half a century has elapsed since the fraternity of this city was honored by the assembling of your body amongst them.

We hope that this invitaiton may be accepted, and to us may be permitted the pleasure of extending to you our hands in fellowship, and bidding you a hearty welcome to the hospitality of our fraternity.

JOHN COATES, *Grand Master.*

FRANCIS BURNS, *Deputy Grand Master.*

LAWRENCE SANGSTON, *Senior Grand Warden.*

J. H. MEDAIRY, *Grand Secretary.*

FRED FICKEY, JR., *Grand Treasurer.*

JAMES M. ANDERSON, *Grand Marshal.*

PRESENT.

GRAND OFFICERS.

Sir WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, Boston, M.: E.: Grand Master;
 Sir J. Q. A. FELLOWS, New Orleans, R.: E.: Deputy Grand Master;
 Sir KENT JARVIS, Massillon, Ohio, V.: E.: Grand Generalissimo;
 Sir GEORGE W. BELT, Platte City, Mo., V.: E.: Grand Captain-General;
 Sir THOS. R. LAMBERT, D. D., Charlestown, Mass., V.: E.: Grand Prelate;
 Sir JOHN FRIZZELL, Nashville, V.: E.: Grand Senior Warden;
 Sir WILLIAM C. MUNGER, Franklin, Ky., V.: E.: Grand Junior Warden;
 Sir JOHN W. SIMONS, New York, V.: E.: Grand Treasurer;
 Sir JOHN D. CALDWELL, Cincinnati, V.: E.: Grand Recorder.
 Sir ALFRED CREIGH, Washington, Pa., V.: E.: Grand Standard Bearer;
 Sir WILLIAM BARRETT, Nashua, N. H., V.: E.: Grand Sword Bearer;
 Sir THOMAS W. CHANDLER, Atlanta, Georgia, V.: E.: Grand Warder;
 Sir STEPHEN C. BUSH, Baltimore, V.: E.: Grand Captain of the Guard.

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

Sir WINSLOW LEWIS (1859-62), Boston, V.: E.: Past Grand Generalissimo;
 Sir EZRA S. BARNUM (1853-56), Utica, N. Y., V.: E.: Past Grand Captain General.

OPENING OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

The Grand Master, with the assistance of the Grand Officers, and Sir Knights Grand Representatives, present, opened the Grand Encampment in *ample form*, omitting the full ceremonies.

APPOINTMENT OF GRAND OFFICERS.

The Grand Master then announced the appointment of Sir Knight Rev. Thomas R. Lambert, D. D., of Charlestown, Mass., as Grand Prelate, and of Sir Knight Stephen C. Bush, of Baltimore, as Grand Captain of the Guard, to serve during

the term of the office of the Grand Master, and caused their Commissions of Appointment to be read by the Grand Recorder, as follows:—

COMMISSION.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR }
FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. }

TO ALL TRUE AND COURTEOUS KNIGHTS — GREETING : —

Know Ye, That we, confiding in the ability, discretion, and piety of our reverend *pater in Deo*, Eminent Sir Thomas R. Lambert, D. D., of Charlestown, Massachusetts, Past Commander of DeMolay Commandery, of Boston, Massachusetts, and member thereof, have assigned, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do assign, constitute, and appoint, him, the said Reverend Sir Thomas R. Lambert, D. D., to be Very Eminent Grand Prelate of our Grand Encampment for and during the term of the office of the Grand Master, and until his successor in said office shall be duly appointed and installed.

And we do hereby authorize and enjoin him, the said Thomas R. Lambert, to keep, and cause to be kept, the constitutions, laws, and edicts of our Grand Encampment, and to execute and perform all the powers and duties which, by our constitution, ritual, and usage, appertain to said office of Grand Prelate, so long as he shall hold the same by virtue of these presents.

Witness, Most Eminent Sir William Sewall Gardner, our Grand Master, and our seal hereunto affixed, at Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, at the opening of the Eighteenth Tri-ennial Session of our Grand Encampment, this 19th day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in the year of our Order the seven hundred and fifty-third.

{ SEAL. }

WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, *Grand Master*.
JOHN D. CALDWELL, *Grand Recorder*.

COMMISSION.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR }
FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. }

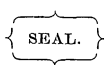
TO ALL TRUE AND COURTEOUS KNIGHTS — GREETING : —

Know Ye, That we, confiding in the fidelity, discretion, and knightly valor of Sir Stephen C. Bush, of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, mem-

ber of Baltimore Commandery, No. 2, have assigned, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do assign, constitute, and appoint, him, the said Sir Stephen C. Bush, to be Very Eminent Grand Captain of the Guard of our Grand Encampment, for and during the term of the office of the Grand Master, and until his successor in said office shall be duly appointed and installed.

And we do hereby authorize and enjoin him, the said Sir Stephen C. Bush, to keep, and cause to be kept, the constitutions, laws, and edicts of our Grand Encampment, and to execute and perform all the powers and duties which, by our constitution, ritual, and usage, appertain to said office of Grand Captain of the Guard, so long as he shall hold the same by virtue of these presents.

Witness, Most Eminent Sir William Sewall Gardner, our Grand Master, and our seal, hereunto affixed, at Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, at the opening of the Eighteenth Tri-ennial Session of our Grand Encampment, this 19th day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in the year of our Order the seven hundred and fifty-third.



WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, *Grand Master*.
JOHN D. CALDWELL, *Grand Recorder*.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.

When the officers so appointed were presented and installed by the Grand Master, and repaired to their respective posts of duty.

DEVOTIONS.

The Sir Knights were then called to their devotions, which were appropriately and solemnly led by the Rev. Sir Knight Prelate.

READING OF MINUTES DISPENSED WITH.

On motion,

The reading of the Journal of Proceedings of the last Tri-ennial Session was dispensed with — printed copies thereof having been distributed.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Grand Master appointed a Committee on Credentials, consisting of

Sir JOHN D. CALDWELL, Ohio ;

Sir WILLIAM W. BAKER, Massachusetts ;

Sir GEORGE S. BLACKIE, Tennessee ;

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Grand Master Gardner then read the following

ADDRESS :

KNIGHTS, COMPANIONS :— On Thursday, the 29th of November, 1832, fourteen bold and valiant Knights assembled in the Masonic Temple in this city, and proceeded to open the General Grand Encampment of the United States. The Rev. Sir Jonathan Nye, of New Hampshire, presided over the deliberations, and welcomed his associates by an affectionate and fraternal address. The illustrious Sir James Herring, of New York, recorded the proceedings ; while the venerable Prelate, Rev. Sir Paul Dean, of Massachusetts, implored the blessings of heaven upon the brave Knights and their doings. Of these fourteen good men, and true, two were from New Hampshire, five from the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, one from Connecticut, two from New York, one from Maryland, and three from the District of Columbia.

The General Grand Chapter met at the same time in Baltimore : that distinguished man and Mason, Edward Livingston, of Louisiana, being its presiding officer. He was re-elected to the high office which he had so honorably filled for the preceding three years.

No session of the National Grand Bodies, held before or since that time, has so attracted public attention as did this of 1832. John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, did not consider this meeting of a mere handful of men in Baltimore beneath his notice, or unworthy the abuse of his caustic pen ; and page after page of his letters, then published in the newspapers of the day, since collected into a volume, attest the interest which that meeting occasioned.

The period was indeed a peculiar one. For six years the excitement and frenzy of Anti-masonry had been gathering strength and fury, until at last, in a national convention of Anti-masons, held here in the city of Baltimore, candidates were nominated for the two highest offices of the Republic.

The election took place in 1832, and William Wirt, of Maryland, and Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania, the nominees of the Anti-masonic political party for President and Vice President, received the seven electoral votes of Vermont, and no more. The power of Anti-masonry culminated in 1832; and when the General Grand Encampment assembled here, in the waning days of autumn, and found the fires around which the National Council of Anti-masons had been held, and read by their uncertain and unsteady light the strength and weakness of Anti masonry in the Union, they knew that the battle had been fought, and that the night of agony was over. The hate and bitterness and fiendish hostility they knew would still remain — powerful in localities to infinite harm — but the Nation had repudiated Anti-masonry, and had elected, as President, Andrew Jackson, an acknowledged, outspoken, well-known Freemason; so well known that on the 23d of May, 1833, John Quincy Adams, in a published letter to Edward Livingston, then Secretary of State, paid a merited compliment to the Past Grand Master of Tennessee, in words intended to be severe and censurable.

“The President of the United States,” said Adams, “is a Brother of the Craft, bound by its oaths, obligations, and penalties, to the exclusive favors, be they more or less, of which they give the mutual pledge. That in the troubles and difficulties which, within the last seven years, have befallen the Craft, they have availed themselves of his name, and authority, and influence, to sustain their drooping fortunes, as far as it has been in their power, has been matter of public notoriety. A sense of justice has restrained him from joining in their processions, as he has been importunately urged by invitations to do, but he has not withheld from them his support.”

Almost forty years have passed away since the National Grand Bodies assembled in Tri-ennial Session in the City of Baltimore. Behold the change! Those fourteen brave Knights have gone to their reward — not one of them now lives to rejoice at this triumphant return to Baltimore. They sleep peacefully and serenely the last great sleep: peace to their ashes; honor to their names. The railroad and telegraph now traverse populous States, then scarcely known. The Union stretches from ocean to ocean, and holds in its fast embrace great States, whose territory was then unexplored.

From all parts of this wide extended country — from the Atlantic and the Pacific — from the great rivers, with their fertile valleys — from the

mountain ranges, with their verdant slopes — from the rugged North and the sunny South — from the great West, whither the star of empire is taking its course, and from the sea-girt populous East — come up here to Baltimore, to this Eighteenth Tri-ennial Session of the Grand Encampment of the United States, in companies, in battalions, in regiments, thousands of true Knights, bearing the banners of the Cross, living witnesses of the truth of the resolutions passed by the General Grand Encampment, in 1832, that “ Political Parties, in assailing the Orders of Knighthood, aim a blow at all the free institutions of the country.”

The institution which, in 1832, was abused and maligned, its members insulted and degraded, and which could then gather in its National Convention but fourteen tried souls, has survived the abuse, the malignity, the insults, and degradation, and stands before you to-day in its wisdom, strength, and beauty.

In 1832 those fourteen Knights did not disturb the usual tranquility of Baltimore, and their presence here was unrecognized. Quiet in demeanor, unobtrusive in manner, they came with a firm determination to fully perform their *devoirs* to Temple Masonry.

In 1871 the authorities of Baltimore, with a liberality of sentiment and a heartiness of greeting which will be gratefully appreciated by every Templar of the United States, welcome us as guests of their municipality. The Templar Knights throng the city — its houses, streets, and squares — and are received by brethren and citizens with a warmth of fraternal, generous hospitality unbounded and catholic as the principles of Freemasonry.

KNIGHTS, COMPANIONS : — To all the pleasures of this reunion — to this general assembly called to a festival of rejoicing, where the hearts of thousands beat in unison ; to this universal jubilee of Templars, and to the labors of our Tri-ennial Session, I give you most hearty greeting. I welcome you to the responsibilities and duties of this meeting.

God has indeed dealt kindly with us hitherto, and brought us out of the net which our enemies had spread for us. It is meet and becoming, as well as it is our unfeigned pleasure and delight, to acknowledge the goodness of God towards us. His outstretched arm has protected and preserved us. Founded upon the Christian religion — a religion which dates its origin back to Bethlehem stable, when the heavenly chant, Glory to God and Peace to Man, first burst upon the ears of mortals — and founded also upon the practice of the Christian virtues, this Order of Knighthood

is especially ennobled. Let this religion be to us, and to each of us, the morning star of hope, the evening star of peace, imparting celestial influences, and lighting every countenance with gladness.

Among the "Lays of the Crusades" is one bearing the name "Song of the Restored," and which was sung by the Ancient Templars in the year of Grace 1244. Of its beautiful verses the following are not inappropriate as we come back to the City of Baltimore after an absence of nearly forty years:—

All hail! O Holy Temple;
Once more thy cross of gold
Gleams glorious to the Eastern sun,
As it was wont of old.

Sound now thy loudest trumpet,
Hérmán de Perrigord,
Thy banner of the Beauseans
Floats proudly as before.

O, scene of joy and triumph,
Sing it with solemn voice;
Let Harp and Tabor swell the strain,
Let all the world rejoice.

PRINTING OF ADDRESS ORDERED.

On motion,

Ordered, That five thousand copies of the address be printed, under the direction of the Grand Recorder, for the use of the Grand Encampment.

VISITORS ADMITTED.

On motion of Sir Vincent L. Hurlbut, Illinois,

Resolved, That all Sir Knights in regular standing be admitted as visitors to the sessions of the Grand Encampment, *except* during the election of officers, and that the Grand Senior Warden reserve a sufficient number of seats for the members.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion,

The Grand Encampment adjourned until 9 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.



WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER,
Grand Master.

Second Day --- Morning Session.

WEDNESDAY, September 20th, A. D. 1871.



THE Grand Encampment met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the M.: E.: Grand Master.

The Sir Knights attended to their devotions, led by the V.: E.: Rev. Sir Knight Prelate.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read, approved, and signed.

REPORT ON CREDENTIALS.

The Grand Recorder, from the Committee on Credentials, submitted a report, which, on motion, was approved, and the committee granted further time to complete the same.

[The report here published is as correct as I can make it, from the data before me.—T. S. P.]

TO THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES:—

The Committee on Credentials respectfully report that the following Knights are entitled to seats in this Grand Encampment, as Representatives from the several Grand and Subordinate Commanderies named, now working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment; also, the Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers designated in Section I. of the Constitution, whose names are herein recorded; viz:—

FROM STATE GRAND COMMANDERIES.

ALABAMA. Organized December 1, 1860.

Sir Edward H. Caldwell, ——— proxy for R. E. Grand Commander.

Sir Daniel Sayre, Montgomery, proxy for V. E. Deputy Grand Commander.

Sir Isaac A. Mooser, Marion, proxy for V. E. Grand Generalissimo.

Sir George P. L. Reid, Marion, proxy for V. E. Grand Captain General.

Past Grand Commander.

Sir Richard F. Knott, Mobile.

CALIFORNIA. Organized August 10, 1858.

Sir Charles Marsh, Virginia, Nevada, proxy for G. C., D. G. C., G. G., and G. C. G.

Past Grand Commander.

Sir Charles Marsh, Virginia, Nevada.

CONNECTICUT. Organized September 13, 1827.

Sir William W. Storey, Norwalk, G. C.

Sir William R. Higby, Bridgeport, proxy for D. G. C.

Sir Daniel Calkins, East Lyme, G. G.

Sir Nathan Dikeman, Waterbury, G. C. G.

Past Grand Commanders.

Sir William R. Higby, Bridgeport.

Sir Howard B. Ensign, New Haven.

GEORGIA. Organized April 25, 1860.

Sir George Smith Obear, Macon, G. C.

Sir William Henry Tuller, Atlanta, proxy for D. G. C.

Sir Charles Rudd Armstrong, Augusta, proxy for G. G.

Sir George Thomas Anderson, Atlanta, G. C. G.

Past Grand Commander.

Sir Thomas W. Chandler, Atlanta, G. W.

ILLINOIS. Organized October 27, 1857.

Sir John Mills Pearson, Godfrey, G. C.

Sir John V. LeMoyne, Chicago, proxy for D. G. C.

Sir Eugene B. Myers, Chicago, proxy for G. G.

Sir Hiram W. Hubbard, Centralia, proxy for G. C. G.

Past Grand Commander.

Sir Vincent Lumbard Hurlbut, Chicago.

INDIANA. Organized May 16, 1854.

Sir Eldridge G. Hamilton, Laporte, G.: C.:
 Sir Charles Cruft, Terre Haute, D.: G.: C.:
 Sir Christian Fetta, Richmond, proxy for G.: G.: and for G.: C.: G.:

Past Grand Commanders.

Sir Thomas Newby, Cambridge City.
 Sir George W. Porter, New Albany.
 Sir Harvey G. Hazelrig, Lebanon.
 Sir William Hacker, Shelbyville.

IOWA. Organized June 6th, 1864.

Sir Robert Farmer Bower, Keokuk, G.: C.:
 Sir George W. Lininger, Council Bluffs, D.: G.: C.:
 Sir George B. Van Saun, Cedar Falls, G.: G.:
 Sir James R. Hartsock, Iowa City, proxy for G.: C.: G.:

Past Grand Commanders.

Sir Theodore Sutton Parvin, Iowa City.
 Sir James Rush Hartsock, Iowa City.

KANSAS. Organized December 29, 1868.

Sir William O. Gould, Leavenworth, G.: C.:
 Sir John H. Brown, Leavenworth, D.: G.: C.:
 Sir John M. Rice, Atchison, G.: G.:
 Sir O. A. Bassett, Lawrence, proxy for G.: C.: G.:

KENTUCKY. Organized October 5, 1847.

Sir Martin H. Smith, Maysville, G.: C.:
 Sir W. H. Warren, Lexington, D.: G.: C.:
 Sir Henry Bostwick, Covington, G.: G.:
 Sir James A. Beattie, Louisville, G.: C.: G.:

Past Grand Commanders.

Sir Charles R. Woodruff, Louisville.
 Sir William C. Munger, Franklin, G.: J.: W.:

LOUISIANA. Organized February 4, 1864.

Sir Joseph P. Horner, New Orleans, proxy for G.: C.:
 Sir M. E. Girard,—proxy for D.: G.: C.:
 Sir Joseph P. Horner, New Orleans, proxy for G.: G.:
 Sir Herman Cope Duncan, New Orleans, proxy for G.: C.: G.:

Past Grand Commanders.

Sir J. Q. A. Fellows, New Orleans, D.: G.: M.:
 Sir Joseph P. Horner, New Orleans.

MAINE. Organized May 5, 1852.

Sir Henry H. Dickey, Lewiston, G.: C.:
 Sir Josiah H. Drummond, Portland, D.: G.: C.:
 Sir W. R. G. Estes, Skowhegan, G.: G.:
 Sir Ira Berry, Portland, proxy for G.: C.: G.:

MARYLAND. Organized January 23, 1871.

Sir Charles H. Mann, Towsontown, G.: C.:
 Sir Francis Lincoln, Baltimore, D.: G.: C.:
 Sir Michael Miller, Baltimore, G.: G.:
 Sir E. T. Schultz, Baltimore, G.: C.: G.:

MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND. Organized May 6, 1805.

Sir Benjamin Dean, Boston, G.: C.:
 Sir William W. Baker, Boston, proxy for D.: G.: C.:
 Sir Nicholas Van Slyck, Providence, G.: G.:
 Sir Charles Adam Stott, Lowell, G.: C.: G.:

Past Grand Commanders.

Sir William Wilson Baker, Boston.
 Sir Winslow Lewis, Boston, Past G.: G.:
 Sir James Hutchinson, Providence, Rhode Island.
 Sir William Sewall Gardner, Boston, Grand Master.

MICHIGAN. Organized January 15, 1857.

Sir Irving M. Smith, East Saginaw, G.: C.:
 Sir A. T. Metcalf, proxy for D.: G.: C.:
 Sir O. L. Spaulding, St. Johns, G.: G.:
 Sir E. I. Garfield, Detroit, G.: C.: G.:

Past Grand Commanders.

Sir Benjamin Porter, Jackson.
 Sir T. A. Flower, Pontiac.
 Sir J. L. Mitchell, Jackson.

MINNESOTA. Organized October 23, 1865.

Sir George L. Otis, St. Paul, G.: C.:
 Sir William S. Combs, St. Paul, proxy for D.: G.: C.:
 Sir Benton H. Langley, Winona, G.: G.:
 Sir H. B. Upman, Rochester, G.: C.: G.:

MISSISSIPPI. Organized January 22, 1857.

Sir William S. Patton, Meridian, G.: C.:
 Sir George S. Green, Jackson, proxy for D.: G.: C.:
 Sir F. A. Scanlan, Vicksburg, proxy for G.: G.:
 Sir David W. Jones, Jackson, proxy for G.: C.: G.:

Past Grand Commanders.

Sir Edward Lea, Columbus.
 Sir Charles T. Bond, Jackson.
 Sir John Armstrong.

MISSOURI. Organized May 22, 1860.

Sir J. M. Fox, St. Joseph, D.: G.: C.:
 Sir William H. Stone, St. Louis, G.: G.:
 Sir Francis M. Tufts, Platte City, G.: C.: G.:

Past Grand Commanders.

Sir J. F. Aglar, St. Louis.
 Sir George Frank Gouley, St. Louis.
 Sir Thomas M. Wannell, St. Louis.
 Sir George W. Belt, Platte City, G.: C.: G.:

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Organized August 23, 1826.

Sir Daniel R. Marshall, Nashua, proxy for G.: C.:
 Sir John D. Patterson, Manchester, D.: G.: C.:
 Sir John A. Harris, Concord, proxy for G.: G.:
 Sir Joseph W. Fellowes, Manchester, G.: C.: G.:

NEW JERSEY. Organized February 14, 1860.

Sir William Wallace Goodwin, Camden, G.: C.:
 Sir Jerome B. Borden, New Brunswick, D.: G.: C.:
 Sir Wm. H. McIlhaney, Elizabeth, G.: G.:
 Sir Robert Donshea, Jersey City, G.: C.: G.:

Past Grand Commanders.

Sir George B. Edwards, Bergen.
 Sir Thomas J. Corson, Trenton.
 Sir Charles Bechtel, Trenton.

NEW YORK. Organized June 18, 1814.

Sir George Babcock, Troy, G.: C.:
 Sir Robert N. Brown, Buffalo, D.: G.: C.:
 Sir Frank L. Stowell, Olean, G.: G.:
 Sir Robert Macoy, New York, proxy for G.: C.: G.:

Past Grand Commanders.

Sir John A. Lefferts, New York.
 Sir Ezra S. Barnum, Utica, Past G.: C.: G.:
 Sir John W. Simons, New York, G.: T.:

OHIO. Organized October 24, 1843.

Sir James Nesbitt, Troy, proxy for G.: C.:
 Sir Charles C. Kiefer, Dayton, proxy for G.: G.:
 Sir Joseph M. Stuart, Columbus, G.: C.: G.:

Past Grand Commanders.

Sir Christopher Hanselman, Cincinnati.
 Sir Kent Jarvis, Massillon, G.: G.:

PENNSYLVANIA. Organized April 12, 1854.

Sir Charles Miller Howell, Lancaster, G.: C.:
 Sir Abraham Miller, Easton, D.: G.: C.:
 Sir Fitz James Evans, York, G.: G.:
 Sir Nathan Smith, Philadelphia, G.: C.: G.:

Past Grand Commanders.

Sir H. B. McKean, Towanda.
 Sir James H. Hopkins, Pittsburg.
 Sir John Vallerchamp, Harrisburg.
 Sir J. L. Hutchinson, Philadelphia
 Sir E. H. Turner, Saxton.
 Sir John A. Wright, Philadelphia.
 Sir Christian F. Knapp, Bloomsbury.
 Sir William H. Allen, Philadelphia.

Sir Chas. E. Blumenthal, New York city.

TENNESSEE. Organized October 12, 1859.

Sir George Stodart Blackie, Nashville, G.: C.:
 Sir George Mellersh, Memphis, D.: G.: C.:
 Sir Joseph Benjamin Palmer, Murfreesboro, G.: G.:
 Sir Henry Sheffield, Nashville, G.: C.: G.:

Past Grand Commanders.

Sir John Frizzell, Nashville, G.: S.: W.:
 Sir Joseph M. Towler, Columbia.
 Sir Achilles D. Sears, Clarksville.

TEXAS. Organized January 19, 1855.

Sir F. B. Sexton, San Augustine, G.: C.:
 Sir A. S. Richardson, Houston, D.: G.: C.:
 Sir W. G. Veal, Veal's Station, G.: G.:
 Sir A. C. Baker, Galveston, G.: C.: G.:

VERMONT. Organized Augst 14, 1851.

Sir Russell S. Taft, Burlington, G.: C.:
 Sir Moses H. Smith, Rutland, proxy for D.: G.: C.:
 Sir Edward A. Jewett, Burlington, G.: G.:
 Sir Moses H. Smith, Rutland, proxy for G.: C.: G.:

VIRGINIA. Organized November 27, 1823.

Sir W. B. Isaacs, Richmond, D.: G.: C.:
 Sir Robert E. Withers, Lynchburg, G.: G.:

WISCONSIN. Organized October 20, 1859.

Sir A. V. H. Carpenter, Milwaukee, G.: C.:
 Sir Emmons Taylor, Portage City, D.: G.: C.:
 Sir Alvin B. Alden, Portage City, proxy for G.: G.:
 Sir Chas. F. C. Collins, Beloit, G.: C.: G.:

Past Grand Commander.

Sir Alvin B. Alden, Portage City.

SUBORDINATE COMMANDERIES.

ARKANSAS.

Hugh De Payens, No. 1, Little Rock; organized December 20, 1853.
 Sir Luke E. Barber, Little Rock, Eminent Commander; Sir E. H. English, Little Rock, proxy for Generalissimo; Sir R. L. Dodge, Little Rock, proxy for Captain General.

Bertrand De Guesclin, No. 2, Camden; organized April 13, 1867.

Jacques De Molay, No. 3, Fort Smith; organized December 30, 1868.

Baldwin, No. 4, Fayetteville; organized April 28, 1871.

COLORADO.

Colorado, No. 1, Denver; organized January 13, 1866.

Central City, No. 2, Central City; organized November 8, 1866.

DELAWARE.

St. Johns, No. 1, Wilmington; organized March 10, 1868.

Sir William Q. Moore, Wilmington, E. C.; Sir Henry B. McIntyre, Wilmington, G.; Sir Wm. Marshall, Wilmington, C. G.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, No. 1, Washington City; organized January 14, 1825.

Sir Charles F. Stanbery, Washington, E. C.; Sir William G. Moore, Washington, G.; Sir J. J. Barnes, Washington, C. G.

Columbia, No. 2, Washington City; organized January 13, 1863.

Sir J. W. Griffin, Washington, E. C.; Sir Samuel Baxter, Washington, G.; Sir D. S. Jones, Washington, C. G.

Potomac, No. 3, Georgetown; organized March 4, 1870.

Sir W. Morris Smith, Georgetown, E. C.; Sir Allen Wall, Georgetown, G.; Sir Joseph Libbey, Georgetown, C. G.

FLORIDA.

De Molay, No. 1, Tallahassee; organized March 17, 1851.

Supposed to be dormant.

Cœur De Leon, No. 2, Warrington; organized June 20, 1868.

Damascus, No. 3, Jacksonville; organized May 18, 1870.

MONTANA.

Virginia City, No. 1, Virginia City; organized August 27, 1866.

Helena, No. 2, Helena; organized January 21, 1869.

NEBRASKA.

Mt. Calvary, No. 1, Omaha; organized July 24, 1865.

Sir Champion S. Chase, Omaha, E. C.; Sir Edwin A. Allen, Omaha, G.; Sir Eben K. Long, Omaha, C. G.

Mt. Olivet, No. 2, Nebraska City; organized January 25, 1867.

Sir John Reed, Nebraska City, proxy for E. C.; Sir M. E. Pinney, Nebraska City, proxy for G.; Sir Robert Lorton, Nebraska City, proxy for C. G.

Mt. Carmel, No. 3, Brownville; organized July 22, 1870.

Mt. Moriah, No. 4, Lincoln; organized February 17, 1871.

NEVADA.

De Witt Clinton, No. 1, Virginia; organized February 4, 1867.
 Sir Wm. F. Salmon, Virginia, proxy for E. C.

NEW MEXICO.

Santa Fe, No. 1, Santa Fe; organized May 31, 1869.

OREGON.

Oregon, No. 1, Oregon City; organized July 24, 1860.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Honolulu, No. 1, Honolulu; organized December 10, 1870.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina, No. 1, Charleston; organized September 23, 1823.
 Sir R. S. Bruns, Charleston, E. C.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN D. CALDWELL, }
 WILLIAM W. BAKER, } *Committee.*
 GEORGE S. BLACKIE, }

GRAND MASTER'S REPORT.

Sir William Sewall Gardner, M. E. Grand Master, then read and submitted his tri-ennial report, as follows:—

TO THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:—

I have the honor to submit the Grand Master's Tri-ennial Report.

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Immediately after the Grand Encampment was closed at St. Louis, charters were issued, under my direction, to Cœur De Leon Commandery, No. 1, Warrington, Florida; Central City Commandery, No. 2, Central City, Colorado,—in accordance with the vote of the Grand Encampment, passed September 18th, 1868.

PROXIES TO CONSTITUTE NEW COMMANDERIES.

By authority of warrants duly issued, appointing the following named Knights proxies of the Grand Master, E. Sir John H. Brown constituted Hugh De Payens Commandery, No. 3, Fort Scott, Kansas, and installed

the officers, October 11th, 1868; V. E. Sir John W. Simons constituted St. Johns Commandery, No. 1, Wilmington, Delaware, and installed the officers, October 20th, 1868; E. Sir Ezra L. Stevens constituted Monumental Commandery, No. 3, Baltimore, Maryland, and Jacques De Molay Commandery, No. 4, Frederick, Maryland, and installed their officers, November 6th and 11th, 1868; V. E. Sir George W. Belt constituted and installed the officers of Mt. Olivet Commandery, No. 2, Nebraska City, Nebraska, January 25, 1868; E. Sir Hal Sayr constituted and installed the officers of Central City Commandery, No. 2, Central City, Colorado, December 22d, 1868; R. E. Sir Charles Marsh constituted and installed the officers of De Witt Clinton Commandery, No. 1, Virginia, Nevada, January 8th, 1869; E. Sir Webster Anthony constituted and installed the officers of Colorado Commandery, No. 1, Denver, Colorado, January 26th, 1869; E. Sir Ezra N. Hill constituted and installed the officers of Bertrand De Guesclin Commandery, No. 2, Camden, Arkansas, February 18th, 1869; R. E. Sir John Q. A. Fellows constituted and installed the officers of Cœur De Leon Commandery, No. 2, Warrington, Florida, January 1st, 1869; ——— constituted and installed the officers of Virginia City Commandery, No. 1, Virginia City, Montana, ———; E. Sir Wm. O. Gould constituted and installed the officers of De Molay Commandery, No. 4, Lawrence, Kansas, October 12th, 1868.

DISPENSATIONS FOR NEW COMMANDERIES.

I have granted the following Dispensations for new Commanderies, and have appointed the Knights designated as officers: —

December 30th, 1868 — Jacques De Molay Commandery, No. 3, Fort Smith, county of Sebastian, state of Arkansas; nine petitioners. Sir Edward J. Brooks, Commander; Sir R. M. Johnson, Generalissimo; Sir H. F. Thomasson, Captain General.

January 21st, 1869. — Helena Commandery, No. 2, Helena, Lewis and Clarke county, Montana territory; — petitioners. Sir John R. Boyce, Commander; Sir Albert G. Clarke, Generalissimo; Sir John T. Henderson, Captain General.

March 29th, 1869. — Crusade Commandery, No. 5, Baltimore, Maryland; fourteen petitioners. Sir William E. Hanna, Commander; Sir Faris Moore, Generalissimo; Sir Charles William Hatter, Captain General

May 31st, 1869 — Santa Fe Commandery, No. 1, Santa Fe, New Mexico

territory; — petitioners. Sir William W. Griffin, Commander; Sir Charles H. Reynolds, Generalissimo; Sir James Hunter, Captain General.

March 11th, 1870.—Potomac Commandery, No. 3, Georgetown, District of Columbia; fourteen petitioners. Sir W. Morris Smith, Commander; Sir J. B. Gibbs, Generalissimo; Sir Joseph Libbey, Captain General.

May 18th, 1870.—Damascus Commandery, No. 2, Jacksonville, Florida; eleven petitioners. Sir Damon Greenleaf, Commander; Sir John S. Driggs, Generalissimo; Sir William Grothe, Captain General.

July 22d, 1870.—Mount Carmel Commandery, No. 3, Brownville, Nemaha county, state of Nebraska; nine petitioners. Sir Robert W. Furnas, Commander; Sir Anthony P. Cogswell, Generalissimo; Sir John Blake, Captain General.

December 10th, 1870.—Honolulu Commandery, No. 1, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian kingdom; nine petitioners. Sir R. S. Hollister, Commander; Sir James F. Smith, Generalissimo; Sir Joseph Ellis, Captain General.

February 17th, 1871.—Mount Moriah Commandery, No. 4, Lincoln, Lancaster county, state of Nebraska; eleven petitioners. Sir James M. Hurty, Commander; Sir John N. Cassell, Generalissimo; Sir Rolland H. Oakley, Captain General.

April 28th, 1871.—Baldwin Commandery, No. 4, Fayetteville, Washington county, state of Arkansas; nine petitioners. Sir Walter O. Lattimore, Commander; Sir James H. Van Hoose, Generalissimo; Sir Abe Allen, Captain General.

The constitutional fees for these ten Dispensations were transmitted directly to the Grand Treasurer. Copies of the Dispensations were also sent to the Grand Recorder, simultaneously with their execution.

The petition for a Dispensation to establish a Commandery in the Sandwich Islands was carefully considered before it was granted.

On the 18th of September, 1826, the General Grand Master laid before the General Grand Encampment, then sitting at New York, a communication from the Hon. J. R. Poinsett, of Mexico, relative to the formation of a Grand Encampment in that place, which was referred to a committee, who reported that they had considered the application from Mexico, and they believed "it very important that the Knights Templars of that place should have the privilege of diffusing the principles of this magnanimous Order." They submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the first four officers of this General Grand Encampment, or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby, empowered to constitute

Encampments of Knights Templars* and the appendant orders, wherever they may deem it expedient, in any state or territory, without the jurisdiction of the United States of America, in which there is no Grand Encampment.

Mr. Poinsett was at this time the Diplomatic Representative of the United States at Mexico. The records of the General Grand Encampment do not show that any further action was taken upon this petition. Before the next tri-ennial meeting, Grand Master De Witt Clinton had deceased, and no report of his doings was communicated to the Grand Body. In 1835, Sir J. R. Poinsett held the office of General Grand Generalissimo, and Sir Charles W. Moore, in a communication addressed to me last July, states: "I was also a member in that year (1835), and for many succeeding years, and never heard of, nor do I believe that there ever was, an Encampment of Knights Templar, Grand or subordinate, in the city of Mexico, under any authority whatever. Poinsett was in Mexico in 1826, and there opened a York Lodge, under the authority of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, which led to serious difficulties and a long quarrel with the priests, followed by a political quarrel."

While at the head of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, I was applied to by the Commander of the subordinate Commandery at Worcester, asking for information as to the existence of an Encampment at Mexico, at any time, as a person had applied to his Commandery for membership, claiming to have been created a Knight in the city of Mexico. At that time I was not able to satisfy myself that any Templar organization was ever established in Mexico.

On the 7th of December, 1835, an application was presented to the General Grand Encampment, then sitting at Washington, D. C., from Knights of Texas in the republic of Mexico for an Encampment to be located at San Felipe de Austin, in the state of Coatrueille and Texas. The committee to whom it was referred, reported that the application was "constitutional and proper, it being completely within the power of this General Grand Encampment to authorize the opening of such an Encampment in Texas." A charter was accordingly issued. After the annexation of Texas to the United States, this body was in existence, and has since become one of the subordinates of the Grand Commandery of Texas.

* The Constitution of 1856 having prescribed the use of "Knights Templar," and the proceedings of that and subsequent years having conformed thereto, I am constrained, against my judgment, to conform also. This resolution being a quotation from the proceedings of 1826, I follow the language then used, which was the law of that date.—GRAND RECORDER.

Grand Master Hubbard, September 10th, 1850, submitted to the General Grand Encampment, in session at Boston, an application for a warrant to establish an Encampment in Canada West, which he declined to grant. He remarked that "the reasons given for this application, and for the exercise of jurisdiction on the part of the General Grand Encampment, out of and beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, are of much weight, and received, as they deserved, serious consideration. But entertaining equally serious doubts as to the propriety of the measures, on account of the friendly and hitherto well-defined exercise of jurisdictional powers of our Order in the United States and Great Britain, I declined acceding to the request, and preferred submitting the question to the better judgment of your honorable body."

The committee to whom this portion of the address was referred, reported, fully approving of the conclusion arrived at by the Grand Master, and they added: "It must be obvious to any one that the establishment of an Encampment out of the jurisdiction of the government of the United States by the General Grand Encampment of the United States would be improper, and might lead to difficulties between the General Grand Encampment and foreign Encampments which could not readily be healed. In Masonry, as well as in national affairs, your committee believe it to be a good maxim to 'beware of tangling alliances with foreign governments.' While we treat those of our Order out of our own national jurisdiction with all knightly courtesy and brotherly affection, sound policy dictates that we should avoid any attempt to extend our jurisdiction over them."

This action of the General Grand Encampment in 1850, I considered as directly applying to the question then under consideration, viz: the establishment of an Encampment within the jurisdiction of a Grand Encampment, in a foreign country, and not at all to the question of the establishment of such a body in a foreign state, where no such Grand Body existed. In this view, and by reason of the decided course heretofore pursued by the National Grand Body in the two cases in Mexico, I considered it constitutionally right and proper to grant the dispensation for a Commandery in the Sandwich Islands. If the Grand Encampment approves of this action, I am informed that an application for a Commandery will be presented at an early day, to be located in China.

On the 9th of last July, I received from the Grand Commander of New York, a petition addressed to him by three Knights, whose address was London, England, praying for "a warrant to open and hold a Grand

Council of Knights of the Red Cross, to be called the Grand Council of Knights of the Red Cross for England and Wales and the Dependencies of the British Crown," and which petition he transmitted to me for consideration, inasmuch as it was out of his power to grant it. This petition was recommended by Sir A. G. Goodall, Grand Representative of the Grand Commandery of New York. I declined to grant the warrant prayed for, on many grounds, but especially for the reasons assigned by Grand Master Hubbard in 1850, above referred to.

NEW GRAND COMMANDERIES.

Kansas.

A convention of delegates from Leavenworth Commandery, No. 1, Washington Commandery, No. 2, Hugh De Payens Commandery, No. 3, De Molay Commandery, No. 4,—all of Kansas,—was held at Lawrence, in that state, October 21st, 1868. The convention petitioned the Grand Master for authority to form a Grand Commandery of the state of Kansas.

The proceedings of this convention having been duly certified to me, on the 2d of December, 1868, I granted a warrant for the formation of said State Grand Commandery, and appointed Eminent Sir Owen A. Bassett my proxy to install the R. E. Grand Commander-elect, and organize the Grand Commandery. By return of the commission to Eminent Sir Owen A. Bassett, it appears that the Grand Commandery of Kansas was duly organized, and its Grand Officers installed, December 29th, 1868.

Maryland.

A convention of delegates, duly elected for the purpose, from Maryland Commandery, No. 1, Baltimore Commandery, No. 2, Monumental Commandery, No. 3, assembled at Baltimore, Maryland, December 12th, 1870, and petitioned the Grand Master to grant his warrant to constitute a State Grand Commandery in Maryland. A warrant, dated January 3d, 1871, was granted accordingly, and I appointed Sir Jeremiah L. Hutchinson, Past Grand Commander of Pennsylvania, as my proxy to organize the Grand Commandery and install the Grand Commander-elect. By return of this warrant, it appears that the Grand Commandery of Maryland was duly organized, and its Grand Officers installed, at Baltimore, January 23d, 1871.

Copies of these warrants were transmitted to the Grand Recorder on the day the originals were issued.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In his address at St. Louis, September 16th, 1868, Grand Master Palmer remarked: "Complaint having been made that in January last Columbia Commandery, No. 2, at Washington, D. C., had improperly, as was alleged, stricken from the rolls the names of Sir Knights H. J. Alvord and W. H. Faulkner, I directed the Commandery to forward to me a copy of all its proceedings in the premises, and, after an examination of the papers and documents presented to me by the respective parties, I arrived at the conclusion that the proper remedy of the complaining Sir Knights, to secure a review of the proceedings of the Commandery of which they complain, was to take an appeal to the Grand Encampment, and doubting the power of the Grand Master to review the proceedings of a subordinate Commandery in a case of discipline, I declined to make any order or adjudication in the premises. I return to the Grand Encampment all the papers relating to the cases in question."

This portion of the address was referred to the standing committee on Masonic Jurisprudence. On the last day of the session, the committee reported that they "had not investigated the difficulty between the General Grand Chapter and the Grand Chapter of the District of Columbia, and all matters arising therefrom," for the reason that the subject was pending in the General Grand Chapter, and they requested to be excused from reporting thereon for the present; which report was approved. No additional report was made at that session.

In December, 1868, I received the following paper:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7th, 1868.

M. E. Sir WILLIAM S. GARDNER, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States:—

The undersigned, claiming the right of membership in Columbia Commandery, K. T., No. 2, of the District of Columbia, are forced to appeal to you for the restoration of our rights and privileges in said Commandery. In January last we were dragged from the roll of membership in said Commandery without notice or trial, upon information that we had been disciplined by Royal Arch Chapters for matters pertaining to Chapter difficulties in this District. We appealed to the Grand Encampment of the United States for redress, and we are informed that that body determined that the settlement of our case should be in accordance with the decision of the General Grand Chapter upon our Chapter difficulties. The General Grand Chapter having decided that the acts of discipline upon us were illegal, null, and void, we naturally expected that we should at once

be restored and admitted to the Commandery, and to the enjoyment of our rights and privileges therein. In this, however, we have been disappointed. Nearly three months have elapsed since we were, by the act of the General Grand Chapter aforesaid, declared to have been illegally disciplined, and we are yet under the ban in the Commandery, and forbidden to enter its gates, and, as a last resort, we are compelled to appeal to you for redress. We therefore fraternally ask your interposition in our behalf, that we may at once be restored to our rights as members of said Commandery, having never, by unmasonic conduct, forfeited said rights.

It is proper to remark that we are of the number of those who, acting under the directions of Past General Grand High Priest Lewis, affiliated with Potomac Chapter, No. 8, that Chapter being, by the resolutions aforesaid, in good and regular standing.

Fraternally, your obedient servants,

H. J. ALVORD,

W. H. FAULKNER.

Upon receipt of this complaint, I directed the Eminent Commander of Columbia Commandery, No. 2, to send me attested copies, under seal, of the record and proceedings of his Commandery relating to said Alvord and Faulkner; which direction was complied with. Upon inspection of the record, it was clear that the action of the Commandery had been informal.

The only question remaining was, the "power of the Grand Master to review the proceedings of a subordinate Commandery in a case of discipline." Saving the doubt expressed upon this point by my learned predecessor, I should have had no hesitation in forthwith acting in the summary manner afterwards pursued. Indeed, if the same case had been presented to the Grand Commander of a state Grand Body, I should have supposed that he had all the power necessary in the premises. The Grand Master of Templars should have like power over the immediate subordinates to the Grand Encampment.

During its recess, the Grand Master is the executive and judicial officer of the Grand Body, authorized, empowered, and in duty bound to "have a watchful supervision" over the Commanderies; to "see that all the constitutional enactments, rules, and edicts of the Grand Encampment are duly and promptly observed;" and "to give such instructions and directions as the good of the institution may require, always adhering to the ancient landmarks."

After examination of the constitution, the acts and doings of the Grand Masters since 1816, and a careful consideration of the powers and duties

of Grand Master, I was irresistibly led to the conclusion, that "the power to review the proceedings of a subordinate Commandery in a case of discipline," exists in the "Grand Master of Knights Templar," constitutionally, as one of the rights and duties "appertaining to his high office, in accordance with the usages of Templar Masonry."

The case presented was one of hardship. Redress had been sought in vain, by application to the superior authority. On the 6th of January, 1869, I transmitted the following decision and Order to the Commander of Columbia Commandery, at Washington:—

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, }
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF TEMPLARS. }

To the Eminent Commander of Columbia Commandery K. T., No. 2, of the District of Columbia, under our immediate jurisdiction:—

In the matter of H. J. Alvord and W. H. Faulkner, appellants from the action of said Commandery in striking their names from its rolls:—

The proceedings of Columbia Commandery, in the matter of the above named appeal, having been certified to me, it becomes my duty, first, to ascertain if the record itself shows upon its face sufficient to authorize the action complained of. The full record being before me, it appears that at a "Stated Conclave, August 16th, A. D. 1867, A. O. 749, a communication was received from H. O. Noyes, Secretary of Columbia R. A. Chapter, No. 1, informing this Commandery that Comp. William H. Faulkner had been expelled from said Chapter, and from all the rights and privileges of R. A. Masonry, on the 7th inst. Also, one from J. W. Griffin, Secretary of Mount Vernon R. A. Chapter, No. 3, informing this Commandery that Comp. H. J. Alvord had, on the 12th inst., been expelled from said Chapter No. 3, and from all the rights and privileges of R. A. Masonry."

Sir Knights Faulkner and Alvord being present, presented the following certificate, and asked that it be spread upon the minutes, viz.:—

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF
POTOMAC R. A. CHAPTER, NO. 8, GEORGETOWN, D. C. }

"To all whom it may concern:

"I hereby certify, that Companions William H. Faulkner and H. J. Alvord are members in good standing in Potomac R. A. Chapter, No. 8, Georgetown, D. C., working under the jurisdiction of the G. G. R. A. Chapter of the United States.

"Given under my hand and the seal of said Chapter, the 15th day of August, A. D. 1867, A. I. 2397.

"(Signed) SAMUEL F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*"

Objections were made by Sir Samuel Baxter and others in relation to spreading this communication upon the minutes; subsequently, at a Conclave held October 4, the minutes were amended, and it was so ordered.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Sir J. W. Griffin, viz. :—

“WHEREAS, This Commandery having received official information from Columbia R. A. Chapter, No. 1, of the expulsion of Comp. W. H. Faulkner, and from Mount Vernon R. A. Chapter, No. 3, of the expulsion of Comp. H. J. Alvord; therefore

“*Resolved*, That Sirs W. H. Faulkner and H. J. Alvord be, and are hereby, indefinitely suspended from this Commandery, and from all the rights and privileges of Templar Masonry.”

The E. C. Commander, Sir E. L. Stevens, decided them out of order, and therefore could not be entertained.

“At a stated Conclave, held October 4, 1867, the following communication was received from the Grand Master of Knights Templar of the United States, read, and ordered to be spread upon the minutes.”

I omit this communication.

“At a stated Conclave, held January 17, A. C. O. 750, the following communication was received from the Grand Master of Knights Templar of the United States of America, read, and ordered to be entered upon the minutes.”

I omit this communication.

Sir Knight Griffin introduced the following preamble and resolution, which, on motion, were adopted, viz. :—

“WHEREAS, This Commandery has received official notice of the expulsion of Sir Knights H. J. Alvord and William H. Faulkner from their respective Chapters; therefore be it

“*Resolved*, That the names of H. J. Alvord and William H. Faulkner be stricken from the rolls of this Commandery.

“(Attest)

O. T. LONGLEY, *Recorder of No. 2.*”

I had occasion, some years since, to examine minutely all the authorities as to the effect of an expulsion by a Lodge or Chapter upon a Knight in his Commandery.

Among those authorities was a resolution of the General Grand Encampment of the United States, passed at Boston, in 1850, as follows :—

“*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this General Grand Encampment, when a Sir Knight has been suspended or expelled for unmasonic conduct, by a Grand or subordinate Lodge, or by a Grand or subordinate Chapter, having competent, lawful authority and jurisdiction over him, that he is thereby cut off from all masonic intercourse with the Encampment, and its governing bodies, and that no masonic intercourse should be held until he is duly restored.”

The law upon this subject is clear and explicit, and is fully stated in the above resolution. This is the doctrine of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and, in the present inquiry, must govern us.

If a Sir Knight is expelled from his Lodge or Chapter, for unmasonic conduct, then he is thereby expelled from his Commandery.

This is the legal effect which follows his expulsion from Lodge or Chapter. He has no trial in his Commandery upon the issue already tried in the Lodge or Chapter. The Commandery upon inspection of the record of his expulsion below, makes up its judgment.

But this is not all. The Commandery, before it confirms such expulsion, and passes judgment against one of its members, must have before it all the proceedings, properly certified, of the body in which the trial was held and the order of expulsion passed. It can receive no rumor, circulating in the community, that a Sir Knight has been expelled from his Chapter, and, acting upon this, pass a resolution that his name be stricken from the rolls; nor can it take the mere certificate of the Secretary of a Chapter that he has been expelled, as the foundation for such resolution. Taking the above resolution passed by the General Grand Encampment as the guide, it must appear affirmatively that the original expulsion was for unmasonic conduct, and that the body expelling had competent lawful authority, and jurisdiction over the brother or companion. It is not enough even to have the proceedings of a Chapter properly certified, setting forth a regular trial and expulsion. It must appear, further, that the Chapter had competent legal authority and jurisdiction in the premises, otherwise the action will be treated as a nullity. Such are some of the requisites necessary to base a judgment in the Commandery.

The reasons are obvious for this last requirement. If a brother Knight is a member of a Chapter, it has sole jurisdiction over him, so long as he resides within the limits of its authority, and no other Chapter can acquire control over him. If he does anything for which he is amenable to Royal Arch Masonry, he can be tried and punished by his Chapter. If he goes out of this jurisdiction, then it is plain that any Chapter where he happens to be can try him for unmasonic conduct. This much it can be supposed that we know of Royal Arch jurisprudence.

I have examined the record of your Commandery in vain to find what charges, if any, were made against these appellants, that any proceedings of any kind or nature were instituted against them. I fail to see that Columbia Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, had competent lawful authority and jurisdiction over Sir Wm. H. Faulkner, or that Mount Vernon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3, had any such authority or jurisdiction over Sir H. J. Alvord. It does not appear that charges of any kind or nature were ever made against these Knights in any Chapter; that they were ever notified of the existence of such charges; that they were ever tried before any masonic tribunal; that any judgment was entered up against them upon any charges filed; or that any Chapter having authority and jurisdiction over them took any action against them.

The mere certificate of expulsion, such as appears by the record of your Commandery, is not, in my judgment, sufficient to found the resolution of expulsion upon. All the proceedings of the Chapter should be certified

to your Commandery, in order that the several requirements I have mentioned may appear, and in order that the Commandery may determine whether the proper and necessary steps have been taken to arrive at a legal judgment of expulsion.

In addition to all this, your record clearly shows that Columbia Chapter and Mount Vernon Chapter had no competent lawful authority and jurisdiction over either of the appellants, but that they were members in good standing in Potomac Chapter, of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. This is what your record shows, and this alone am I considering.

Upon a careful examination of the record of your proceedings in the case of the appellants, I am constrained to the opinion that the action of your Commandery against them was unauthorized, and that the resolution, by which it is claimed that their names were stricken from the rolls, was hasty and ill-judged.

In the case of Sir Knights H. J. Alvord and William H. Faulkner, appellants, I decide and rule, that the preamble and resolution of Columbia Commandery, adopted at a stated Conclave thereof, called January 15. A. O. 750, A. D. 1868, whereby it was resolved, that the names of H. J. Alvord and William H. Faulkner be stricken from the rolls of this Commandery, are of no binding force, null, and void, and that the said Sir H. J. Alvord and Sir William H. Faulkner are Knights in good and regular standing, members of said Commandery.

I am entirely ignorant, officially, of the complaint (if any) against these appellants; but if, as I apprehend, the difficulties grew out of the Chapter complications in the District of Columbia, and you have occasion hereafter, upon a properly certified record of a due trial and legal expulsion of these Knights, or either of them, to proceed anew in the premises, I desire to give you, in advance, my views. I am in possession of attested copies of certain resolutions passed by the General Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of the United States of America, which are as follows:—

“ OFFICE OF THE GENERAL GRAND SECRETARY OF THE
 “ GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER ROYAL ARCH MASONS, U. S. A.,
 “ CINCINNATI, OHIO, September 23d, A. Inv. 2398. } ”

“ This is to certify that the General Grand Chapter of the United States of America, at its Convocation in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 18th instant, adopted resolutions as follows (the latter unanimously):—

“ *Resolved*, That the Grand Chapter of the District of Columbia is hereby recognized as a regular Grand Chapter, and its officers entitled to seats in this General Grand Chapter.

“ *Resolved*, That Potomac Chapter, with the territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter of the District of Columbia, not having united in the formation of said Grand Chapter, is now under the jurisdiction of this General Grand Chapter, but without territorial jurisdiction over candidates for the eapitular degrees.

“*Resolved*, That all acts of censure, suspension, or expulsion, growing out of the formation of the Grand Chapter of the District of Columbia, be declared null and void, and Companions of the District of Columbia who may have affiliated with Potomac Chapter be, and are hereby, declared to be in good and regular standing as members of such Chapter.’

“(Attest) JOHN D. CALDWELL, *General Grand Secretary*.”

By the last resolution it will be seen that the High Court of Appeals in Royal Arch Masonry, a body recognized by the constitution of the Grand Encampment, has unanimously decided and declared that all acts of censure, suspension, or expulsion growing out of the formation of the Grand Chapter of the District of Columbia, are null and void. In re-opening this matter, you will carefully examine the records of Columbia Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, and Mount Vernon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3, and if you find that the expulsion of these Knights “grew out of the formation of the Grand Chapter of the District of Columbia,” you will treat the action of those Chapters in relation to said expulsions as null and void, and as affording no foundation for your Commandery to ground a resolution upon to strike these Knights from the rolls. You will further take notice that the General Grand Chapter has declared the affiliation of these Knights with Potomac Chapter to be regular, and that they are in good and regular standing as members of such Chapter — an impossibility, if their expulsion was legal.

I would suggest to you that if the names of any other Knights have been stricken from the rolls, and the decisions above given apply to them, that you immediately restore them to their rights in your Commandery. The result of these decisions I intend to report to the Grand Encampment at its next meeting, to be held at Baltimore.

Upon receipt of this, you will direct the Recorder of your Commandery to extend this in full upon the records, and cause him immediately to notify Sir William H. Faulkner and Sir H. J. Alvord that their names have been restored to the rolls of Columbia Commandery, and that they are members in good and regular standing of said Commandery.

Witness my hand and private seal, at Boston, Massachusetts, this sixth day of January, A. D. 1869.

WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, [L. S.]

Grand Master.

February 19th, 1869, I received a petition, signed by twelve Knights, dated November 21st, 1868, endorsed by Baltimore Commandery, No. 2, for a Dispensation for Potomac Commandery, to be located at Georgetown, D. C. I returned this petition with the following endorsement thereon: “Having examined the within petition and carefully considered the same, I decline to grant the prayer of the petitioners and issue a Dispensation for a new Commandery in the District of Columbia, at the present time. The reason for refusing to grant said Dispensation is principally this, that

there does not now exist that harmony and peace among the Templar Masons of said District to warrant the establishment of a new Commandery there. Whenever a peaceful and harmonious condition exists, I shall be most happy to grant my Dispensation for extending the influence of Templar Masonry in the District."

In November, 1868, I received from Washington and Columbia Commanderies, of Washington, resolutions adopted by the Commanderies, respectfully requesting me "not to grant a Dispensation for a new Commandery in the District of Columbia, unless recommended by one of the Commanderies already established there." The Dispensation granted Potomac Commandery, March 11th, 1870, was recommended by each of the Washington Commanderies.

November 5th, 1870, I received a petition from twenty-two Knights, among whom was Past Commander Sir Albert G. Mackey, asking for a Dispensation for a Commandery at Washington, by the name of De Molay. The petition was not recommended by either of the Commanderies at Washington, and for this reason I declined to grant the Dispensation, although much influence and persistent endeavors were resorted to by the petitioners.

MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

Being invited by R. E. Sir William W. Baker, Grand Commander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, to install the Grand Officers-elect, October 30th, 1868, I seized the opportunity to lay before this Grand Commandery its relations to the Grand Encampment, and to impress the members with the propriety of amending their constitution so that it should conform with the constitutions of the other Grand Commanderies, and with that of the National Grand Body.

I append hereto a copy of the address delivered upon this occasion. The address, together with the "subject of nomenclature," were referred to an able committee, of which Sir Charles W. Moore, Past Grand Generalissimo of this Grand Encampment, was chairman. In May, 1869, the committee reported at length, and earnestly recommended that the Constitution be so altered and amended as to conform, in its nomenclature, and in all other respects, to the provisions and requirements of the constitution of the Grand Encampment of the United States. This report was printed and distributed throughout the jurisdiction. At the Annual Assembly, held October 29, 1869, this report was adopted, and, by a unan-

imous vote, the "Constitution of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island" was established. I deemed the result so satisfactory as to be worthy of promulgation throughout the United States. A copy of the order relating thereto is appended to this report.

Thus the dissensions which were sown in 1856, when the Grand Encampment met at Hartford, Connecticut, and made radical changes in the organic law, and in the system of Templar Masonry, have disappeared, I trust, forever.

While the memory of this antagonism is fresh, let us not forget the lesson which it teaches—that there is a limit to the forbearance of the Grand Commanderies and the Templars of the United States, beyond which it is not safe for the Grand Encampment to trespass. Although the state Grand Commanderies and their subordinates are true and loyal to the national Grand Body, and devoted in their attachment to it; although each and all yield a ready and willing obedience to its commands, and recognize the Grand Encampment as the supreme body of Knights Templar, to which they owe allegiance and fealty, they will not passively tolerate radical changes in the American system of Knighthood, or tamely submit to frequent constitutional revisions prompted solely by novelty or caprice.

The Grand Encampment is now strong, united in itself, and powerfully supported by its state Grand Commanderies and the valiant Templar Knights of America. Let it be our solemn duty to strengthen, not weaken, it; to support, not undermine, it; and to preserve, not fritter away, its power and influence.

On the 13th of April, 1870, I received from Sir James Hutchinson, Past Grand Commander, in behalf of a so-called delegation of subordinate Commanderies in Rhode Island, a petition for the formation of a Grand Commandery in that state. My answer thereto, made to R. E. Sir Benjamin Dean, Grand Commander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, was as follows:—

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF TEMPLARS, }
BOSTON, MASS., April 16, 1870.

Right Eminent SIR BENJAMIN DEAN, *Grand Commander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island*:—

MY DEAR SIR KNIGHT:—I have received from the representatives of some of your subordinate Commanderies the following document:—

“PROVIDENCE, April 11, 1870.

“WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, ESQ., *Grand Master of Templars, U. S. A.*:—

“DEAR SIR AND M. E. FRATER:—The three oldest Commanderies in Rhode Island, viz: Saint John's, Washington, and Holy Sepulchre, comprising two-thirds of the Knights Templar in the state, have unanimously adopted resolutions (copies of which, with their action thereon, are herein enclosed), expressing the sentiment that it is desirable and necessary that a Grand Commandery of Knights Templar should be formed in this state, and have appointed delegates to a convention for the purpose of forming the same, with instructions to petition the M. E. Grand Master for permission to do so. The delegates are to meet in this city on Thursday, April 21st instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Ionic Hall, and you are respectfully requested to grant your consent to the formation of the proposed Grand Commandery.

“Yours, courteously and fraternally,

“JAMES HUTCHINSON,

Chairman of Delegation of St. John's Commandery, No. 1.”

I enclose to you the copies referred to in the above communication, and which were presented to me. As you are the recognized head and executive officer of Templars in the jurisdiction of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, I deem it to be my duty to answer the above request by communicating directly with you.

On the 6th of May, 1805, a Grand Encampment was established at Providence, R. I., the constitution of which declared it to be “The Grand Encampment of Rhode Island and jurisdiction thereunto belonging.” Its actual jurisdiction extended over the states of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. March 3, 1806, it was voted that the style or title be changed to “The United States Grand Encampment.” Although the name was altered, the actual jurisdiction over the above-named states alone remained the same. In June, 1816, the “General Grand Encampment of Knights Templar and the appendant orders for the United States of America” was formed, the constitution of which declared, that “The jurisdiction of the several State Grand Encampments shall not extend beyond the limits of the state in which they shall respectively be holden; excepting in any case wherein, before the formation of this constitution, a Grand Encampment has been formed by a united representation of the Encampments in the adjoining states.”

The exception referred to the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and, from that time to this, the Grand Encampment or Grand Commandery has had jurisdiction over those two states. The constitution of the national Grand Body was amended and re-written at the session held at Hartford, Conn., in 1856, when the language conferring, or, rather, retaining, jurisdiction over these two states was changed. It now reads as follows:—

“ARTICLE 2, SECTION 1.—The Grand Commandery of Massachusetts

and Rhode Island is recognized as holding jurisdiction over both these states."

Thus it appears that the Grand Encampment of the United States has fixed the jurisdiction of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and has determined, by its constitution, that it extends over these states.

It only remains to consider whether the Grand Master of Knights Templar has the power to change this constitutional provision and comply with the request of these delegates. The first clause of the section of the constitution of the Grand Encampment, above referred to, is as follows:—

"Whenever there shall be three or more subordinate chartered Commanderies instituted or holden under this constitution, in any one state, district, or territory, in which a Grand Encampment has not been heretofore formed, a *Grand Commandery* may be formed, after obtaining the approval of the Grand Master, or the Grand Encampment."

It has been decided that, under this provision, before a Grand Commandery can be formed, it is necessary to have the formal, written warrant, under seal of the Grand Master, to authorize the proceedings. In the present case, can the Grand Master grant such a warrant?

It is beyond dispute that a Grand Encampment has heretofore, before 1856,—before 1816,—been formed in the state of Rhode Island; that it has held meetings there, granted warrants for new Encampments, and exercised all the peculiar powers belonging to such a Grand Body; that it now exists, by the name of a Grand Commandery, vital in every part, and exercising a jurisdiction over Rhode Island, by virtue of the powers conferred upon it by the constitution of the Grand Encampment, as absolute as any other Grand Commandery in the United States.

It is difficult for me to see where the power is conferred upon the Grand Master, in the constitution or elsewhere, to set aside the constitution of the Grand Encampment, and, of my own pleasure, determine that the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island has jurisdiction only over the state of Massachusetts. It is the duty of the Grand Master to consider this question of jurisdiction strictly according to the constitution, and to preserve the rights and powers of the State Grand Encampment as fully as possible. It is not for me to discuss how this separation can be brought about. It was a union easily entered into, perhaps,—not so easily broken. I have only to decide that I have no authority, as Grand Master, to approve of the formation of a Grand Commandery in the state of Rhode Island, and decline to grant my Warrant therefor.

I have not examined the question whether the preliminary steps have been regular; and whether the Commanderies have voted upon this important measure after due and timely notice to all their members. In the view I have taken of the subject, this has become unimportant.

I have decided the question simply upon constitutional grounds.

With knightly courtesy, fraternally yours,

WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER,
Grand Master.

The published proceedings of the semi-annual assembly of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, held at Providence, Rhode Island, May 27th, 1870, show that this question of division of the jurisdiction was considered and amicably adjusted, without even reference to a committee.

PENNSYLVANIA.

St. John's Commandery, of Philadelphia, having determined to celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of its organization, in 1819, invited the Officers of the Grand Encampment to be present, June 15th, 1869. The occasion was one of such peculiar interest that I considered it to be a part of duty to accept the invitation, and, by the presence of the official executive of the Grand Encampment, give such aid and recognition to the Knights of Philadelphia, in their first public parade in that city, as could be afforded. Your Grand Master was escorted from Boston to Philadelphia by Boston Commandery, Eminent Sir Charles E. Powers, Commander, with two hundred and twenty-five Knights, and was most courteously and hospitably received by the Eminent Commander and Knights of St. John's Commandery, by R. E. Sir James H. Hopkins, Grand Commander of Pennsylvania, and by Sir Richard Vaux, in his official position as M. E. Grand Master of Ancient Craft Masonry, and his Deputy and Grand Wardens. Commanderies from Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia were present with full ranks; and your Grand Master, assisted by Eminent Sir Charles A. Stott, of Massachusetts, *as* Senior Grand Warden, V. E. Sir John D. Caldwell, Grand Recorder, V. E. Sir Alfred Creigh, Grand Standard Bearer, and V. E. Sir Thomas W. Chandler, Grand Warder (all mounted), reviewed the long line of Commanderies, R. E. Sir James H. Hopkins commanding.

The Grand Master of Ancient Craft Masonry, with his Grand Officers, decorated with their Grand Lodge insignias, marched in the long procession. For the first time since the Grand Encampment entered the territory of Pennsylvania, cordial and fraternal words of welcome were spoken to the Knights by the Grand Master of Masons. The presence of the Templar hosts and the Illustrious Knights, many of them not strangers to the masonic craft, prompted the Grand Master to repudiate the hereditary policy of his Grand Lodge, and greet them with warmth and enthusiasm. The occasion was indeed a pleasant and glorious re-union, gratefully ap-

preciated by the Knights of Pennsylvania, and in which their numerous guests most joyfully participated.

Thus another of the antagonisms to which the Grand Encampment has been exposed, and from which she has now been so gracefully delivered, lies buried in

"The swallowing gulf
Of dark forgetfulness and deep oblivion."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

On the 18th of October, 1869, I received a petition from several members of South Carolina Commandery, No. 1, setting forth that no meeting had been held for more than a year; that its officers were scattered; that the charter was in possession of one of the petitioners; that the E. C. Commander had in vain tried to revive the Commandery; and requested me to resuscitate it.

I immediately opened a correspondence with E. C. Sir Albert G. Mackey, Commander, then a resident of Columbia, S. C., and from him received the most gloomy accounts of the condition of Templar Masonry in Charleston and throughout the state. In his communication to me of the 28th of October, 1869, E. C. Sir Mackey wrote:—

The Recorder left Charleston for New York more than a month ago. He did not place the records in my hands, and I have no means, at this distance from the city, of discovering with whom he deposited them. * * * Although still Commander, I have felt that it was useless to call the body together. * * * I would rather, however, see it remain dormant than that it should be revived only to be desecrated by that demon of politics, which, I am sorry to say, is now invading the bodies of Charleston.

The manner in which this petition has been gotten up, renders me doubtful of the object of the petitioners. The fact that, although I am, at present, the Commander; that I am the oldest Knight Templar in the state, and the only one who has any knowledge of the working of Templarism; yet, that I have not been consulted on the subject; that my first knowledge of the existence of the petition is derived from your letter; and that I do not now know who are the petitioners, leads me to suspect that they are influenced rather by a desire to get rid of me, because I am a Union man and a republican, than by any love for the Order, which, for years, they have persistently neglected. I do not say that this is the case, but I have reason to fear it.

To the latter portion of this communication I answered as follows:—

As a Templar, and in the office which I have the honor to hold, I know nothing of politics, and I have no sympathy with either party, of

whatever name, now trying to drag into our masonic bodies those dissensions and contests which do not belong there. I shall not be influenced or disturbed by party feeling in administering the affairs of this office.

I know of no reason why Masonry, in all its departments, should not now be successfully cultivated in all parts of the southern states. Extreme men need not expect to manage and control the institution, and bend it to their purposes. But the fact that a Knight, or any number of Knights, have been active, influential men on either side of the great question which has agitated your part of the country more than mine, would not weigh a straw with me when considering the propriety of entrusting to their hands the destinies of our Order. The fact that you are "a Union man and a republican," of itself, ought not to influence your fraters against you. It certainly will not influence me, in the course I shall finally conclude to adopt, one way or the other. I am anxious that your Commandery should now have a fair trial, and that it should commence work, and, above all, that its proceedings should be distinguished by harmonious action.

In this communication I suggested the propriety of appointing one of the petitioners at Charleston, with authority to call the members together, preside at the election, and install the Commander-elect. Sir Henry Buist having consented to act, and his selection having met with the hearty approval of E. Sir Mackey, on the 20th of January, 1870, I appointed him as my proxy, authorizing him to obtain possession of the Charter, records, jewels, archives, and other property of said Commandery; to summon the members thereof to meet at some time and place, in said Charleston, to be designated by him, and then and there to reorganize said Commandery; to preside as E. Commander thereof until the E. Commander and other proper office-bearers had been regularly elected and duly installed into office by him.

By due return of the warrant to Sir Henry Buist, it appears that its directions were strictly complied with, and that on the 15th of February, 1870, South Carolina Commandery was reorganized, and its officers elected and installed. Official letters, since received, from E. Sir R. S. Bruns, Commander, state, that "the Orders have been conferred upon a number of good and true Royal Arch Companions;" that the Commandery is progressing slowly but surely; and that the hope is entertained of making South Carolina Commandery, No. 1, before long, a credit to the Order.

VIRGINIA — NORTH CAROLINA — FLORIDA.

In November, 1869, I was informed that the Grand Commandery of Virginia had, some years before, issued a Charter to certain Knights at

Lake City, in the state of Florida, by the name of Lemienus Commandery, No. 13.

On the 22d of said November, I wrote to R. E. Sir John Robin McDaniel, Grand Commander of Virginia, stating the information which I had received, and requesting him to give me such history relating to this body as he possessed, and such account of it as existed upon the records and files in the Grand Recorder's office. I also added: "If, as may be possible, such a Charter was issued by your Grand Commandery, during the recent civil war, when it supposed that it had a right to do so, I wish that you would immediately recall it, and transmit the same to me, together with the record of their doings." I also requested him to inform me if the Grand Commandery of Virginia had granted Dispensations or Warrants for any other bodies outside of the jurisdiction proper of Virginia.

Before receiving a reply to this communication, I found, by the published proceedings of the Grand Commandery of Virginia, that Winston Commandery, No. 15, of Winston, Forsyth county, North Carolina, was enrolled among its subordinates, and I wrote for information in relation to this Commandery.

April 26, 1870, I received from the R. E. Grand Commander copies of portions of the records of his Grand Commandery, by which it appears, that at an Annual Assembly thereof, holden at Richmond, December 17, 1863, a Charter was granted for the permanent establishment of Lemienus Commandery, No. 13, at Lake City, Florida, the Dispensation granted by V. E. Sir Edward H. Gill having been returned with the necessary documents. Also, that at an Annual Assembly held at Richmond, December 15, 1864, a Charter was granted for the permanent establishment of Winston Commandery, No. 15, at Winston, North Carolina, the Dispensation granted by V. E. Sir Edward H. Gill having been returned with the necessary documents.

In February, 1870, I addressed a letter to Sir J. W. Hunter, the executive head of the so-called Winston Commandery, and from him a copy of the Charter under which his Commandery acted was received, and which is hereto appended. It appeared by the communication accompanying the Charter, that the Commandery was in successful operation, and working under the Grand Commandery of Virginia. A letter received from Sir J. W. Hunter, dated November 26, 1870, states, that "The Grand Commander of Virginia, last summer, called in the Charter that the

Grand Commandery had issued to the Winston Commandery, therefore we have had no authority to do anything since."

I proposed to the R.: E.: Grand Commander of Virginia, and to the Knights at Winston, that if they would sign a vow of fealty and allegiance to the Grand Encampment of the United States, and to its constitution, laws, and edicts, and transmit the same to me, I would issue my Dispensation continuing them as heretofore until the next meeting of the Grand Encampment. This proposition, dated May 5, 1870, at the request of R.: E.: Sir J. R. McDaniel, made May 1st, was transmitted through him, since which time I have received no further communication from him in relation to this subject.

After the return of the Charter to the Grand Commander of Virginia, I declined to grant a Dispensation without the payment of the fee prescribed by the Constitution. This the Knights at Winston were unwilling to do, as they had already paid for a Charter to the Grand Commandery of Virginia. If the Charter had been returned to me, in accordance with my request, I should have endorsed upon it my Dispensation for its continuance, until I could lay the matter before you for consideration.

I have the honor to refer to you the petition for a Charter at Winston, and the correspondence in relation thereto with the recommendation, if it be found that the Knights at Winston acted innocently in applying to the Grand Commandery of Virginia, that a Charter of recognition be granted them free of expense.

Nothing was received from the Grand Commander of Virginia relating to the body at Lake City, Florida, excepting what has already been stated. It was supposed at Richmond that it had become extinct, no returns having been received since 1864. I have received no information as to the existence or place of deposit of its Charter, records, or archives. Previous to granting the Dispensation to Damascus Commandery, at Jacksonville, Florida, already referred to, I received a communication from Sir John S. Driggs, dated November 16th, 1869, wherein he stated, that "three of us, last year (July, 1868), went to Lake City and received the Orders of Templar, and after our money was paid, and we created, we learned that the Commandery was not in communication with the Grand Encampment of the United States, but held its Charter from the Grand Commandery of Virginia. * * * The Commandery in which we were made (Lemienus, No. 13), has, by inactivity, become extinct, and its Charter should be returned."

The petition for Damascus Commandery was signed by five Knights hailing from Lemienus. For the purpose of qualifying those irregularly created Knights to participate in the formation of Damascus Commandery, U. D., I issued to Sir Damon Greenleaf, one of the petitioners, and proposed as the new Commander, who hailed from Damascus Commandery, No. 1, St. Paul, Minnesota, the following Order:—

Whereas, I have received a petition for a Dispensation for a new Commandery, to be located at said Jacksonville, and am disposed to grant the same; and, whereas, it appears that, of the petitioners, Companions John S. Driggs, William Grothe, Theodore J. McCarty, David Jones, and Joseph N. Haddock were created Knights Templar in an irregular Commandery, called Lemienus Commandery, at Lake City, established by the Grand Commandery of Virginia, without authority, and that the above named Companions are irregularly made Knights:

These are, therefore, to authorize and empower you, in the presence of the other Knights mentioned in said petition for a Dispensation, to heal the said Companions Driggs, McCarty, Grothe, Jones, and Haddock, and obtain from each of them a vow of allegiance and fealty to the Grand Encampment of the United States of America, to be subscribed by each of said Companions, and transmitted to me.

For so doing, this shall be your sufficient Warrant; and you will make due return to me of this Order, and of your doings therein.

This was dated May 2d, 1870, and was returned, enclosing the subscribed vow of allegiance, in proper form.

Since the Dispensation has been granted, I have authorized the Eminent Commander, by similar Order, to heal George R. Jones, created a Knight in Lemienus Commandery, which has been done.

I have found no precedent for the course pursued, and I submit the procedure in the premises for your confirmation or disapproval. The great distance of Jacksonville from any regular Commandery, was the only reason why I did not order the vow of allegiance to be taken in an asylum of Knights Templar, regularly constituted.

The correspondence with the Grand Commander of Virginia was conducted in a courteous and friendly manner, and your Grand Master received respectful and dignified attention.

At the Annual Assembly of the Grand Commandery, held at Richmond, December 15, 1870, a committee, to whom was referred the subject of territorial jurisdiction, made a report, which was adopted, disclaiming jurisdiction in the states of North Carolina and Florida. A copy of this report is hereto appended.

In the published proceedings of the Grand Commandery of Virginia,

held at Richmond, December 15, 1870, there is a report of a committee charged "to report upon the subject of a permanent separation" of that Grand Commandery from the Grand Encampment, which was adopted, and a copy of which may be found in the appendix hereto.

Duty compels an allusion to this singular document. Many of its statements are in direct conflict with historical truth. It is not correct, "that until 1816 all authority in Masonry and Knighthood was universally held to be in the Lodge." So far as Knighthood is concerned, the very reverse of this was the fact in the New England states and in New York. It is not correct, that on the 16th of June, 1816, the "Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania" was the only one on the continent. The Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island was organized May 5, 1805, that of New York, June 18, 1814, and each of them have successfully flourished since their organization. It has been proved too clearly to be denied, that delegates from these two Grand Encampments formed the General Grand Encampment, in 1816.

It is claimed, in this report, that "Ancient Craft Masonry is, according to the old constitutions, the real source of all authority for conferring the orders of Knighthood, and that no department of Knighthood has the right to pass any law, or establish any custom, or exercise any authority, or establish any jurisdictional claims, inconsistent or in conflict with those of common masonic law and usage." The argument follows, that the origin of the Grand Encampment and its constitution are unmasonic, and that its existence is dangerous "to the true aim and principles of masonic Knighthood."

The contest in support of this unwarrantable claim has already been waged in another field—not in Virginia. During the administration of Grand Master Hubbard, this claim was asserted in Pennsylvania, and was attempted to be enforced. It received the encouragement and support of the Grand Lodge of that state. No Grand Body in America is more conservative of Ancient Masonry, is stronger in men or means, or better capable of being the true defender of Ancient Craft Masonry, than the M. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The contest was waged vigorously and manfully, but Knighthood came off the conqueror, and the claim of Craft Masonry over it was withdrawn. At the brilliant pageant in Philadelphia, upon the occasion of the celebration of the semi-centennial of St. John's Commandery, already referred to, the M. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was present, with its Grand Master and other

Grand Officers, to welcome its former antagonists to the hospitalities of Ancient Craft Masonry, and, in public procession and speech, by manner and fraternal embrace, to bear witness, with renewed assurance, that Ancient Craft Masonry made no claim over Knighthood.

If the Knights will examine the history of this contest, they will determine, I doubt not, that there is no occasion to wage another war in support of a claim which strikes the death blow not only at the Grand Encampment, but at Templar Masonry as organized throughout the republic.

The government of the national Grand Body has always been mild, gentle, persuasive, yielding to the state Grand Bodies every right and prerogative to which they are fairly and constitutionally entitled. To Virginia it has been more than this. In all the unpleasant and unfortunate difficulties which have arisen between the Grand Commandery of Virginia and the Grand Encampment, the serene dignity of the national Grand Officers has never been disturbed. The address and bearing of Grand Master Hubbard, for whom this report confesses the Knights entertained the highest respect, was ever kind and parental to Virginia; while the Knightly and affectionate words of our lamented French still linger in our memory — words tender and pathetic — recalled in all their vivid reality by this report, which, recklessly regardless of the well-known wish expressed in the last official communication of Virginia's recent executive to the Grand Encampment, "*to let the past be buried with the eternal past, without a resurrection,*" does not shrink and shudder to exhume that hideous LETTER deep buried in the vault of oblivion to which we had long ago consigned it, and quote from its contents, the very reference to which is more cruel to the departed Grand Commander of Virginia than the grave in which he lies, and over which let us again cast the thick pall of charity and forgiveness.

It is matter of serious regret, that this report adopted by the Grand Commandery of Virginia inculcates principles utterly inconsistent with true Knightly honor and manliness; that it should boastfully place upon the record, to be seen and read of all men, that "policy, not principle," caused the Grand Commandery to recede from her position of independence in 1850; and that it should declare in italicized emphasis, that "as far as the *eye* could see, or the *ear* hear," the Grand Commandery was true and loyal to the Grand Encampment, yet that all the while during the very act of re-union, it was planning and plotting and biding its time for separation.

This report attempts to arraign the Grand Encampment before the Grand Commandery of Virginia, and specifies six distinct allegations of its uselessness, oppression, and dangerous character; and culminates in direct and positive statement that the national Grand Body is regardless of the rights of others, and that, in the future, "she may, and probably will," trample under foot the rights of subordinates and the privileges of the Templar, and pervert the Order to any purpose, "however low and unmasonic and unknightly, which she may believe will advance her own interests, or cripple those of one whom she desires to degrade."

Not content with thus degrading the Grand Encampment to a position so "low, unmasonic, and unknightly" that it would be supposed that no Christian gentleman could again enter its Asylum, the Grand Commandery of Virginia, in preamble and resolutions, publicly declares its intention of sending its delegates here, at this triennial session, to ask permission to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment, and to become a free, sovereign, and independent Grand Commandery, and, failing in this, here to secretly practice private rebellion, until sufficient of her sister state Grand Commanderies can be corrupted to warrant open rebellion.

This is the sum and substance of this report, however ingeniously its language may have been framed. It is a document which has been in preparation an entire year. Whatever it contains is the result of deliberation and premeditation. It seemed to me that it ought not to be passed over in silence, and it is submitted for your careful consideration.

In this connection, I present, with great pleasure, the proceedings of Portsmouth Commandery, of Portsmouth, Virginia, hereto appended, and which were formally certified to the Grand Master.

On the 7th of August last, I received a communication from Rev. Sir George W. Dame, of Danville, Virginia, informing me that he had been appointed chairman of a committee to memorialize the Grand Encampment in reference to a peaceable separation or withdrawal of the Grand Commandery of Virginia from the Grand Encampment, and asking, "Will a committee appointed by a Grand Commandery, not one of whom is legally entitled to a seat in the Grand Encampment, be allowed to appear in person before said Grand Encampment and present and defend a memorial asking for a separation therefrom?"

In answer to this communication I wrote, that it has heretofore been customary, after the formal opening of the Grand Encampment, to pass a vote permitting all Knights Templar in regular standing to be admitted to its meetings. Whether the Grand Encampment will permit such committee as you refer to, to appear before the Grand Encampment itself, and argue and defend propositions of any nature or character, I should very much doubt. In a committee of the Grand Encampment, a committee from a Grand Commandery would undoubtedly receive respectful attention. I have no authority to bind the Grand Encampment by any opinion or dictum. When it is in session, I am simply its presiding officer, from whose decisions and rulings appeal lies to the Grand Body. I must, therefore, decline to answer the question you respectfully propound, inasmuch as it is one which should be addressed to the Grand Encampment itself, and which that Grand Body must decide.

VIRGINIA AND WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia became an independent and sovereign state of the Union June 20, 1863, prior to which time it was part of the state of Virginia.

The Grand Commandery of Virginia was organized, under the title of Grand Encampment, November 27, 1823, and from October, 1824, to the present time, under various vicissitudes of fortune, sometimes lying dormant for years, at others separated from communion with the great majority of Templars of the Union, it has existed as a state Grand Commandery, under and by virtue of the constitution of the Grand Encampment of the United States. During all this time it has exercised exclusive jurisdiction over the territory now included in the state of West Virginia, with a single exception, under our constitution. Since West Virginia became a state, the Grand Commandery of Virginia has continued to exercise jurisdiction over it the same as heretofore. In the list of its subordinate Commanderies, the Grand Commandery of Virginia classes Wheeling Commandery, No. 1, of Wheeling, West Virginia; Palestine Commandery, No. 9, of Martinsburg, West Virginia; Star of the West Commandery, No. 12, of Morgantown, West Virginia. A Dispensation has also been issued by the Grand Commander for a new Commandery at Monongalia, West Virginia.

Since the formation of the new state, the Grand Encampment has not claimed the Commanderies therein, as its immediate subordinates, nor has it exercised any power in West Virginia antagonistic to the jurisdictional claim of the Grand Commandery of Virginia.

The state of Maine, admitted into the Union in 1820, furnishes the only precedent to guide the Grand Encampment in this case. Prior to 1820, Darius Council of Knights of the Red Cross was established at Portland, Maine, by the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and March 17, 1821, a Charter was granted to Maine Encampment, at Portland, by the same Grand Body, which continued to exercise jurisdiction over Maine Encampment until 1849.

In October, 1845, Sir Chas. Gilman, Gen. Grand Recorder, wrote to the Grand Recorder of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, inquiring if the Grand Encampment of those states claimed jurisdiction over Maine Encampment, and if so, by what authority? Answer was returned that it did claim such jurisdiction, Maine Encampment having been instituted previous to the division of Maine and Massachusetts, and since that period having remained under the jurisdiction which established it.

In the published proceedings of the General Grand Encampment for 1847, Maine Encampment, Portland, Maine, was registered as one of its subordinates. The proceedings do not show that any action was taken by the Grand Body in relation to it.

Between 1844 and September, 1847, the General Grand Master granted a Dispensation to Portland Encampment, No. 2, Portland, Maine, and at the triennial meeting, September, 1847, a Charter was granted.

At the Annual Assembly of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, held October 10, 1849, a communication from Maine Encampment was presented, asking a discharge from the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, inasmuch as the General Grand Encampment had registered the Maine Encampment as belonging under its jurisdiction from and after the triennial meeting of September, 1847. It was voted that Maine Encampment be released from the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

For the purpose of avoiding any possible conflict of jurisdiction, it seems to be necessary that the Grand Encampment should, at this meeting, determine whether the state of West Virginia is within the jurisdiction of the Grand Commandery of Virginia — whether “there is no state Grand Commandery regularly formed, under the authority of the Grand

Encampment," in West Virginia — so as to give "exclusive power" within this state to the national Grand Body.

If the Grand Encampment should determine, that, by a fair construction of the constitution, the Grand Commandery of Virginia has been "instituted or holden under the constitution," in the state of West Virginia, "in which a Grand Encampment has not been heretofore formed," I would recommend that Article 2, Section I., be amended by adding, at the end of said Section, the following : —

The Grand Commandery of Virginia is recognized as holding jurisdiction over the states of Virginia and West Virginia.

TEMPLAR DECISIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GRAND
MASTERS.

At the last triennial session of the Grand Encampment, R.: E.: Sir J. M. Worrell, of Kentucky, submitted the following : —

WHEREAS, No action has been taken in the Grand Encampment, K. T. of the U. S., in regard to having published the decisions of this Grand Body and the correspondence of our lamented Past Grand Master, Sir William B. Hubbard (deceased), comprising decisions and correspondence during his Grand Mastership, of interest to every Sir Knight of the order; therefore

Resolved, That the Grand Encampment hereby appoints ——— historiographer of this Grand Body, to procure all the correspondence and papers of our late Grand Master Hubbard, together with decisions of other Grand Masters up to the present date, to publish the same under direction of the M.: E.: Grand Master.

This resolution was not referred to a committee. The record shows, that "Objection being made to the enterprise, as involving expense to the Grand Encampment, Sir Alfred Creigh stated, that if permission was so granted him to publish, he would do so at his own expense and on his own responsibility; to which the Grand Encampment assented."

Under the permission granted by the Grand Encampment, Sir Alfred Creigh attempted to obtain the necessary papers and documents from the executor of the estate of Past Grand Master Hubbard. The executor refused to deliver them, stating, in a letter to Past Grand Master French, that he could not discover what claim Sir Creigh had to the *private* papers of Br. Hubbard,—"More especially when it is apparent that he proposes to make use of them in a private enterprise and for his own private advantage and profit. The Grand Encampment refused to take the control and responsibility of publishing Br. Hubbard's decisions. That

body might have some claim upon his Templar papers, but certainly a private individual has none."

At the request of Sir Creigh, I wrote to the executor, requesting him to deliver up the Templar papers, that they might be published for the benefit of the Grand Encampment. To this communication no response was made.

In August last I was informed of the painful and sudden decease of the executor, and I immediately wrote to the Grand Recorder, requesting him to use his best exertions to obtain possession of the Templar papers of the late Grand Master Hubbard belonging to the Grand Encampment. On the second day of the present September, the Grand Recorder reported to me that he had received the letter books and correspondence of Past Grand Master Hubbard, and that he would have them at Baltimore at the triennial session. The Grand Recorder will undoubtedly give you full information relating to this matter in his official report.

GRIEVANCES.

Soon after entering upon the duties of Grand Master, I received from Virginia City Commandery, No. 1, of Virginia City, Montana, certified proceedings of said Commandery relating to charges presented against Sir Joseph Griffin, by which it appeared that Griffin was expelled from the rights and privileges of Knighthood. The trial took place while the Commandery was under Dispensation, and in the month of July preceding the last triennial meeting at St. Louis. It does not appear that this action of the Commandery was considered by the Grand Encampment, although the entire record of the proceedings of the Commandery, while under Dispensation, was before the Grand Body.

In view of all the facts in the case, and upon inspection of the evidence given at the trial, I transmitted an order to Virginia City Commandery, dated October 3, 1868, continuing the expulsion of Joseph Griffin in force until the next triennial meeting of the Grand Encampment, to be held at Baltimore, in September, 1871. I submit for your consideration all the documents received by me relating to this case of discipline.

I have also received from Hugh De Payens Commandery, No. 2, of Little Rock, Arkansas, a formal complaint against Columbia Commandery, No. 2, of Washington, D. C., alleging that the latter named Commandery illegally conferred the orders of Knighthood upon Comp. William J. Patton, a resident of Little Rock, Arkansas, within the exclu-

sive jurisdiction of Hugn De Payens Commandery. The complaint and accompanying documents and correspondence are respectfully submitted.

TEMPLAR DECISIONS.

From numerous opinions given and decisions rendered, I have selected the following for the consideration of the Grand Encampment. I have preferred to give the reasons assigned for these decisions, so that the whole argument might be laid before you, as it is apparent that a mere syllabus would be unjust to the Grand Master and unsatisfactory to you :

COSTUME OR REGALIA.

1. I think that the Grand Encampment has settled what the decorations of a Templar shall be. I do not feel at liberty to qualify or extend the regulation as now in force, insomuch as it refers to costume, or regalia, as it is called. Where it is not specific or direct enough, Grand Commanderies must construe it.

I see no difficulty in your providing for such deficiency as you think exists, and that you should direct such style and shade of dark coats, and other personal apparel, as to you may seem proper.

I suppose that the Grand Encampment went as far as it thought proper to go. If you desire to go further in the same direction, I see no objection to it.—(G. R. Illinois, Feb., 1870.)

2. The Grand Encampment has decided what costume shall be used. This is binding so far as it goes; but I never supposed that it was intended for the Order of Red Cross. There is such a glaring inconsistency in the Prelate's robes for the High Priest in the Order of Red Cross, that I should suppose that they could not have been intended by the Grand Encampment for that Order. In fact, I have never seen them used there. It is customary here for the Prelate in the Red Cross to wear the full dress of a High Priest, and for the Sov. Master to wear the royal robes with a crown. This is consistent and proper, and, in the absence of any contrary authority, I think that you would be justified in such use. The costume of the Grand Encampment requirement applies to the Christian Orders of the Temple and of Malta, and not to the Order of Red Cross. In the Order of the Temple, you should conform to the strict requirement of the Grand Encampment as relates to Prelates' robes.—(To Com. G. Com'y Penn., March, 1871.)

3. As I understand the order of the Grand Encampment in relation to costume, it does not require Commanderies already provided with uniform to change for the new regulation; but when new regalia is required, or when new Commanderies are constituted, the uniform provided by the Grand Encampment should be obtained. Of course it would be advisable for all Commanderies, new and old, to provide themselves with the regulation costume.—(To G. C. Virginia, Feb., 1870.)

CHARTER AND DISPENSATION.

4. The Charter of a Commandery was destroyed by fire. The Grand Commander can authorize the meeting of such Commandery by an order, setting forth that a Charter was granted so and so, at such a time, and that the same was destroyed by fire; which order will have all the effect of the original Charter until a new one is issued by the Grand Commandery.—(To G. C. Minnesota, Jan., 1869.)

5. As a Commandery "*under Dispensation*," you have no right to make members; but if you desire to compliment your benefactor, and to confer upon him the empty and merely nominal honor of "Honorarv member," which gives him nothing but the name, I see no objection in so doing.—(March, 1870.)

6. Petition of three Knights, hailing from three different Commanderies, for a Dispensation for a new Commandery at Brownville, Nebraska.

Answer.—I have given your petition careful consideration, and I am convinced that the authority to grant the Dispensation to three Knights of different Commanderies, was intended to be exercised only in those states where no Commandery existed, and for the purpose of introducing Knighthood into such state.

You now have two Commanderies in Nebraska, one within thirty-five miles of your residence, within the forty miles limitation of former requirement.

Under these circumstances, I must decline to grant the Dispensation until you have a sufficient number of Knights to petition in the regular manner.—(March, 1870.)

GRAND COMMANDERY.

7. Where there is but one subordinate Commandery in a state, working under Charter from the Grand Encampment of the United States, said Commandery cannot become a member of a Grand Commandery of an adjoining state. The jurisdiction of the state Grand Commanderies shall be the territorial limits in which they are respectively holden, excepting the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which is recognized as holding jurisdiction over both those states. Constitution Grand Encampment, Article 2, Section I.—(To G. C. Alabama, Oct., 1868.)

8. "Is it regular and legal for a Grand Commandery to install the first three officers named in a Dispensation, at the same session a Charter was granted such body by the Grand Commandery?"

Answer.—You have given me a naked proposition, and have not illustrated it with any facts. Just as you propose the question, I should answer yes, provided the Grand Commandery had constituted the new body.

A Dispensation is granted by the Grand Commander (or by the Grand Commandery), to a certain number of Knights named therein, returnable at a certain specified time. The Commander, Generalissimo, and Captain General are mentioned in the Dispensation. At the appointed time, the Dispensation, with the doings of the Knights under it, is returned into the Grand Commandery, with a request that a Charter may be granted. If the proceedings during the Dispensation are satisfactory, the Grand Commandery votes that a Charter be granted. In the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, it is usual for the Grand Commander to appoint the first three officers, but he does this after conference with the Knights of the new body. He may appoint, and the Knights may select, the same officers who presided during the continuance of the Dispensation; but it is by no means certain that this would follow. But suppose that the Grand Commander, in open Grand Commandery, makes the appointments, and summons the appointees before him for installation; over what does he install them? In whose presence does he install them? Before this act of installation, a most important and necessary duty must be performed.

The Charter must first be executed, bearing upon it the signs manual of the proper Grand Officers, and the seal of the Grand Commandery. The Knights named in the Charter must appear, either voluntarily or by

summons, before the Grand Commander or his specially appointed deputy, and be regularly constituted into a legal Commandery, in accordance with the forms, ceremonies, and ritual prescribed by our Order.

After the Commandery has been solemnly constituted, its officers may be installed. Before this constitution, there existed no legal Commandery; and, of course, no officers could be installed over a Commandery which was not in existence. The Dispensation had done its work; it had been returned to the Grand Commandery; the organization of Knights no longer existed under the Dispensation, and until constituted by proper authority, the organization under the Charter could not commence.

Our system is very different from the common forms and usages of civil government. We have a system of our own, and we must adhere to it. We have forms and ceremonies which we consider necessary, and without them we look upon our work as incomplete.

But, to return to the exact question propounded, all these pre-requisites may have been complied with, and at the very session of the Grand Commandery at which the Charter was granted. The Charter may have been fully executed; the Knights named therein may have appeared before the Grand Commander, and even in the Grand Asylum; the new Commandery may have been solemnly constituted, and the new officers duly installed; but unless the new body had been first constituted, there could not be any legal installation of officers.

The constitution of the Grand Encampment recognizes this duty of constitution in more places than one. I will refer to a single provision—Article 4, Section II., third clause, last sentence:—

The Grand Master of this Grand Encampment may issue his proxy to any Knight Templar in regular standing, authorizing him to constitute a subordinate Commandery which has received a Charter; and any Commandery thus constituted shall be deemed regularly constituted.

Here, you see, provision is made for the constitution of a subordinate Commandery. It is a constitutional pre-requisite to the performance of any of the duties and labors of a Commandery; among which duties and labors I class the installation of its officers.—(To G. C. New Jersey, Sept., 1870.)

9. The whole matter relating to the way and manner in which you will elect your candidates, is, in my judgment, until otherwise directed by the Grand Encampment, peculiarly within the province of the Grand Commanderies to determine. The power of the Commander over the

ballot is commensurate with that of Master of a Lodge. Nevertheless, if you, in your jurisdiction, find abuses growing up, I can see no reason why you should not determine the number of ballots to be taken. The Grand Commandery has this matter especially in charge.—(To Com. of G. Com. of Penn., March, 1871.)

10. A Past Commander dimitts, leaves the state, becomes a resident of another state, and affiliates with a Commandery of such other state. Has he the voice and vote of a Past Commander in the state Grand Commandery in whose jurisdiction he has affiliated?

Answer.—No. By Section 1, Article second, of the constitution of the Grand Encampment, a Past Commander, to entitle him to voice and vote in Grand Commandery, must be a Past Commander of a subordinate Commandery working under the same Grand Commandery, and must be a member of one of the subordinate Commanderies under the same territorial jurisdiction. By removal to the jurisdiction of another Grand Commandery he loses his right.—(To G. C. New Jersey, March, 1871.)

11. You are not bound to follow the exact language of the constitution of the Grand Encampment in framing your state Grand Constitution; but I would advise uniformity, inasmuch as by it no doubt could arise in interpreting the constitution.—(To Com. G. Com. Penn., March, 1871.)

12. Is it proper or lawful to establish a representative system corresponding with that of our Grand Lodge, by which each Lodge elects a representative who is entitled to cast a vote for each Past Master (and the Worshipful Master and Wardens, in their absence), thereby dispensing with proxies; or must we confine ourselves to the old established custom of the Grand Encampment of the U. S.?

Answer.—You cannot establish such representative system as you propose. You must, as a Grand Commandery, comply with the “old established custom of the Grand Encampment of the U. S.,” because the constitution requires you so to do. Your Past Commanders cannot vote by proxies or by representatives. *Vide* Constitution of Grand Encampment, Article second, Section 2.—(To Com. G. Com. Penn., March, 1871.)

13. How many Commanderies constitute a quorum of the Grand Commandery?

Answer.—This question of quorum, so far as I have been able to discover, came up, for the first time, before the Grand Encampment, in 1865, At this session, Grand Master French, in his address, said: “A Grand Commandery being a legislative body, must be somewhat governed by a

legislative custom; and it is a rule of parliamentary law, that where a quorum is not definitely fixed, by a proper power having control of the subject, it takes a majority of all the members of the body to transact business;" and he decided that a majority of the members entitled to seats in a Grand Commandery was necessary for a regular and legal meeting, and to make the acts valid. This decision was referred to a committee consisting of Sir Henry A. Palmer, Sir J. Q. A. Fellows, Sir T. S. Parvin, and Sir John W. Simons, and they reported, "that, *when not otherwise determined by some express constitutional provision*, a quorum, in any masonic body composed principally of delegates from constituent bodies, should require at least a majority of all its constituents to be represented therein; and that this rule should apply to this Grand Encampment as well as to the several Grand Commanderies." This report was accepted and the recommendations approved; but at the afternoon session, this motion of approval was reconsidered and the recommendation laid upon the table, after a full and exhaustive discussion of the whole matter, participated in by Knights from all parts of the United States.

The arguments made use of by those opposed to the report were, that a quorum was unknown to masonic law; that parliamentary rules were of no authority in masonic assemblies; that in Templar assemblies, Grand or subordinate, the constitutional number of nine (with the exceptional provision), was sufficient, after due notice to all members, for the conduct of business; that the rule adopted by the committee might prevent the assemblies of the Grand Bodies at times when war, pestilence, or persecution were abroad, and when the good, prosperity, and, perhaps, the vital existence, of the Order absolutely required such assemblies; and that legislative customs and usages have no binding force, either as precedents or examples, in the meetings of our Order, whether Grand or subordinate.

Twenty-two of the American Grand Lodges, in their constitutions, have made provisions for a quorum:—

Connecticut, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Nebraska require the representatives of three Lodges to constitute a quorum for business.

New York requires ten Lodges.

Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Texas, and Maryland, five Lodges.

District of Columbia, a majority of all the Lodges.

Louisiana, one-eighth of all the Lodges for ordinary business; one-fourth for elections; one-half for amending the constitution.

Ohio and Indiana, ten Lodges.

Michigan, nine Lodges.

Minnesota and Kansas, two-thirds of all the Lodges.

Kentucky, one-third, and for certain purposes, one-fourth of all the Lodges.

Missouri, thirty Lodges, and under certain circumstances, ten Lodges.

The other Grand Lodges, among which are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts* and Rhode Island, have not fixed upon any number requisite for a quorum. The two Grand Commanderies of New York and of Massachusetts and Rhode Island have certainly not been limited by any restriction of numbers at their meetings.

At the special and Annual Conclaves of the Grand Encampment of New York, held in 1817, 1818, 1819, 1821, 1823, no subordinates were represented. In 1820, when the new constitution was adopted, but one subordinate, Columbian Encampment, No. 5, was represented. In 1822, Columbian Encampment was alone represented. In 1831, June 3, Columbian Encampment and Morton Encampment, No. 4, were alone represented; as also on the 9th of June, 1832. In 1834 and 1837, no subordinates were represented. The record states, when it does not appear that any subordinates were present, that a constitutional number of Knights was present.

In Massachusetts and Rhode Island, during the years 1821, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1841, Boston Encampment was alone represented, of seven subordinates. The records also show, that at other meetings the representatives of but two subordinates were present, with the Grand Officers.

In our Grand Bodies provision is made for permanent membership. In the Grand Commanderies, the Past Grand Commanders, Deputy Grand Commanders, Grand Generalissimos, and Grand Captains General are made life members of the Grand Commandery. I have always considered this peculiar membership to have been established, among other things, for the purpose of insuring the perpetuity of the Grand Body. Whatever misfortunes might come upon the subordinates, however dissipated and broken up they might be, still the Grand Body, through a

* NOTE.—The Massachusetts Grand Lodge May 11, 1770. "Voted, unanimously, that whenever summons are issued for convening a Grand Lodge, and, in consequence thereof, is congregated, the same is, to all intents and purposes, a legal Grand Lodge, however few in number and, as such, may, with the strictest propriety, proceed to business."

chosen few, could retain its existence and perpetuate its being. In seclusion, away from the presence and knowledge of the oppressors of our Order, as in ancient times it could live in secret, until there was safety in walking abroad. Such, in my opinion, was one of the great objects of making this kind of membership.

As reference has been made to *parliamentary* quorums, it should be stated that *three* constitute a quorum of the house of lords of Great Britain, and forty a quorum of the house of commons.

Without further discussion, in view of the history of our Grand Bodies, and in view of the action of the Grand Encampment, at Columbus, Ohio, in 1865, I shall rule, that the presence of the constitutional number of nine Knights, being entitled to vote as members of a Grand Commandery, constitute a quorum of such Grand Body for the dispatch of business. — (To G. C. of Mississippi, May, 1869.)

14. Should not a "proxy" in Grand Commandery be of equal or superior rank to his principal, and not an inferior?

Answer.—No. The only constitutional requirement of the proxy is, that he shall be "a member of the same subordinate Commandery as his principal." *Vide* constitution Grand Encampment, Article II., Section 2. — (To P. G. C. Penn., May, 1869.)

15. What is your opinion of the proper construction of Section 4, Article II., of the constitution of the Grand Encampment? It declares, "At every meeting, all questions shall be determined by a majority of votes." I believe it is the universal practice to require a two-thirds vote to amend the statutes of state Grand Commanderies.

Answer.—This clause of the constitution employs the same language made use of in treating of the Grand Encampment, Article I., Section 4, and of subordinate Commanderies, Article III., Section 2; but as respects the Grand Encampment, it was not intended to apply to a vote upon the question of amending the constitution, because Section 3 of Article IV. requires, for this purpose, a two-thirds vote. It would seem, therefore, that it was not intended to be obligatory upon the question of amending the statutes of the Grand or subordinate Commanderies.

By Section 4 of Article II. the Grand Commanderies are authorized "to adopt such rules and edicts" "as may be necessary for the good of the Order." Supposing a Grand Commandery makes certain rules, by the name of statutes or constitutions, and a section thereof provides that they shall not be amended except upon the concurrence of two-thirds of

its members present at a stated meeting; the question of the adoption of these rules, statutes, or constitutions must be decided in accordance with the 4th Section of Article II, to which you have referred. After they have been adopted, I am clearly of the opinion that any amendment proposed must be decided in accordance with the rule made in relation thereto; and that it was not intended that this section of the constitution should apply to a rule so made, any more than to the question of the reception of the candidate for the Orders, which requires entire unanimity.

The rules and statutes of Grand or subordinate Commanderies, when once determined, should not be easily or frequently changed, and should require more than a majority to modify or amend them.

The almost universal custom of the Grand Commanderies to require a two-thirds vote for any amendment to their statutes, is strong evidence that it was not the original intention to limit their power in making such a rule.

I should, therefore, decide that the Grand Commanderies have the right to provide that their statutes, constitutions, rules, or by-laws shall not be amended or revised except upon the concurrence of two-thirds of their members present at any stated meeting, and that such provision and rule are not in conflict with the constitution of the Grand Encampment of the United States.—(To P. G. C. New York, August, 1869.)

16. I am unwilling to say officially that when a Grand Commandery is reduced to two subordinates, that the Grand Body is or is not in constitutional existence. Whatever my own views may be, I am inclined to think that the Grand Encampment would decide, that when there ceased to be three subordinate Commanderies in any state where a Grand Commandery has been established, that the Grand Body ceases its existence, and that the jurisdiction passes to the Grand Encampment.—(To G. C. Louisiana, Aug., 1869.)

17. GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF TEMPLARS, 27 TREMONT ROW, }
BOSTON, MASS., April 30, 1870.

To R. E. Sir J. R. Gorin, Grand Commander of Illinois:—

I am in receipt of your favor, stating the following case, and asking for instructions:—

“A was arraigned before his Commandery and tried upon charges, and found guilty and sentenced to indefinite suspension, from which he appealed to the Grand Commandery, where the decision was reversed, from which said judgment of reversal the Commandery takes an appeal to the Grand Encampment of the United States.

“Question.—What is the standing of the Sir Knight, if any? What rights has he? Does the judgment of suspension still rest upon him until a final decision is had? or does the decision of the Grand Commandery hold until the Grand Encampment decides upon the case?”

The questions submitted involve principles of so much moment, in relation to the respective powers of the Grand Commanderies and the Grand Encampment, that I have taken time carefully to examine all the authorities and precedents within my reach, before venturing upon any opinion. So far as I can ascertain, this is the first time that this question of appeal has been directly raised since the organization of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and I can find no precedent to guide me in coming to a conclusion upon the case submitted. The only question, however, which I care to consider, and which, in my judgment, when answered, will effectually dispose of the matter, is this:—

Has a subordinate Commandery, aggrieved by the judgment of its state Grand Commandery in reversing the judgment of said subordinate in awarding sentence against one of its members after trial, upon charges preferred, the right of appeal to the Grand Encampment of the United States?

The constitution of the General Grand Encampment, adopted in 1816, provided that—

“The several state Grand Encampments, subject to the provisions of this constitution, shall have the sole government and superintendence of the several Councils of Knights of the Red Cross, Knights Templar, and Knights of Malta, within their respective jurisdictions, to assign their limits and settle controversies that may happen between them.”

This is the language conferring jurisdiction upon the state Grand Bodies over their subordinates. Every member of these subordinates is a constituent part of the body to which he belongs, and it would seem that the government and superintendence of these members belonged to the state Grand Bodies; not the sole government and superintendence, because, in the first instance, they are amenable to the subordinate, over which the Grand Body has also authority. No mention is made in this constitution of the condition of individual Knights, and nothing is said of trials, or discipline of members. The first section of article III. declares, “that all regular assemblies of Knights of the Red Cross are called Councils; and all regular assemblies of Knights Templar and Knights of Malta are called Encampments” But in the clause first referred to it appears that all these assemblies are denominated Councils, unless the construction should be put upon this clause, that “the sole government and superintendence” applies to individual Knights Templar and Knights of Malta, a construction which I am constrained to say the whole language of the section will not warrant.

The first interference made by the General Grand Encampment with the state Grand Bodies was in 1826, when it was

“*Resolved*, That no person shall be permitted to lecture on the several

degrees of Knighthood, for which he shall receive compensation, in any state in which there shall be a Grand Encampment, unless he shall be duly authorized by one of the first four officers of the General Grand Encampment, and by a majority of the first four officers of the state in which said person proposes to lecture."

In 1844 the General Grand Encampment, by resolution, required DeWitt Clinton Encampment, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to enroll itself under the immediate jurisdiction of the General Grand Encampment, and to make returns to the General Grand Recorder of its doings, since the Grand Encampment of that state ceased to exist as a constitutional body, thereby recognizing the law that upon the decease of a state Grand Body, the jurisdiction over that state immediately reverted to the national Grand Body, where it theoretically originally belonged.

But perhaps the most decided expression of opinion by the General Grand Encampment, under the old constitution, as to the powers of the state Grand Bodies, occurred in 1847, when the Grand Encampment of Ohio presented certain papers and a copy of record upon the subject of the territorial jurisdiction of its subordinate Encampments, which were referred to a committee consisting of Sir Charles W. Moore, of Massachusetts; Sir W. T. Gould, of Georgia; and Sir E. S. Barnum, of New York. This committee subsequently made a report, which was accepted, "That this General Grand Encampment cannot, with propriety, or constitutionally, interfere with the jurisdiction of any subordinate Encampment, in any state or territory where there is a Grand Encampment established."

In 1850 the General Grand Encampment, after careful deliberation,

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Grand Encampment, when a Sir Knight has been suspended or expelled for unmasonic conduct, by a Grand or subordinate Lodge, or by a Grand or subordinate Chapter, having competent lawful authority and jurisdiction over him, that he is thereby cut off from all Masonic intercourse with his Encampment and its governing bodies, and that no Masonic intercourse shall be held with him until he is duly restored."

Up to this date it is very evident that no authority, direct or implied, can be found in the proceedings of the General Grand Body authorizing any interference by that body with the jurisdiction of the state Grand Encampments over their subordinates. In fact, it would seem that it had carefully refrained from such interference upon constitutional grounds.

After the accession of Grand Master Hubbard to the general command, a different doctrine prevailed. He considered the state Grand Bodies to be subordinates, and took occasion frequently to speak of them as such. But a careful examination of the proceedings of the national Grand Body will show that the Grand Encampment did not consider them to be in that subordinate position which the distinguished Grand Master assigned them.

In 1850 the Grand Master of New York wrote to General Grand Mas-

ter Hubbard, that Columbian Encampment, No. 1, of New York City, had refused to show him its charter, and refused to receive him as Grand Master, and that it claimed to be independent of the jurisdiction of the General Grand Encampment of the United States, and asking for advice. Grand Master Hubbard advised him to cite the Commander of this Encampment before the Grand Encampment of New York, to answer for the unknighly conduct of his Encampment, and to show by what authority his Encampment claimed to work; and further advised that all the proceedings should be reported to the Deputy General Grand Master, to be laid before the General Grand Encampment.

The difficulty was amicably arranged before the General Grand Body met, so that it is impossible now to say what action Grand Master Hubbard contemplated that body should take in the premises.

In 1853 a complaint was made of an irregularity in the proceedings of the Grand Encampment of Kentucky, in denying to certain Knights thereof their constitutional votes, which was referred to the Committee on Credentials of the General Grand Encampment. This committee, refraining from expressing any opinion in relation to the proceedings or doings of the Grand Encampment of Kentucky, simply reported that they had examined a proxy of the Grand Generalissimo of Kentucky, find it in due form, and that the proxy is entitled to a seat as a representative.

In 1856 General Grand Master Hubbard, in his triennial address, remarked: "The supervision, by your chief officer, over the whole of your subordinates, whether state or otherwise, is believed to be in strict accordance with the powers and usages of our ancient Grand Masters, and, as experience has proved, decidedly beneficial to the intelligent and systematic working of the whole." He brought up before the General Grand Encampment a provision in the by-laws of Connecticut, requiring candidates for the Orders to be in possession of the Royal and Select Master's degrees, in addition to those degrees required by our constitution.

The same year the Committee on Grievances, to whom was referred a communication from a body in New York calling itself Columbian Encampment, No. 1, reported that the said body is composed of clandestine Masons, unrecognized by the Grand Encampment of New York, and that the said body is not under the register of the Grand Encampment of the state of New York, and therefore that this General Grand Encampment cannot entertain a Masonic communication of any kind from so irregular and illegal a body.

This decision would seem to warrant the statement, that if Columbian Encampment had been stricken from the rolls of the Grand Encampment of New York, and erased by that Grand Body, that thereafter it could have no means of communication with the General Grand Encampment of the United States. Such were, substantially, the facts in this case. It was formerly one of the subordinates of New York. This decision gives

the whole authority and power of the subordinates thereof to the state Grand Body, without limitation, and effectually deprives the national Grand Body from interfering with its actions and doings respecting its subordinates.

Among the decisions made by General Grand Master Hubbard, and confirmed at this meeting, are these:—

“That a Grand Master of a state Grand Encampment has cognizance and ample jurisdiction over the Grand Commander of each subordinate Encampment.”

“The Grand Encampment within whose jurisdiction the clandestine Mason resides, has rightfully the *sole* power to heal; but, as in olden times the supreme power, when assembled in Chapter, did not ordinarily *confer* the Order on applicants, the usage obtained of delegating this and other matters of importance to the subordinates.”

Such were the decisions and judgments of the General Grand Encampment in relation to the extent of power of the state Grand Encampments, from its organization, in 1816, to the year 1856, during a period of forty years. In 1856 the constitution was re-written, and its language changed throughout. Among the enumerated duties of the Grand Encampment of the United States, at its stated meetings, are these:—

“To assign the limits of the state Grand Commanderies, and settle all controversies that may arise between them; and, finally, to consider and do all matters and things appertaining to the good, well-being, and perpetuation of the principles of Templar Masonry.”

“The state Grand Commandery, in like manner, is authorized to assign the limits of subordinate Commanderies within its own jurisdiction, and settle all controversies that may arise between them; and, finally, to consider and do all matters and things appertaining to the good, well-being, and perpetuation of the principles of Templar Masonry, but always subordinate to the Grand Encampment of the United States.”

This is unquestionably a material change of language from the old constitution of 1816, and it becomes important to determine whether this change of phraseology is such as to modify the construction put upon the old constitution, from time to time, by the General Grand Encampment.

It will be seen that the Grand Commanderies are “authorized,” that is, they are endowed with the authority, are empowered, to assign limits to their subordinates, settle all controversies between them, and to do everything appertaining to the good, well-being, and perpetuation or Templar Masonry, but always subordinate to the Grand Encampment.

I do not know as it is useful to discuss the meaning and intent of this word “subordinate,” as used in this connection. Does it mean subject to, or does it mean inferior in rank and position? If the compilers of this instrument intended to assign to these Grand Bodies not only subordinate positions, which it is certain they occupy as respects the Grand Encampment, but also intended that they should be subject to the appellate

power, and under the perpetual surveillance and control of the Grand Encampment in all matters and things relating to Templar Masonry, then it would seem that they would have used the word "subject" instead of "subordinate." The two words are not synonymous, for "subject" respects the exercise of power, and "subordinate" the station and rank.

Without pursuing this further, I will proceed to examine the decisions of the Grand Encampment upon questions germane to the one I am considering, and made under this new constitution.

In 1859 Grand Master Hubbard delivered his triennial address, wherein, in enumerating his official labor during the preceding three years, he speaks "of a revision and Knightly correction of the by-laws and the proceedings of our state Grand Commanderies." He recommended a triennial revision of the proceedings of state Grand subordinates, as he terms them, and the appointment of a committee "to examine and inspect all statutes or constitutions, together with their official proceedings, their by-laws, rules, and edicts," so as to make them harmonize one with the other, and "with their true relations as subordinates to your honorable body."

The Grand Master appointed a committee upon this part of his address, and this committee reported that their attention had been drawn to the fact, that there are various sections of the constitutions of the Grand Commanderies in conflict with the provisions of the constitution of the Grand Encampment. In the opinion of this committee, all such provisions of the state Grand Constitutions should be at once altered so as to conform to the constitution of the Grand Encampment, that being the paramount law.

But this committee made no further recommendations, and did not, evidently, acquiesce in the opinion of the Grand Master.

Among the decisions of the Grand Master approved by the Grand Encampment, at this session, are these:—

"That a Sir Knight living in a jurisdiction governed by a state Grand Commandery, and desiring information relative to any point of Templar Masonry, should apply directly to his Grand Commander, and he, if necessary, to the Grand Master."

"A Grand Commandery, acting in case of an appeal, may admit the appellant in person to plead his own case, even though he may have been expelled in the subordinate Commandery."

At this session came up the case of Peninsular Commandery, from Michigan. This Commandery was chartered by the Grand Encampment. Afterwards the Grand Commandery of Michigan was established, and claimed jurisdiction over all the subordinate Commanderies in the state. Peninsular Commandery refused obedience to the Grand Commandery, and claimed to continue its allegiance to the Grand Encampment. The whole question was referred to Sirs John W. Simons, Theodore S. Parvin, D. A. Piper, and Henry L. Palmer. In reporting, they say:—

"In all the branches of Masonry in this country, the law obtains that a state Grand Body has sole and exclusive jurisdiction within the limits of the territory it occupies. There can be no divided jurisdiction, nor can any authority give legal existence to any subordinate, in contravention of the will of the state superior. Any other doctrine than this would lead to inextricable confusion, and destroy the wholesome and proper discipline of the Order."

It is evident that when the Grand Commandery of Michigan was legally formed, "the jurisdiction of the entire state became thereby vested in them, and the authority of the Grand Encampment over any subordinate in that state ceased."

This committee also quotes the report of a committee made in 1847, wherein they say: "That the General Grand Encampment cannot, with propriety, or constitutionally, interfere with the jurisdiction of any subordinate Encampment in any state or territory where there is a Grand Encampment established," and which report I have already referred to. This report is of importance in this discussion, because it shows that in the opinion of these distinguished Knights, and also of the Grand Encampment in accepting said report, the new constitution did not change the power and authority of the state Grand Commanderies, but the same construction is to be put upon it as upon the old original instrument.

Another case came up at this meeting, which throws considerable light upon the matter in issue. A petition was presented from two Knights who had been expelled some two years before by Detroit Commandery, No. 1 (and who had an appeal pending before the state Grand Commandery of Michigan), asking permission to sit in the Grand Encampment. Their petition was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, Sir John W. Simons, chairman. They reported:—

"We hold it to be the law, that the action of the Commandery must stand until reversed by the superior body having jurisdiction; and as the petition shows that the Grand Commandery has not taken such action, we conclude that the petitioners are still under the effect of the expulsion pronounced by Detroit Commandery."

The inference to be drawn from this report is, that the Grand Commandery of Michigan had full, complete, and final jurisdiction over these petitioning Knights.

At this meeting Sir Kent Jarvis, of Ohio, for the purpose, evidently, of carrying out the peculiar ideas of Grand Master Hubbard, contained in his address at this session, and which a committee had ignored, offered this resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That the M. E. Grand Master be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested to collate, publish, and distribute to the several state Grand Commanderies, at his earliest convenience, a compendium of the constitutional prerogatives and duties of said Grand Commanderies and their officers."

But so jealous were the representatives of these Grand Commanderies of their prerogatives, that this resolution, on motion, was rejected.

Among the decisions reported in 1861, by Grand Master French, is the following :—

“ Until I am either present, or called on by your Grand Commander or Grand Commandery, the work must go on as your Grand Commander directs, although it be in my opinion erroneous.” “ You are bound to obey his orders, unless they are so manifestly erroneous as to be an entire departure from Templar Masonry, or a violation of your Templar vows.”

In 1860 Grand Master French delivered an address before Boston Commandery, at Boston, wherein he says :—

“ The new constitution has not clothed the Grand Encampment of the United States with any power that it did not previously possess. It has left with the state Grand Commanderies *all* the power possessed by them, which is sovereign power over their own subordinates, except upon appeal to the Grand Encampment or its Grand Master; and also with the exception that they are bound to comply with the constitution of the Grand Encampment and the edicts of the Grand Master.”

It will be seen that this is the first time that we have heard of an appeal since the organization of the Grand Encampment. But the Grand Master does not point out any case in which such an appeal lies, but simply limits the sovereign power of the Grand Commanderies by stating the exception to such powers.

In 1865 a case came up from Missouri, where the intervention of the Grand Master was asked for. I will not go through with its history, but content myself with stating that the Grand Master ruled that “ it takes a majority of all the members of a body ” (a state Grand Commandery) to transact business, and by such ruling virtually declaring the alleged transactions and proceedings of the Grand Commandery of Missouri to be null and void. This was referred to a committee, consisting of the following distinguished Knights: Sirs Henry L. Palmer, J. Q. A. Fellows, T. S. Parvin, and John W. Simons, who not only by their report sustained the action of the Grand Master, but applied the rule to the Grand Encampment. Their recommendation was adopted, but afterwards, upon full and thorough discussion, the vote of approval was reconsidered, and the propositions laid upon the table.

In June, 1864, a joint committee of the Grand Commandery of Ohio, and of the Grand Encampment, met at Washington for the purpose of settling some matters of disagreement between the two bodies, and reconciling the same. This committee consisted of Grand Master, M. E. Sir Benjamin Brown French, Sir John W. Simons, of New York, Sir Sol. D. Bayless, of Indiana, Sir Ezra L. Stevens, of the District of Columbia, on the part of the Grand Encampment; and R. E. Sir Kent Jarvis, Grand Commander, Sir William B. Thrall, and Sir Heman Ely, of Ohio. This committee sat several days, and passed five resolutions, the first of which is as follows :—

“ *Resolved*, As the unanimous opinion of this joint committee, that the sole and entire jurisdiction and government of the Orders of Knighthood,

within the civil jurisdiction of the United States and territories, and districts thereof, belongs to, and are properly exercised by, the Grand Encampment of the United States, until state, district, or territorial Grand Encampments or Commanderies shall have been duly established by the authority of the said Grand Encampment of the United States; and that thenceforward such jurisdiction and government within the designated geographical limits, devolve, in ail their entirety, upon such local Grand Encampments, or equivalent bodies, and are properly exercised by them, subject to the provisions of the constitution of the national Grand Encampment." * * * *

The second resolution, among other things, declares "that every means should be adopted by the national Grand Body to forward the interests and preserve the authority of the state Grand Commanderies."

These resolutions were referred to a committee of the Grand Encampment, in 1865, and they reported that "the first two of the resolutions are but a reiteration of the character, jurisdiction, and duties of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and of the Grand Commanderies of the states."

In 1864 Grand Master French, in an address before the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, said:—

"I am of those whose concede to state Grand Bodies supreme power within their jurisdiction."

I have now gone through with, substantially, all the proceedings of the Grand Encampment, and the decisions of the Grand Masters in relation to the powers and jurisdiction of the state Grand Bodies. I have also carefully examined upon this question the proceedings of the Grand Encampments and Grand Commanderies, and I will refer to such of them as are directly in point.

The Grand Commandery of New York is distinguished for its loyalty and fidelity to the national Grand Body. Its proceedings are full of appeals to its members and subordinates to protect, in its integrity, the Grand Encampment of the United States, and to support its Grand Officers. And yet when the authority was given to its delegate, June 9th, A. D. 1816, "to propose the acknowledgment of a General Grand Encampment for the United States of America," it was coupled with the provision, "that the national Grand Body recognizes the Grand Encampment of New York in its then present powers, and as supreme over that state."

In 1855 Sir John L. Lewis, from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, reported the decisions of Grand Master Hubbard with approbation, when he says: "Section 4, of Article II. (of the General Grand Commandery), vests the power in the state Grand Encampment to settle all controversies that may happen between their subordinates. It has not only the power, but the sole power (as their direct superior)."

At the Annual Conclave of 1858, it was

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, who shall report, at the next Annual Conclave of this body, rules and forms of appeal to the

Grand Commandery of the state of New York; also, rules and forms of appeal from this body to the Grand Encampment of the United States."

Sirs G. A. Scroggs, J. F. Wilbur, and J. B. J. Somers were appointed such committee, and in 1859 reported, recommending the adoption of the forms and proceedings of Masonic trials and appeals, which are contained in the "Transactions of the Grand Lodge" of New York, "the same being changed in phraseology," and they annex to their report the forms. One of these forms is entitled "Appeal to the Grand Encampment," and provides for the case of an appeal by a petitioner, after being adjudged guilty upon charges *for immoral and unknighly conduct* by his Commandery, to his state Grand Commandery, where the previous sentence and judgment is affirmed; "and now your petitioner, feeling himself aggrieved by the action and determination of the said Commandery in the premises, and being advised that the same are erroneous, appeals therefrom to the Grand Encampment of the United States, and specifies, among other grounds of error therein, the following," etc., etc.

In this form the petitioner also prays "that the testimony, proceedings, determination, and judgment," both of the Commandery and Grand Commandery, may upon appeal be reviewed.

Instruction is also given as to the details of transmitting the papers and documents.

At this Conclave it does not appear from the proceedings that Sir John W. Simons was present. This Knight has gained a well-earned reputation as a Masonic jurist, and for many sessions has been upon the important committees of the Grand Encampment having matters of jurisprudence in charge. The fact that this distinguished Knight did not act upon this committee, or vote for the acceptance of the report, is worthy of consideration, at least, since this question of appeal is broached for the first time among the Grand Commanderies of the United States by this committee. From the reports which he made to the Grand Encampment, many of which I have referred to, it can well be doubted if he would have given his sanction to this form of appeals.

In the year 1860 Sir James Lindsley made a report on Foreign Correspondence before the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, in which he referred to the action of the Grand Encampment in relation to Peninsular Commandery, in Michigan, and commenting thereon, he says: "This ruling by our Superior Body established a very important principle; viz: That all Commanderies in a state where there is a Grand Commandery are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of such Grand Commandery, and the Grand Encampment can not constitutionally interfere with them."

In June, 1865, Sir James H. Hopkins made a report to this Grand Commandery, in which he remarks that "We have arrived at the conclusion that the organization of Templar bodies in this country has been after the model of our government. We have the national, state, and local bodies, each exercising its appropriate functions, and performing its given duties. The several Commanderies have jurisdiction over the individual Knights;

the Grand Commanderies have control of the various subordinate Commanderies, and the Grand Encampment has general supervision of the state Grand Commanderies. The Grand Encampment was created by the state Grand Commanderies, and has only such powers as were delegated to it; and inasmuch as the Grand Commanderies retained their sovereignty, the national Grand Body cannot interfere in their local administration. They are several, and yet united; distinct as the billows, yet one like the sea."

R. E. Sir William Hacker, of Indiana, in his annual address to the Grand Commandery, in 1864, says: "The Grand Commandery of the state of Indiana is the highest and only source of authority in Templar Masonry within her territorial limits, and no subordinate Commandery, or any member thereof, can know any authority except through her."

There are other decisions and proceedings which I might refer to, but I have already burdened this opinion with so many, that I forbear. Enough, certainly, has been referred to, to show the drift of the opinion of the Grand Encampment and of the Grand Commanderies in relation to this question. I have endeavored, in these references, to get at the true sentiment in reference to the relations of the Grand Commanderies to the Grand Encampment of the United States, not for the purpose of placing them in any hostile or antagonistic position towards each other, but for the single purpose of ascertaining the extent of their relative powers in the particular case submitted. I do not propose to discuss any other case, or express an opinion upon any other question. As the word "Grand" is understood by Masons and Templars, these Grand Bodies have original and final jurisdiction in certain matters which partake of the nature of sovereignty. The Grand Encampment clothes them with this power, yields it to them, and respects them in its exercise. An examination of the proceedings of the Grand Encampment, to which reference has been made, will show that, in relation to all these powers, there has been a disinclination to interfere, although one of the ablest and most enlightened of my predecessors, through twelve years of service, held the doctrine that the Grand Encampment, should examine and correct the proceedings and by-Laws of the "*subordinate*" Grand Commanderies.

Such of these powers as belong exclusively to the Grand Commanderies, under the constitution, should be most jealously respected, and no interference with them should be tolerated. Among these exclusive rights, I recognize the care and control of the subordinate Commanderies, and of the several Knights composing these subordinates — a care and control which extends to the subordinates in their organized form, and to the individual Knights composing such organizations. This exercise of authority is in the nature of a police supervision and regulation, with which the Grand Encampment has nothing to do, except as respects its own immediate subordinate Commanderies, to which bodies it stands in the same relation that the Grand Commanderies do to their subordinates.

If the contrary rule should obtain that the Grand Encampment is the

tribunal of last resort in all matters of controversy originating in the subordinate Commanderies, of what use would be the Grand Commanderies? Every question of ritual observance, drill, and costume, all the rulings and decisions of a Commander to which a Knight might object and dissent, all the long and intricate trials of Knights, for whatever offense, could be carried by appeal to the Grand Encampment for final determination.

This Grand Body meets tri-ennially, and in the meantime these questions would remain unsettled, and create doubt and uncertainty. The Grand Commanderies assemble annually, at least, and for the purpose of determining all these matters of detail speedily, so that the law may be known and respected. In addition to this, if the Grand Encampment were compelled to consider and review all these questions coming up from every Commandery in the United States, its sessions would necessarily be long and tedious, and the duties and labors of its members burdensome.

To relieve the national Grand Body of this unnecessary labor, the Grand Commanderies were recognized and established with final jurisdiction over all these minor matters, from whose decisions there could be no appeal.

After a careful consideration of the case you present, I have come to the conclusion that the subordinate Commandery had no right to appeal from the Grand Commandery of Illinois to the Grand Encampment of the United States, and that the decision of your Grand Commandery in reversing the decision of its subordinate Commandery was final and conclusive. The Sir Knight, therefore, has no judgment of suspension resting upon him, a final decision in his case having been reached.

Of course, I shall report this opinion to the Grand Encampment for its examination, correction, and revision, and in the meantime you can act upon it as you see fit, or as your Grand Commandery may direct.

With knightly courtesy,

Faternally yours,

WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER,

Grand Master.

18. April 12, 1870, the E. Commander of Portsmouth Commandery, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Commandery of Virginia, transmitted to me a resolution passed by his Commandery, as follows:—

Resolved, That the E. Commander of Portsmouth Commandery, No. 5, be requested to appeal from the decision of the R. E. Grand Commander of the state of Virginia to the Grand Master of Knights Templar of the United States of America, and to lay before him (for his better guidance) all correspondence and papers relating to the matter at issue.

From the papers accompanying this resolution, it appeared that a controversy had arisen between Portsmouth Commandery, at Portsmouth, and Grice Commandery, No. 16, of Norfolk, as to jurisdiction over Old Point Comfort; that the subject had been referred by the Grand Com-

mandery of Virginia to the Grand Commander for his decision; and that he had officially decided that he was clearly of the opinion that No. 16 had exclusive jurisdiction over Old Point Comfort. It was from this decision that the appeal was taken.

Answer.—Among the enumerated duties of the state Grand Commanderies, as prescribed in the constitution of the Grand Encampment, Article II., Section 4, is the following: “To assign the limits of subordinate Commanderies within its own jurisdiction, and settle all controversies that may arise between them.” After referring to the cases cited in the preceding case, I added, I am compelled to decide that no appeal lies in this case to the Grand Master of Templars in the United States, and that you must abide by the decision of the Grand Commandery of your state in the premises. This answer was transmitted through the Grand Commander of Virginia, and no exception was taken to the informal manner in which the appeal was presented.

19. January, 1871, I received from E. Sir David A. Hoffman, Commander of De Payens Commandery, No. 6, of Iowa, a complaint, or appeal, setting forth that a difficulty respecting jurisdiction had arisen between his and another Commandery in Iowa; that the question had been decided by the R. E. Grand Commander of Iowa; and believing this decision to be erroneous, he appealed therefrom to the Grand Master of Templars. He also submitted to me the following interrogatory:—

Is not that part of Section 4, Chapter II., of the laws of the Grand Commandery of the state of Iowa, which gives Commanderies located on the Mississippi river and railroads precedence over Commanderies not so situated, contrary to the Grand Constitution and the rules and usages of the Order? If so, is it obligatory upon subordinate Commanderies to obey it?

February 10, 1871, I returned all the papers to the R. E. Grand Commander of Iowa, with the following communication:—

My duty compels me to return the enclosed documents, marked A and B, respectively, to you, as the recognized executive officer of Templar Masonry in the state of Iowa, rather than to the Commander of De Payens Commandery, one of your subordinate officers.

The document marked A, comes in such an informal manner that I cannot consider it, or entertain the appeal which it attempts to lay before me.

I cannot, officially, have cognizance of the doings of a Grand Commandery excepting by an inspection of its record, duly authenticated by its recording officer. I have no official information of any decision of the Grand Commander of Iowa, and therefore I cannot reverse it, as requested to do in this document.

In like manner, I decline to give an official opinion upon the constitutionality of the laws of your Grand Commandery, unless,

First, I am requested so to do by the Grand Commandery, or by the Grand Commander; or,

Second, An authenticated copy is laid before me, and, as Grand Master, I am satisfied, by an inspection thereof, that it is my bounden duty to decide it unconstitutional, under the obligations of my vow of office.

If the question should hereafter come up, and you, as Grand Commander, or your Grand Commandery, should desire my opinion in the premises, I refer you to an opinion given to the Grand Commander of Illinois in 1869.

By this opinion you will see that the E. C. Commander of De Payens Commandery has no right of appeal, and that the power to fix the jurisdictional limits of its subordinates rests absolutely with your Grand Commandery.

JURISDICTION OF SUBORDINATE COMMANDERIES.

20. A B applied to Washington Commandery, No. 1, at Washington, D. C., and was rejected. He now applies to Potomac Commandery, U. D., at Georgetown, D. C. I do not see how he can do it without the consent of Washington Commandery. In the first place, your Commandery has no jurisdiction in Washington, where there are two Commanderies already. You are limited to Georgetown. I do not know where A B resides; but if at Washington, you have nothing to do with him. If he resides at Georgetown, a different principle applies.

Washington Commandery has taken jurisdiction over him rightfully, and has rejected him. We cannot inquire into the cause. Georgetown has now ceased to be under the jurisdiction of the Washington Commanderies, and belongs exclusively to Potomac Commandery. If he resides within your jurisdiction, you have the right to receive his application and to act upon it. The fact that he has been rejected would, of course, lead you to great care and caution in your examination of his fitness.

I know of no constitutional restriction which will prevent an applicant from renewing his petition at the very meeting at which he is rejected.

I think, in all cases, it would be advisable to wait a reasonable time, in order to allay any bitterness which might be aroused by a rejection; and many Commanderies have such limitations in their by laws, such as you say Columbian has.

I trust that you will labor to avoid any antagonism with your neighboring Commanderies at Washington.— (March, 1870.)

OFFICERS.

21. Upon the decease of a Knight holding office in a Grand Commandery, the Grand Commander can fill the vacancy by appointment until the next election.—(To G. C. Vermont, May, 1869.)

Upon the decease of a Knight holding office in a subordinate Commandery, the E. C. Commander may fill the vacancy by appointment. The Grand Commander may order an election to fill the vacancy.—(To G. C. Vermont, May, 1869.)

22. A Knight who has never held office is eligible to the position of E. C. Commander.—(Feb., 1869.)

23. In the election of officers, blanks are not votes, and should not be counted or considered as such.—(April, 1870.)

24. The E. C. Commander of a subordinate Commandery is elected Grand Commander, and asks “whether there is not an incongruity in the incumbency of both offices at the same time?”

Answer.—I should not hesitate to say, that the two offices are, in my judgment, incompatible, were it not within my knowledge that in this jurisdiction (Mass. and R. Island), until within ten years, it has not been unusual for the incumbents of both of these offices to be united in the same person. I do not feel at liberty, therefore, to rule that the acceptance of the major office necessarily vacates the minor, as I should be disposed to rule if the case was presented fresh. I am of the opinion that the two offices ought not to be held by the same Knight, and that the constitution of your Grand Commandery ought so to provide.

As Grand Commander, you have the power to accept any resignation, and to order new elections, not only to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations which you have accepted, but also those occasioned by death, in any of your subordinate Commanderies. As Grand Commander, you can officially declare, that having been elected Grand Commander, the office of E. C. Commander of ——— Commandery, heretofore held by you, is, by reason thereof, vacant, and you can order a new election to fill all vacancies. You can preside at this election by virtue of your office of Grand Commander, or you can place the whole matter in charge of the Generalissimo commanding, as you may deem proper.—(To G. C. Alabama, Jan., 1871.)

25. By Article II., Section 4, fourth clause, of the constitution of the Grand Encampment, state Grand Commanderies, at the “stated meeting”

thereof, are required "to elect, by ballot, the several officers of the Grand Commandery." You cannot, therefore, make any of your Grand Officers appointive, but they must all be elected by ballot.—(To Com. G. Com'y Penn., March, 1871.)

26. By the decisions of my predecessors in office, confirmed by the Grand Encampment, it is not necessary that a Knight should have been a Commander to entitle him to office in the Grand Commandery.

I have no doubt, however, that you can make this requirement in your constitution, and thus raise the standard of your Grand Officers. I see no constitutional objection to it. If you do not incorporate such a provision in your constitution, the rule referred to above will be in force.—(To Com. G. Com'y Penn., March, 1871.)

27. Upon which system should Commanderies be placed in brigade line—upon their *numbers*, No. 1, No. 2, etc., or upon the seniority of the E. C. Commander?

Answer.—It has always been customary to rank the Commanderies by the date of their charters, and not after the military custom of the date of the Commander's commission. With us he has no commission, for the Commanders are elected annually, and can have no precedence as such. His Commandery's Charter gives him his rank.—(To G. C. New Hampshire, Aug., 1869.)

RITUAL.

28. The Generalissimo or Captain General, in the absence of the Commander and Past Commanders, can confer the Orders and create Knights.—(March 1, 1869.)

29. Yours is received, asking instruction as to the course to pursue in the case of a Companion who claims to have received the Templar and Malta Orders under European jurisdiction, and who has not the Order of the Red Cross.

This Knight stands precisely as our *fratres* do across the border in Canada, although recently, to enable them to visit in our Commanderies, the Red Cross has there been conferred as a "Side Order," although not in their series.

It seems to me that the proper course to be followed would be to require such Knight to petition for the Order of Red Cross. This can be conferred under such rule and regulation as you or your Grand Commandery may determine. It is clear that he cannot be admitted as a visitor to

any of the Commanderies until he has been created a Red Cross Knight. As to his not having a dimit, I think the ordinary rule should apply, as in the Chapter and Lodge. If he has no dimit in regular form, he should prove, to the satisfaction of the Commandery with which he seeks to affiliate, not only that he is a Knight Templar and Knight of Malta, but that he is not a member of any Encampment or Commandery, and that if he has ever been such member that he has been regularly discharged.—(To G.: C.: Illinois, March, 1870.)

30. The Grand Commandery of Illinois, in 1870,

Resolved, That the R.: E.: Grand Commander be requested to enter into correspondence with the M.: E.: Grand Master of the Grand Encampment as to the right of this Grand Commandery to adopt a regulation requiring the possession of the Council Degrees as a prerequisite to the conferring of the Orders of Knighthood.

Answer.— Since receiving your communication I have gone over the proceedings of the Grand Encampment with some care, and I find that this question has heretofore engaged the attention of the Grand Encampment.

On the 9th of September, 1856, at Hartford, General Grand Master Hubbard, in his annual address before the General Grand Encampment, said:—

A provision in a by-law of one of our Grand subordinates is so prominent in its importance and consequences, that I have deemed it advisable to bring it especially to your notice. In the 10th Article of the by-laws of the state Grand Encampment of Connecticut, it is required of the candidate for the Orders to be possessed of the degrees of Royal and Select Master, in addition to those named in the 2d Section of the 3d Article of the General Grand Constitution. Deeming this requisition an infringement upon the spirit and meaning of the foregoing section of our General Grand Constitution, that it would also "materially affect the work, and tend to interrupt the present union and harmony now so happily extant among our brethren throughout our widely extended jurisdiction, especially when brought together in general conclave," that I promptly disapproved of the same, and so advised our Illustrious Grand Master of the state Grand subordinate, and requested him to notify his subordinates of my decision, that so much of the aforesaid 10th section as related to Royal and Select Masters was not in force, and would remain inoperative unless thereafter approved by your honorable body.

This portion of the address was referred to the standing committee on Jurisprudence, consisting of Sir Philip C. Tucker, of Vermont, Sir Chas. W. Moore, of Massachusetts, Sir W. H. Drew, of New York, Sir Philip T. Schley, of Georgia, and Sir John Christie, of New Hampshire.

On the 15th of September this committee reported, *inter alios*, that they "are of the opinion that the degrees of Royal and Select Masters were never constitutionally required to be possessed by candidates as prerequisites to taking the Encampment degrees, and never ought to be so required."

This report, on motion of "Sir Knight Mackey," was postponed to the next triennial session, and was ordered to be printed with accompanying papers in the proceedings, and was so printed.

At the session of the Grand Encampment, held in your own state, at Chicago, September 4, 1859, on motion of Sir Knight Jarvis, it was

Ordered, That the edicts and decisions of the Grand Master as printed, and the report of the committee on the same, made at the last triennial session, be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

This committee consisted of Sir John W. Simons, of New York, Sir Asa Smith, of Connecticut, Sir Daniel A. Piper, of Maryland, Sir Henry L. Palmer, of Wisconsin, and Sir Theodore S. Parvin, of Iowa.

In the report of this committee, made on the 17th of the same September, they say:—

"In reference to the decisions cited by the committee and referred to us, we desire to say that we fully agree with all of them except the last."

This report was adopted by the Grand Encampment. The exception referred to in the report does not allude to the decisions relating to Royal and Select Masters. Here we have an adjudication by the Grand Encampment upon this question, although it would appear that neither Grand Recorder Risk nor Sir B. B. French understood it as such. But an examination of the proceedings and of the citations above made, makes it clear beyond a doubt that the decision of Grand Master Hubbard and the report of the committee to whom that decision was referred were approved by the Grand Encampment.

In the appendix to the proceedings of 1859 Grand Recorder, Sir Samuel G. Risk, prints the first report above referred to, with the following introductory note in brackets:—

["The following report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, and extracts from the General Grand Master's letter book, submitted at the session in 1856, and referred to the next triennial session (1859), and ordered to be printed, but not being called up at that time, I have deemed prudent to append to the transactions of 1859, so it may meet with some action in 1862.— GRAND RECORDER."]

It is evident that the Grand Recorder made a mistake. In 1862 no reference was made to it.

At the Grand Encampment held at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1865, Grand Master French, in his address, said:—

To the question, "whether it is proper to place in the by-laws of a Commandery a requirement that an applicant for the Orders should be a Royal and Select Master?" I replied thus: "I am very sure that my M. E. predecessor, Sir W. B. Hubbard, decided that question in the negative, but I cannot find the decision. It has always been understood, that the only test to which a candidate should be subjected is, that he is a Royal Arch Mason and the certificate attached to the petition is always, so far as I have seen that the applicant is a Royal Arch Mason (which is a requirement of our Grand Constitution). If we commence making innovations, there is no telling where we may stop. If the Royal and Select be required, we shall next have the A. and A. Rite, and so on. My opinion is decided, that it would be an improper innovation in the by-laws of any Commandery to require that the candidate should be a Royal and Select Master."

While upon this subject, it is proper that I should call the attention of this Grand Body to the fact, that long since I made the foregoing decision the Grand Commandery of Connecticut so amended their by-laws as to require that every candidate within that jurisdiction should be a Royal and Select Master.

Now, as there are hundreds of Royal Arch Masons who have been made Knights Templar who have never received the degrees of Royal and Select Masters, such a requirement, by any Grand Commandery, is equivalent to an edict debarring a certain class of Templars from visiting the Commanderies within its jurisdiction. * * * I hope this Grand Encampment will seriously consider whether it is not proper that some action should be taken in regard to this matter.

This portion of the address was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, consisting of Sir Henry L. Palmer, of Wis.; Sir John W. Simons, of New York; Sir John Q. A. Fellows, of La.; Sir Theodore S. Parvin, of Iowa; and Sir Kent Jarvis, of Ohio.

On the 6th of September the committee reported: "That we have examined the several decisions of the M. E. Grand Master, as set forth in his address, and approve the same as set forth therein, except in the following instances." * * * The exceptions do not refer to the question of Royal and Select Masters.

The recommendations made by the committee were approved, and the report was adopted by the Grand Encampment.

Thus it appears that two of my distinguished predecessors have expressed their own opinions, in plain and unmistakable language, upon this question; that they have made official decisions in regard to it twice;

and that these decisions have been confirmed by the Grand Encampment in each instance.

I am happy to take this occasion to say, that I fully agree with these decisions, and that I acquiesce in the reasons given therefor. If our Masonic system consisted of but five degrees—the three degrees of blue Masonry, the Royal Arch, and the Order of the Temple—I believe that it would be more effectual for good, and more generally satisfactory. I should much prefer to see the Order of the Temple brought nearer to the fountain head of pure Masonry, than to have it separated farther from it by the interposition of still more rubbish.

It is only necessary for me now to state, that the Grand Commandery of Illinois has no right “to adopt a regulation requiring the possession of the Council degrees as a prerequisite to the conferring of the Orders of Knighthood.”—(To G. C. Illinois, Feb., 1870.)

31. Can a subordinate Commandery “call off from labor to refreshment” from one regular Conclave to another?

Answer.—The Grand Encampment and Grand Commanderies *adjourn*. Commanderies should close when the Conclave is finished. I know of no regulation in Masonry which authorizes a body to call from “labor to refreshment” and permit the members to disperse. During refreshment the door should be tyled as when at labor, only the rules for the government and good order of the brethren, when at work, to a certain extent are suspended.

If it is necessary to carry business unfinished to the next Conclave, let the record show it, or the Commander direct it; but when the Knights are to separate and depart from the Asylum, have the Commandery closed.—(Dec., 1869.)

32. Can the R. E. Grand Commander abridge or alter the verbiage of the 5th L. without an edict from the General Grand Body or Grand Master?

Can a Grand Commandery of any state alter or change the ritual of Templar Masonry? If so, to what extent can it alter or amend the ritual?

Answer.—To each question, no, emphatically.—(G. C. Alabama, Feb., 1871.)

33. The ritual in the Red Cross directs that the Prelate should be addressed as such, and not as High Priest. I think the ritual is wrong; nevertheless we cannot change it, much as we may desire to. The ritual

from which this Order was taken makes use of the phrase High Priest.—
(To Com. G. Com'y Penn., March, 1871.)

34. If, in a Commandery, one Knight would be tempted beyond his power of endurance by the presence of wine, I should say, by all means dispense with its use. I do not consider its use essential. I should leave it to the best judgment of Commanders.—(To G. C. Iowa, March, 1869.)

35. No authority is necessary from the Grand Master to authorize a Past or Present Commander to install a Commander-elect. They have the power.

36. The Order of Malta is now required to be conferred as one of the Orders appendant to that of the Temple, and a ritual was prepared by Grand Master French, of Washington, which was printed and circulated. I do not know where a copy can be obtained. None of them came into my hands as Grand Master.—(To G. C. Virginia, Feb., 1870.)

ELECTIONS AND PROMOTIONS.

The Grand Encampment is a national body, whose territorial jurisdiction is co-extensive with that of the great republic in which it flourishes. In all the states, territories, and the District, gentlemen pre-eminent in the various departments of civil society have entered our Asylums and been acknowledged Knights. We have, in our Grand and subordinate Commanderies, intelligence, judgment, learning, and executive ability sufficient to rule an empire. The Grand Encampment can at any time avail itself of this talent, since membership in a subordinate Commandery is the only constitutional requirement for office here. I allude to this for the purpose of calling your attention to the vast amount of suitable material existing for the officers of the Grand Encampment, and for raising my warning voice against the evil effects of official promotions in this national Grand Body. The idea is prevalent, that once being placed in the line of promotion, as it is called, the incumbent has a lien upon every office above him, and if he is removed or suspended, that he is dealt with unjustly. The sooner this impression is removed, the better it will be for the Grand Encampment. Office in this Grand Body is worthy the ambition of any Templar in the republic; but if we establish a line of official promotion, how difficult it will be to gratify such ambition, or give place to merit or exalted worth. If the executive head remains in office but one term, it will require twelve years to pass through from the Grand Captain General's office.

I most earnestly recommend that you establish a practice by which the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Generalissimo, and Grand Captain General will be compelled to yield their stations at the end of one term, and that no Knight having once held either of those offices shall thereafter be re-elected to either of them. The presidency during one term, in either of these stations, gives the honorable position of permanent membership; and if a Knight retains office more than one term, he is depriving the Grand Encampment of the life service of some other Knight who might be, and probably would be, of great service to the Order. If it is understood that these officers are to be changed triennially, our meetings will be more interesting, new life and energy will thus be infused into Knighthood throughout the length and breadth of the jurisdiction, while the Grand Encampment will triennially renew her youth.

The Grand Master will be elected, as he should be, from the ranks, the permanent members, the Grand Officers, or from any place or position where the Knights may discover the proper candidate, utterly regardless of any system of promotion. While the line of promotion is dragging its slow length along through the years, a bright genius may arise in some distant subordinate Commandery whom you may desire to raise to the supreme command. Haggle not over any imaginary obstruction, fenced in by a line of promotion. Take him, carry him over the heads of all incumbents; place him here, the Knight of your choice, and salute him as your Grand Master.

I desire to place upon the record some recognition of the courteous and graceful manner with which my learned and distinguished predecessor, three years since, acceded to the judgment of the Grand Encampment making the incumbent of the office of Grand Master eligible for a single term only. Following in his footsteps, I acquiesce most cordially in this decision, and recognize the principle then established as one calculated to advance Knighthood to a higher state of usefulness, and materially to benefit the Grand Encampment. The argument already advanced in reference to other Grand Officers, applies with equal force to Grand Master. In addition, the duties of his office are extremely laborious, requiring constant care, attention, thought, and study. Let the high honor be placed, at each triennial session, in new hands, and stimulate to fresh labor in this responsible department of Templar Masonry.

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RANK AND TITLES OF PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

The constitution of the Grand Encampment makes no provision for the rank and titles of Past Grand Officers, either in its own Grand Body or in the Grand Commanderies. I have felt considerable embarrassment in addressing these officers, and it seemed that the constitution should particularly specify their rank and titles.

I respectfully submit, that the actual incumbent of the office of Grand Master should alone have the title of Most Eminent. When he yields the office, he should also yield the title. The supreme address of Most Eminent should not be frittered away among all those who have held the office of Grand Master, but should be the peculiar attribute of *the* Grand Master.

For the purpose of bringing my own views fairly before the Grand Encampment in relation to this subject, I have prepared the following amendments to the constitution, which I respectfully submit for your consideration:—

Strike out Section 3 of Article I. and in lieu thereof insert the following:—

RANK AND TITLES.

SECTION 3. The rank and titles of the Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers shall be as follows:—

Most Eminent Grand Master of Knights Templars;
 Right Eminent Deputy Grand Master;
 Right Eminent Past Grand Masters;
 Very Eminent Grand Generalissimo;
 Very Eminent Grand Captain General;
 Very Eminent Past Deputy Grand Master;
 Very Eminent Past Grand Generalissimo;
 Very Eminent Past Grand Captains General;
 Very Eminent Grand Prelate;
 Very Eminent Senior Grand Warden;
 Very Eminent Junior Grand Warden;
 Very Eminent Grand Treasurer;
 Very Eminent Grand Recorder;
 Very Eminent Grand Standard Bearer;
 Very Eminent Grand Sword Bearer;
 Very Eminent Grand Warder;
 Very Eminent Grand Captain of the Guard.

Also, to strike out the words, "*their respective superiors*," in clause three, Section 5, Article I. and insert in place thereof the words, "the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master."

Also, to strike out Section 3, Article II. and in lieu thereof insert the following:—

RANK AND TITLES.

SECTION 3. The rank and titles of the Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers shall be as follows:—

Right Eminent Grand Commander;
 Very Eminent Deputy Grand Commander;
 Very Eminent Past Grand Commander;
 Eminent Grand Generalissimo;
 Eminent Grand Captain General;
 Eminent Past Deputy Grand Commanders;
 Eminent Past Grand Generalissimos;
 Eminent Past Grand Captains General;
 Eminent Grand Prelate;
 Eminent Senior Grand Warden;
 Eminent Junior Grand Warden;
 Eminent Grand Treasurer;
 Eminent Grand Recorder;
 Eminent Grand Standard Bearer;
 Eminent Grand Sword Bearer;
 Eminent Grand Warder;
 Eminent Grand Captain of the Guard.

Past Grand Masters and Past Deputy Grand Masters shall have the same rank and title as Past Grand Commanders and Past Deputy Grand Commanders, respectively.

Also, to strike out the words, "*their respective superiors*," in clause three, Section 5, Article II., and insert in place thereof the words, "the Grand Commander and Deputy Grand Commander."

Also, in Section 2 of Article III. to add, after the word "Commander," the words, "and Past Commander;" and after the word "*Eminent*," the words, "The Past Commanders shall rank after the Captain General."

POWER OF GRAND COMMANDERS.

Information has been received that one of the state Grand Commanders, during recess of his Grand Commandery, suspended a subordinate

Commandery for some months, and during his will and pleasure. The printed proceedings of the Grand Commandery do not show that any report of this action was made at the next annual meeting thereafter, and I am assured that no such report was made. It would seem that this power, if it exists, should be subject to the approval and criticism of the Grand Body, in whose name it is exercised. I therefore suggest, that the first clause of Section 5, Article II., be amended by inserting in some proper place, the following:—

“During the recess of his Grand Commandery he may suspend a Knight or a Commandery until the ensuing meeting of his Grand Commandery, when he shall present the reasons for such suspension, in writing.”

THE RITUAL.

The duties of Grand Master have become such that it is almost impossible for him to give instruction in the ritual. Nevertheless, it is expected of him, since he is the only Grand Officer having authority. The Grand Encampment is the only source from which “the work appertaining to the Orders of Knighthood” can emanate, and the constitution authorizes the Grand Master “to correct, officially, all irregularities and discrepancies that exist” in it.

The great extent of the jurisdiction requires that this department should be intrusted to the care of a separate officer, whose duty should be confined to the work and lectures, who should be fully instructed in the ritual of Knighthood, and who should have authority from the Grand Encampment to teach and promulgate, watch over, and protect it. This should be speedily attended to, while the work remains substantially uniform, and before a conflict arises between different systems and modes of lectures. I respectfully ask the attention of the Grand Encampment to the consideration of this important matter.

ELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF STATE GRAND OFFICERS.

The constitution provides, that at the stated meeting each Grand Commandery shall proceed to elect, by ballot, its several officers

Some of the Grand Commanderies, by their constitutions, require certain officers to be appointed by the Grand Commander.

I would suggest the propriety of so amending the constitution as to leave it optional with the Grand Commanderies to select all Grand Offi-

cers below the Grand Recorder by ballot or by the appointment of the Grand Commander. This amendment is suggested by the practice in several Grand Commanderies, and seems to be called for by the state Grand Bodies.

FINANCES.

I have the honor to submit, herewith, a detailed statement of the contingent fund placed at the disposal of the Grand Master.

The constitution provides that "The Grand Treasurer and Grand Recorder shall severally give bond and security, in such form and to such an amount, but not less than double the estimated triennial receipts by either, as shall from time to time be determined by the Grand Master, who shall judge and approve the sufficiency of such bonds and securities, and who shall keep and preserve the same." I did not receive from my predecessor in office any such bonds or securities, and I have neglected to procure them during my official term.

The Grand Treasurer informs me, that under the administration of Grand Master French he gave the required bonds, but that they have not since been renewed. The Grand Treasurer will lay before you a detailed statement of the condition of the Grand treasury.

The ordinary revenue of the Grand Encampment is derived from two sources only, viz: Ninety dollars from each new subordinate Commandery, for Charter; two dollars from each Knight created in any Commandery while under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment. A small sum has also been annually received from the sale of the printed reports, since 1862.

The following table exhibits the amounts received, and the disbursements, for the three years preceding each triennial session, and the balance in the Grand treasury at the commencement of each session since 1826, so far as can now be ascertained. It is substantially correct. It does not show the sums lost by default of Grand Officers, which have been considerable in amount and not of infrequent occurrence. In 1826, there were due the Grand Body \$802.63, which have never been collected, In 1819, there were no funds in the treasury. That year it was determined to hold septennial sessions. At the next meeting, in 1826, triennial sessions were established, and they have since continued:—

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.	BAL. IN TREASURY.
1826	\$ 642 00	\$ 413 00	\$ 229 00
1829	453 56	374 75	377 81
1832	104 12	271 69	210 24
1835	12 00	125 59	96 65
1838	314 00	122 13	290 52
1841	340 00	176 75	453 77
1844	480 00	319 66	274 11
1847	650 00	433 44	490 67
1850	2260 15	991 13	1759 69
1853	1655 18	653 44	2846 95
1856	2325 21	1889 75	3426 41
1859	3014 30	1291 50	6629 58
1862	723 10	3214 90	2491 80
1865	1678 33	1180 60	2963 78
1868	2136 13	2516 16	2565 09
1871	1457 55	1828 39	2198 25

The printing of the proceedings of 1859 cost \$847. The reprinting of prior proceedings, ordered in 1856, cost \$1445. This amounts to \$2292, and is included in the disbursements of 1862.

Whenever a state Grand Commandery has been established, the revenue accruing to the Grand Encampment from the subordinates in such state, has immediately ceased.

The following table shows the states and territories where no Grand Commanderies exist, with the number of subordinate Commanderies:—

States.—Arkansas, 4 subordinates; Delaware, 1; Florida, 2; Nebraska, 4; Nevada, 1; North Carolina, none; Oregon, 1; South Carolina, 1; West Virginia (in doubt), 3.

Territories.—Alaska, no subordinates; Arizona, none; Colorado, 2; Dakota, none; Idaho, none; Indian, none; Montana, 1; New Mexico, 1; Utah, none; Washington, none; Wyoming, none.

Districts.—District of Columbia, 3.

It is apparent from the above that the source of revenue to the Grand Encampment is comparatively small.

The vast extent of the territories, and the great rapidity with which they are being populated, indicate that a new field is opening to the spread of our Order. But it must be borne in mind, and experience teaches, that when the Commanderies established become at all prosperous, they ask for state Grand Commanderies, and that three subordinates are sufficient to establish the claim. Thus what little revenue the Grand Encampment possesses is unreliable and fluctuating, and no dependence can be placed upon it.

My distinguished predecessor called the attention of the Grand Encampment, at its last triennial session, to the fact, that the expenditures, from year to year, are so much in excess of receipts, that a few years only will be required to exhaust our treasury. The committee to whom this subject was referred declined to recommend any action in relation thereto. This is an issue which we must meet, and we may as well come to it first as last. It is impossible to carry on this national Grand Body without money. I need not go into details to convince you of this pressing need to enable it to present a fair and respectable appearance, consistent with its dignity, character, and national importance. During the entire administration of affairs the past three years, I have been embarrassed by the want of pecuniary means, and have been led to carefully consider what plan could be adopted which would at once relieve the Grand Encampment and operate fairly and gently upon the subordinates and their members.

A tax is always objectionable, but we cheerfully pay it to support our other Masonic Grand Bodies, and why should it be opposed here? The constitution recognizes the right so to do, when it enumerates, among the matters to be attended to at the stated meetings of the Grand Encampment, that of supervising the state and condition of the finances, and of adopting "such measures in relation thereto as may be necessary to *increase, secure, and preserve the same.*"

As to this point there can be no controversy. The only remaining question is, how shall it be done? If each affiliated Knight under our immediate and general jurisdiction would pay ten cents a year into the treasury of the Grand Encampment, the whole difficulty would be solved. This mere pittance, in less than ten years, would amount to a sum sufficiently large to respectably support the Grand Encampment from its income. No new machinery would be necessary for its collection, nor the appointment of any new officers or tax-farmers. The subordinates could easily collect the amount, annually, of their members, pay the same into the treasuries of their respective Grand Commanderies, and they, by their several Grand Treasurers, annually transfer the same to the national Grand Treasurer.

The subjoined statistics represent the number of subordinates and of affiliated Knights under the various Grand Commanderies:—

Alabama, 9 Commanderies, 235 members; California, 9 Commanderies, 468 members; Connecticut, 10 Commanderies, 1,228 members; Georgia, 8

Commanderies, 361 members; Illinois, 38 Commanderies, 2,197 members; Indiana, 20 Commanderies, 1,086 members; Iowa, 20 Commanderies, 720 members; Kansas, 5 Commanderies, 139 members; Kentucky, 11 Commanderies, 548 members; Louisiana, 3 Commanderies, 253 members; Maine, 11 Commanderies, 1,041 members; Massachusetts and R. Island, 31 Commanderies, 3,818 members; Maryland, 5 Commanderies, 432 members; Michigan, 25 Commanderies, 1,556 members; Minnesota, 5 Commanderies, 341 members; Mississippi, 8 Commanderies, 214 members; Missouri, 16 Commanderies, 690 members; New Hampshire, 9 Commanderies, 781 members; New Jersey, 10 Commanderies, 555 members; New York, 42 Commanderies, 5,212 members; Ohio, 24 Commanderies, 1,764 members; Pennsylvania, 37 Commanderies, 3,161 members; Tennessee, 9 Commanderies, 684 members; Texas, 7 Commanderies, 218 members; Vermont, 7 Commanderies, 398 members; Virginia, 14 Commanderies, 681 members; Wisconsin, 10 Commanderies, 658 members. Total number of Commanderies, 403; members, 29,862.

The number of members affiliated with our immediate subordinates would increase the number somewhat. It will be fair to estimate the number of affiliated Knights in the United States at thirty thousand. If they should each pay, annually, ten cents, it would amount to the sum of \$3,000.

The Grand Encampment stands in need of a permanent fund, the income from which shall be fixed, and upon which our future expenditures can be based. The present annual or triennial expenditure is no proper criterion for us to determine what sum is sufficient for the wants of this Grand Body. In 1859, the receipts amounted to \$3,014.30, and \$3,214.90 were expended before the next triennial session, in 1862. In looking back upon the appearance of the Grand Encampment in its printed proceedings, I have no hesitation in saying, that those of 1859 are the only ones worthy of the national Grand Body. But this beautiful and comely appearance cost money, much more than it has since been able to afford.

If the Grand Encampment should receive ten cents a year from each of the thirty thousand Templars affiliated in the United States, and should safely invest this sum immediately upon its receipt, until by accumulation of principal and interest it amounted to \$30,000, we should have a Grand Encampment fund which would be permanent. Let this fund accumulate until it amounts to \$, and permit no draft to be made upon it at any time so as to reduce the principal below the sum of \$

The following table shows the annual amount of \$3,000, paid each year, compounded at five per cent and six per cent interest, for fifteen years:—

AT FIVE PER CENTUM.		AT SIX PER CENTUM.	
1st year.	\$ 3,000 00	1st year.	\$ 3,000 00
2d “	6,150 00	2d “	6,180 00
3d “	9,457 50	3d “	9,550 80
4th “	12,930 37	4th “	13,123 85
5th “	16,576 89	5th “	16,911 28
6th “	20,405 73	6th “	20,925 96
7th “	24,426 02	7th “	25,181 52
8th “	28,647 32	8th “	29,692 41
9th “	33,079 69	9th “	34,473 95
10th “	37,733 67	10th “	39,542 39
11th “	42,620 35	11th “	44,914 93
12th “	47,751 37	12th “	50,609 82
13th “	53,138 94	13th “	56,646 42
14th “	58,795 89	14th “	63,045 21
15th “	64,735 68	15th “	69,827 92

Interest has been reckoned at *five per centum*, because of the apprehension that a safe and secure investment could not probably be made at a greater rate. Some limitation should be made as to the continuance of this tax, and I would recommend that it cease at the end of fifteen years. This would provide for every contingency which might arise, by which the receipts would be diminished, the rate of interest reduced, or other calamity overtake the investments.

After carefully considering this proposition, I have concluded to submit to you the following amendment to the constitution, and to request that “a particular time be set to take the vote thereon”:—

To add the following Section to Article I.:—

“GRAND ENCAMPMENT FUND.

“SECTION 6 Each affiliated member of every subordinate Commandery under the general or immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States, shall pay, annually, the sum of ten cents to the Grand Encampment fund. The Grand Treasurer shall invest this fund in such a manner as the Grand Master may approve or the Grand Encampment may direct. No draft shall be made upon said fund until the same, with principal and interest, amounts to thirty thousand dollars, nor shall any draft be made upon the principal of said fund so as to reduce the principal below fifty thousand dollars at any time.

“On the second day of each triennial meeting, the Grand Treasurer shall make a full and exact report, in writing, of the Grand Encampment fund;

of the amount received from each Grand and subordinate Commandery ; the amount invested, and how invested ; and of all matters relating thereto ; and in connection therewith shall submit all vouchers, papers, and correspondence, to enable the Grand Encampment to make a full and thorough examination of the condition and investment of said fund, which report shall be referred to a committee."

To add the following Section to Article II. : —

"COLLECTION OF GRAND ENCAMPMENT FUND.

"SECTION 6. The state Grand Commanderies, in such manner as they may respectively determine, shall annually collect of each Knight returned as a member of their respective subordinate Commanderies, ten cents, for the Grand Encampment fund. Through their respective Grand Treasurers they shall annually, on or before the first day of August, pay to the Grand Treasurer of the Grand Encampment of the United States a sum equal to ten cents for each Knight returned as a member of their respective subordinate Commanderies at the preceding annual meeting of the respective Grand Commanderies."

To add the following Section to Article III. : —

"COLLECTION OF GRAND ENCAMPMENT FUND.

"SECTION 5. Each subordinate Commandery shall annually collect of each Knight returned as a member thereof, ten cents, for the Grand Encampment fund, and pay the same to the Grand Treasurer of their respective state Grand Commanderies, in such manner as said Grand Commanderies may determine. Commanderies under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment, through their respective Treasurers or Commanders, shall annually, on or before the first day of August, pay to the Grand Treasurer of the Grand Encampment of the United States, a sum equal to ten cents for each Knight enrolled as a member thereof at the preceding annual meeting."

The payment of this small sum of ten cents, each year, would establish a bond of sympathy between each Knight in the United States and the Grand Encampment, which would be of more consequence to Knight-hood than vast possessions. Every Knight in the jurisdiction would feel that he was closely allied with the national Grand Body, and would be interested in its doings and proceedings.

The sum asked for is so paltry and insignificant, that it can scarcely be

credible that its collection would be distasteful to any Knight, unless he was totally opposed to the American system of Knighthood and hostile to the Grand Encampment.

Under the Grand Conclave of England and Wales, each member of an Encampment is required to pay the annual sum of 2s. 6d. to the supreme Grand Body.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

In June last I addressed an official communication to Most Eminent Sir WILLIAM STUART, Supreme Grand Master of the Grand Conclave of Masonic Knights Templar of England and Wales, informing him of this triennial meeting, and inviting him to be present. I also stated, that I should be most happy to receive some statement of the condition of the Grand Conclave of England and Wales, that I might inform the Grand Encampment of the prosperity of Knighthood in his jurisdiction, and of the continued friendly relations existing between the great bodies of Knights Templar which we respectively represented. I also informed the M.: E.: Grand Master of the flourishing and successful condition of the Order in the United States of America, and of the pleasant relations existing between the Knights under the jurisdiction of the Grand Prior of the Dominion of Canada and those of our own obedience. To this communication the following courteous answer was received:—

ORDER OF
THE TEMPLE, }
U. S. A. }

ALDENHAM ABBEY, WATFORD, HERTS, }
15 July, 1871. }

Most Eminent and Supreme Sir:—

I have the honor to acknowledge your courteous invitation of the 22d June, to attend the Grand Encampment of Templars to be holden in the city of Baltimore, U. S., on the third Tuesday in September next, and in so doing to assure you, that nothing would afford me greater pleasure than to be present on that occasion. I regret, however, that my advanced age, and that which is incidental to it, preclude the possibility of my undertaking so long a journey.

I take this opportunity of heartily congratulating you on the flourishing state of the Order under your jurisdiction, and to express to you the most kindly wishes, not only of myself, but also of the English Templars as a body, for its increased prosperity.

We have lately been favored by the visit of a large body of Knights from the Allegheny Commandery, and rejoice in having had the opportunity of creating the two leading members of that Commandery, Sir Knights Hamilton and Jenkins, GRAND CAPTAINS OF ENGLAND—the

highest rank it is in my power to confer — in testimony of the good will I bear towards the United States Templars in general, and yourself in particular. I trust this compliment will be acceptable to you, as they assured me it was to them.

I have commanded my Grand Chancellor to transmit to you all documents which he may judge likely to prove of interest to my transatlantic brethren.

I shall be happy to nominate plenipotentiaries to conclude a treaty of comity and reciprocity with those to be nominated by yourself, as you will perceive I have already done with the Grand Master of the Order in Scotland and Ireland.

The Order in this country, though not so numerous as in the United States, has already increased in dignity and importance, including, among other distinguished personages, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who takes a marked and practical interest in the prosperity of Templary.

I have the honor to remain, with all Knightly courtesy, V. D. S. A.,

(Signed,)

WILLIAM STEWART.

The Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, Boston, U. S. A.

From the documents transmitted by the Grand Chancellor, I have selected the "Copy of the convention concluded between the Orders of the Temple in Scotland and in England, and ratified by their respective Grand Masters," and have appended the same to this report.

The following answer was made to the letter of the Supreme Grand Master of England and Wales: —



GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF TEMPLARS. }
BOSTON, MASS., August 23, 1871. }

Most Eminent Sir: —

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind and courteous communication of the 5th of July last. I regret your inability to be present at the great gathering of Knights at Baltimore, in September next.

In behalf of the Grand Encampment and of the Templars of the United States, I tender you my most sincere thanks for the distinguished honor conferred upon the two Knights of Allegheny Commandery, recently within your jurisdiction. This high rank bestowed upon them is accepted as an earnest of the good will borne by the Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master of England and Wales towards the United States Templars. Please accept my grateful acknowledgment of the kind and fraternal expressions of good will towards the Grand Master of Templars in the United States; and be assured that the compliment bestowed is most acceptable to me personally.

I acknowledge the receipt of documents from your Grand Chancellor, kindly transmitted by your command.

Upon examination of the articles contained in the convention concluded between you and the Grand Master of Scotland, I am doubtful as to my power, under our constitution, to appoint plenipotentiaries to conclude a treaty of such a character as the one referred to. I shall have the honor to lay the subject before our Grand Encampment.

A treaty of comity and reciprocity between the Orders of the Temple in England and the United States, embracing some of the articles ratified in the above named convention, and others relating to ritualistic requirements of degrees and the Order of the Red Cross, would tend "to draw more closely together the members of the Order in both countries, and promote the interchange of courtesy and hospitality." I look forward to the conclusion of such a treaty with much pride and pleasure.

I have the honor to inform you, officially, that on the 9th of July last I received from certain Knights in London, a petition praying for a warrant to open and hold a "Grand Council of Knights of the Red Cross for England and Wales and the dependencies of the British crown." On account of the friendly and hitherto well-defined exercise of jurisdictional powers of our Order in Great Britain and the United States, I declined acceding to the request.

I congratulate you upon the high standing of the Order in England, and upon the increased dignity and importance which it has attained.

I have the honor to remain, with Knightly courtesy,

WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER.

*The Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, Sir WILLIAM STUART,
London, England.*

This correspondence is respectfully submitted for your consideration. It is evident that more intimate relations between our Grand Encampment and the Grand Bodies of England, Scotland, and Ireland would add much to the influence and importance of the Order in each of these countries, and especially in the United States. If authority should be given for the appointment of commissioners to enter into treaties of comity and reciprocity with foreign bodies, always subject to the ratification of the Grand Encampment, much benefit might be derived from it to Knighthood.

In view of the extraordinary courtesy shown to the officers of Allegheny Commandery, by the Supreme Grand Master of England and Wales, in appointing them to the high rank of Grand Captains of England, and of the compliment thus bestowed upon our Grand Encampment, I would recommend that the Most Eminent Sir William Stuart, Supreme Grand Master of the religious and military Order of the Temple in England and Wales, be made an honorary member of the

Grand Encampment of the United States, with the rank and title of Past Grand Master.

In answer to an official letter, I received a most courteous communication from M.: E.: Sir J. W. Melville, Supreme Grand Master of the Chapter General of the religious and military Order of the Temple for Scotland, dated at "Mount Melville, St. Andrews, August 11, 1871," informing me of the highly flourishing condition of the Chapter General, and assuring me of the friendly relations existing between the Chapter General of Scotland and the Grand Encampment of the United States. The Grand Master stated that there exist three Grand Commanderies in Scotland, one in New Brunswick, one in Sidney, N. S. W., and one in New Zealand.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to open a correspondence with His Grace the Duke of Leinster, M.: E.: and Supreme Grand Master of the Grand Conclave of High Knights Templar in Ireland.

On the 22d of February, 1871, I received the following communication from the R.: Eminent Grand Prior for the Dominion of Canada:—

OFFICE OF THE GRAND PRIOR OF THE
ORDER OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL FOR DOMINION OF CANADA, }
LAPRAIRIE, PROV. OF QUEBEC, 2d Feb'y, 1871. }

Right Eminent Sir Knight and Dear Sir:—

I think it right and due to the high position you hold as Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States, to inform you that the degree called "Red Cross," under the Masonic system of the United States, and which is required as the *prerequisite* before obtaining the Templar Order *there*, is *not* one of the degrees conferred in Canada under *any* of the authorized *bodies*, although it has been, of late years, *communicated* to Canadian Templars by E.: Commanders of Encampments, by authority derived only from myself, as head of the Order in the Dominion.

The Supreme Grand Conclave of England and Wales, under which the Canhdian Encampments are held, do *not* consider *this* degree has *any connection whatever* with the Templar Order. To obviate, however, the difficulty experienced by Canadian Templars in visiting Encampments in the United States, I obtained the recognition of a late Grand Master of your General Grand Encampment, E.: Sir Knight Wm. B. Hubbard, for my issuing the necessary authority for *communicating* this American degree by E.: Commanders of Encampments, to enable Canadian Knights to visit the United States Encampments.

It is now, however, proposed to place this degree under the control of one of the governing *Masonic bodies*, and introduce it as a recognized degree in the Canadian system. I have, therefore, as Grand Prior of the Templars in the Dominion, and representative of the Supreme Grand

Master of the Order in England and Wales, &c., &c., approved of the degree being adopted by the Grand Council of "*Royal and Select Masters*" of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, which will at once place it on a legitimate footing with other Canadian degrees.

I may observe, that the Grand Conclave of England and Wales, although *not recognizing* the necessity of the degree in connection with the Templar order, permitted me to use *my own discretion* in communicating it to the Encampments of Canada.

I trust, therefore, that this notification of the adoption of the degree being now constitutionally established in Canada, will be sufficient, and the members duly recognized.

The Commanders of Encampments *still, however*, retain the power of communicating so much of the degree as will enable the members of the Order to visit Encampments in the United States.

I beg to remain, Right Eminent Grand Master,

Faithfully yours in the bonds of our Order,

W. J. B. McL. MOORE, S. G. I. G. 33°,

Grand Prior United Orders of the Temple and Hospital, Dom. of Canada.

The R. E. Sir Knight WM. S. GARDNER, Grand Master of G. Encampment, U. S., Boston.

To this courteous communication the following answer was made:—

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF TEMPLARS, }
BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 24, 1871. }

R. E. Sir W. J. B. McL. MOORE, *Grand Prior* }
United Orders of the Temple and Hospital, }
Dominion of Canada. }

MY DEAR SIR AND RIGHT EMINENT FRATER:—I am in receipt of your kind favor of the second instant, giving me official notice of the fact that you have authorized one of the Grand Masonic Bodies of Canada, entitled the "Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of New Brunswick," to confer the Order of Red Cross. I am aware of the fact that some years since my distinguished predecessor in this office, our lamented Grand Master Hubbard, entered into a treaty stipulation with you as the recognized head of Templar Knighthood in Canada, and representative of the Supreme Grand Master of the Order in England and Wales, &c., &c., by the terms of which you were empowered to issue the necessary authority for communicating the Order of Red Cross, according to our system or rite, by Eminent Commanders of Encampments under your jurisdiction, to enable Canadian Knights to visit the United States Commanderies. Under the treaty above referred to, I recognize your authority to place this Order of the Red Cross under the authority of one of the governing Masonic bodies, and to introduce it as a recognized degree in the Canadian system.

I shall have the honor to lay your kind favor before our Grand Encampment at its next session, to be held at Baltimore, in September next.

In the meantime, those who receive the Order of the Red Cross in Canada in Councils of Royal and Select Masters, will be duly recognized throughout our jurisdiction as Red Cross Knights. I sincerely trust that the step you have taken will tend to cement in closer union the Knights of Canada and of the United States.

I remain, Right Eminent Sir,

With Knightly courtesy,

Yours in the bonds of our Order,

(Signed.)

WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER,

Grand Master.

This act of the Grand Prior was not considered as binding the Grand Encampment to any recognition of the Masonic body styled the "Council of Royal and Select Masters," nor as connecting it in any way with the Orders of Knighthood. Inasmuch as a treaty had heretofore been made between the R. Eminent Grand Prior, acting under special directions from the Grand Conclave of England and Wales, and the Most Eminent Grand Master of our Grand Encampment, to the effect that the Order of the Red Cross, although not recognized in the English Masonic system, should be conferred under the direction of the Grand Prior in Canada, to facilitate the interchange of Knightly courtesy between the Knights of the two jurisdictions, I considered that the way and manner in which the Order of the Red Cross should be conferred in Canada, was wholly within the power of the Grand Prior to determine under the terms of this treaty. The Grand Prior having decided to authorize a body entitled "The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of New Brunswick," one of the governing Grand Masonic Bodies of Canada, to confer the Order, I considered that this decision was one which, under the treaty referred to, the Grand Encampment should confirm, and that Red Cross Knights created in this body should be respected and recognized throughout the United States.

For the sake of friendly, fraternal, and Knightly union between the two countries, you are respectfully asked to confirm the decision made.

In August, 1869, I was informed that R. E. Sir James H. Hopkins, then Grand Commander of Pennsylvania, was soon to go abroad. The opportunity was thus presented, through this accomplished Knight, of placing Knighthood in the United States in closer union with the Order in Europe, and of obtaining a correct report of its condition, mode of array and of conferring the Order, and of its history. Accordingly, on the 17th of August, by commission duly attested, I appointed the R. E. Grand Commander as the representative of our Grand Encampment to

visit the various Asylums, Priors, Encampments, and Commanderies of Masonic Knights Templar in England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and upon the continent of Europe, and requested him to make a full report of his doings.

Upon his return, the distinguished Knight transmitted a most interesting report, containing much valuable information as to the state of Knighthood in Europe. The commission and report are hereto appended.

In April last, I was informed by an official communication from the Grand Recorder of Pennsylvania, that Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, of that jurisdiction, had completed their arrangements for a tour in Europe; that at a special meeting of the Grand Commandery letters of credence were issued, commending the Knights of Allegheny to the Knightly courtesy of their European fratres; and requesting, in behalf of his Grand Commandery, an official letter of like import from the Grand Master.

On the 8th of May last the letters were sent, duly attested by the Grand Recorder, thus placing the Commandery in official communication with the Grand Bodies of Knighthood in Europe. I have received no official information from Allegheny Commandery since it left the United States, on the 3d of June last, except what has already been stated. You all know its march of triumph since it landed upon the other side of the Atlantic, and with what considerate kindness, generous hospitality, and Knightly courtesy it has been received by the open-hearted fratres of Ireland and England.

The distinguished Masonic archæologist of England, Sir Wm. James Hughan, in a letter received in July last, says:—

I had the great pleasure of meeting the Templars from Allegheny, and was delighted to make their acquaintance. I felt I went over three hundred miles to see them, and welcome them to Great Britain and Ireland.

From an official copy of the address of the R. E. Grand Prior of Canada, recently delivered before his Grand Priory and transmitted to your Grand Master, I select the following extract:—

It is gratifying to record a continuance of the most fraternal intercourse with our American confreres. An exchange of representatives between the Grand Commandery of the state of Ohio and this Grand Priory has been effected this year. Right Eminent Sir Knight B. D. Babcock to be our representative at the Grand Commandery of Ohio, and I have nominated Eminent Sir Knight Robert Ramsay to be their representative at this Grand Priory.

I am ignorant as to what the power and duties of these representatives are, or what they are intended to be. Under our system of Templar government, with a national Grand Encampment having jurisdiction co-extensive with the limits of the Republic, and state Grand Commanderies of limited general and territorial jurisdiction, all agreements, compacts, and intercourse with foreign Grand Bodies should be, as they are undoubtedly, within the exclusive jurisdiction of the national Grand Body. If each one of our twenty-seven state Grand Commanderies should exchange representatives with foreign Grand Bodies, the Grand Encampment would be superseded, be deprived of its just prerogative, and thus would be governed in foreign matters by its Grand Commanderies. You can test this question by supposing that each one of the subordinate Commanderies of Ohio should undertake to deal with foreign Commanderies in like manner, and should exchange representatives with the several subordinates of Canada. Would the Grand Commandery of Ohio tolerate the exercise of such powers by its subordinates?

The constitution of the United States provides, that no state shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or compact with a foreign power. In like manner, no state Grand Commandery, without the consent of the Grand Encampment, shall enter into any agreement or compact with a foreign Templar Grand Power. The only avenue of official intercourse with foreign Grand Bodies of Knighthood, by our state Grand Commanderies, by our subordinate Commanderies, or by our Knights Templar, is through the Grand Encampment of the United States of America.

No question is made of the intentions of the two parties to this exchange of representatives. They were each undoubtedly actuated by the noblest principles and by the best intentions. But the Grand Encampment cannot afford to have its foreign affairs conducted by its state Grand Commanderies, nor can it run the risk of the complications with foreign powers which such conduct would inevitably produce. The state Grand Commanderies will see the propriety of the Grand Encampment being peculiarly jealous of its absolute, exclusive power over foreign relations, and of the impropriety, as well as illegality, of any interference, however slight, by them with this department of the jurisdiction of the national Grand Encampment.

DECEASED.

The melancholy duty is imposed of announcing to you, officially, the decease of Past Grand Master Sir Benjamin Brown French, at Washington, D. C., August 12, 1870, aged 70 years — born at Chester, New Hampshire, on the 4th day of September, 1800. He was Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia from 1847 to 1853, and again in 1868. He was our Grand Recorder from 1850 to 1859, and M. E. Grand Master from 1859 to 1865. He gave to the institution of Freemasonry, which he loved with the ardor of an undying affection, his younger life, the days of his mature manhood, and the declining years of old age. In all its departments and grades he acquired distinction while his vigorous intellect adorned every station, however exalted, which he filled. He had the respect and love of all his brethren. He went down to the grave lamented by thousands of the craft, the world over, who had never looked upon his genial face or listened to the accents of his melodious voice. To those who knew his warm heart, have been won by his kindly, gentle manner, and have received his fraternal embrace, the tear starts at the bare mention of his name.

Dear, good, beloved fratre! thou art indeed gone, never more to return — gone to the peaceful abodes of the blessed,

There to ungl'd the champion's sword
And bear the conqueror's palm.

O white soul! from that far-off shore
Floats some sweet song the waters o'er.
Our faith confirm, our fears dispel
With the old voice we loved so well.

Sir Josiah Whitaker, of Providence, Rhode Island, died on the 8th of May, 1871, aged 83 years; having been born at Warwick, R. I., October 29, 1788. From 1829 to 1832 he was General Grand Generalissimo of the General Grand Encampment. He was knighted in St. John's Encampment, Providence, December 28, 1813, by Sir Thomas Smith Webb, and was present at New York Friday and Saturday, June 20 and 21, 1816, when the General Grand Encampment of the United States was formed. The impressions of this memorable meeting, after the lapse of nearly sixty years, were still vividly in the mind of this aged Knight. So far as can be ascertained, he was the last living Knight who was present at this first meeting of the Grand Encampment, and thus, by his decease, the last living link is broken which connects us with that eventful gathering of Knights.

Sir Reuben A. Guild, the learned librarian of Brown University, has had several interviews with our departed Knight, and he proposes to embody the results in a permanent form for the benefit of Knighthood.

General Whitaker was a marked man in the community in which he had resided for sixty years, and at his death was as widely known in the state of Rhode Island as any prominent citizen. A public notice of him speaks of his kind and generous heart, whose affectionate impulses were a light and beauty in his family, always diffusing cheerfulness, always giving joy; and of that faith, undismayed by the sufferings of disease and ready for every appointment of the Lord's will, which led him to meet death with the calmness of the stoic and the resignation of the Christian.

On the 20th of December, 1868, R. E. Sir Edward Hartwell Gill, Grand Commander of Virginia, died at Richmond, Va., aged 63 years. He had held the high office which was vacated by his decease, since 1849. Devoted in friendship, he was loved and honored by the whole Order under his command. His distinguished successor as Grand Commander, in announcing his decease, eloquently said: "His enthusiastic devotion to the Order we shall not see equaled. A brilliant light of life has been extinguished. His sun sunk cloudless in the west, its glittering splendor gilding his departing moments with the gentle tints of hope, closed his career in peace, harmony, and brotherly love."

Among the Past Grand Commanders of state Grand Commanderies the fell destroyer has been busily at work.

On the 27th of December, 1869, Sir William Field, Past Grand Commander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, died at Providence, in the 73d year of his age.

Sir John Hews, Past Grand Commander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, died at Cambridge, Mass., March 17, 1870, aged 83 years.

Sir Eliphalet G. Storer, Past Grand Commander of Connecticut, died at New Haven, on the 24th of September, 1870, aged 77 years, and while faithfully serving in the office of Grand Recorder.

On the 3d of October, 1870, Sir Lucius J. Polk, Past Grand Commander of Tennessee, departed this life, at the age of 69 years.

And on the 31st day of July, 1871, Sir John J. Worsham, also Past Grand Commander of Tennessee, died, at the age of 59 years.

Sir Giles Mumford Hillyer, Past Grand Commander of Mississippi, died at Vicksburg, May 22, 1871, aged 58 years.

Sir Charles A. Grice, Past Grand Commander of Virginia, died at Portsmouth, July 22, 1870, having served in 1838 and 1839, and from 1845 to 1854, as the executive head of his Grand Commandery.

Sir Wm. C. Keas, Past Grand Commander of Kentucky, died March 22, 1871, aged 76 years.

On the 27th of June, 1871, Sir Ephraim Colestock, Past Grand Commander of Indiana, deceased, aged 69 years.

On the 4th of August last, after he had been summoned to attend this triennial meeting, Sir Abner B. Thompson, Past Grand Commander of Maine, was summoned hence by a higher power, aged 74 years.

In October, 1870, Sir William E. Hanna, E. C. Commander of Crusade Commandery, U. D., of Baltimore, Maryland (then under the jurisdiction of this Grand Encampment), departed from his command forever.

These valiant Knights have laid their armor aside forever, as we must do ere long; they have crossed the Stygian river, and are waiting upon the joyless strand of Acheron for us to join them in company, before entering the Elysian fields.

Cicero, in an outburst of enthusiasm, called that day glorious when he should depart to that divine company and assemblage of spirits, and quit this troubled scene. The soul of his dear friend Cato, whose body he had burned to ashes, did not instantly desert the eloquent orator, but, oft looking back, slowly departed to those regions whither it saw that Tully was destined to come. Thus he comforted himself with the recollection that the separation would not be long, and thus old age became tolerable to him, and not only not irksome, but even delightful.

"If," said Robert Hull, "the mere conception of the reunion of good men in a future state infused a momentary rapture into the mind of Tully; if an airy speculation, for there is reason to fear it had little hold on his convictions, could inspire him with such delight, what may we be expected to feel, who are assured of such an event by the true sayings of God? How should we rejoice in the prospect, the certainty, rather, of spending a blissful eternity with those whom we loved on earth; of seeing them emerge from the ruins of the tomb and the deeper ruins of the fall, not only uninjured, but refined and purified. What delight will it afford to renew the sweet counsel we have taken together, to recount the toils of combat and the labor of the way, and to approach, not the house, but the throne, of God in company, in order to join in the symphony of heavenly voices, and lose ourselves amid the splendors and fruitions of the beatific vision."

CONCLUSION.

This report has been greatly extended, but it has been found difficult to abbreviate it, and fully inform you of the true state of Knighthood in this vast jurisdiction. In fact, there are matters to which I should have been pleased to call your attention, had time and space permitted. By the recent census, the population of the United States of America is swelled to almost forty millions. Of this number, thirty thousand are enrolled under our banner. Among this large number of Knights, scattered over the great jurisdiction, peace and harmony, unity and concord, everywhere prevail.

During the three years of my administration, it gives me pleasure to state, I have received nothing but kindness and courtesy from all the officers and Knights. In the performance of every official duty I have enjoyed the sympathy and been cheered by the hearty, zealous co-operation of the Templars with whom I have been associated.

I desire publicly to tender my thanks to you all, and to the thousand Knights whom you represent, for the respectful attention, considerate regard, and fraternal affection with which your Grand Master has been animated and encouraged in the laborious duties of his office.

It is matter for proud satisfaction and mutual congratulation, that under the blessings of Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we are permitted to gather in national council under these auspicious omens. Incited to renewed exertions by the kindness of God towards us, His undeserving servants, let us proceed to the faithful discharge of those duties which, as representatives of thirty thousand Templars, every one of whom is a freeman, devolve upon us. Bear in mind, that although we are celebrating a happy festival with the pomp and circumstances of public parade, with banner and plume, with crozier and cross, and the joyful demonstrations of cheerful mirth, that these are not the occupation which brought us here, but rather the recreation from our labors. May dignity of conduct, liberality of sentiment, and faithfulness to the Order of Knighthood and to our constituents, characterize all our proceedings.

Gratiam Tuam, quesumus Domine, mentibus nostris infunde.

PAX VOBISCUM.

WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER,
Grand Master.

[DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING AND REFERRED TO IN THE GRAND MASTER'S REPORT.]

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, October, 1868, by William Sewall Gardner, Grand Master : —

R. E. Grand Commander : —

I thank you most heartily for the courteous manner in which you have received the official representative of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and for the kind and flattering words which you have been pleased to speak. It is a source of great satisfaction, that the first official duty which I have been called upon to perform among the Grand Commanderies, was here in my own home, among the Knights with whom I have been so intimately associated. It was in your service, while holding the executive office of this Grand Body, that, laboring in your behalf, I acquired that acquaintance with the representative Knights of the several states, which has resulted in that official elevation to which you have alluded. Although heretofore we have been, as a Grand Commandery, in a certain sense, antagonistic to the prevailing sentiment and decidedly expressed convictions of our fratres in other jurisdictions, yet in the recent election at St. Louis, with great unanimity, all differences were forgotten and all animosities were buried. In view of this kindly sentiment, let us freely discuss our relations and duties to the Grand Encampment of the United States, and to the several Grand Commanderies of the Union.

In 1816, when the national organization of Templars was commenced, it was denominated "The General Grand Encampment of Knights Templars and the Appendant Orders for the United States of America." The state Grand Bodies were called Grand Encampments, and their subordinates, Encampments. There was no provision in the constitution fixing the titles of officers in either of the three grades of Encampments, but usage gave the prefix of Most Eminent to each. The General Grand Encampment was formed after the model of the General Grand Chapter, and the constitution of the national Royal Arch Chapter was taken as the basis of the constitution framed in New York in 1816. For General

Grand Chapter was substituted General Grand Encampment; for Most Excellent General Grand High Priest, Most Eminent General Grand Master; for state Grand Chapters, state Grand Encampments; for Most Excellent Grand High Priest, Most Eminent Grand Master; for Chapters, Encampments; and for Most Excellent High Priest, Most Eminent Grand Commander.

The object in view at that time was, to establish a national Grand Body, and but little attention was apparently paid to matters of detail. If the distinguished Knights who formed that constitution were familiar with the history of the Templars of the time of Saint Bernard, and had read of Conclaves, Chapters, Preceptorics, Pories, and Commanderics, and of the titles given to those in command at that time, it would seem that they would have followed the precedents thus afforded them, rather than to have gone to the General Grand Chapter of the United States for light and instruction concerning this Christian Order. If their historical knowledge was full and perfect, it is evident that they did not make use of it. It may be that they did not desire to make any considerable changes at that time, and feared to suggest anything which might imperil the great object which they had in view.

The convention was composed of but four Knights. They were opposed by the great state of Pennsylvania, with Delaware and Maryland, and they doubtless feared to suggest anything but the concentration of jurisdictional powers. Sir Thomas Smith Webb was the great pioneer in this project; and if ultimately it was his intention to amend the constitution, provided it was successful, he was never permitted so to do. The General Grand Encampment adjourned until 1819, and before it convened Webb had died. His original associates certainly did not suggest any changes of the character in question.

The constitution was intended to operate mildly upon those states where Grand Bodies were established. The entire authority over their subordinates and their members was confided to the Grand Encampments, with no right of appeal to the General Grand Body. Within their respective states they were, in certain matters, sovereign and supreme, and the constitution provided no way by which their proceedings could be reviewed or reversed. In 1847, Ohio petitioned the General Grand Encampment to take action upon a question of jurisdiction between some of its subordinates, when the national Grand Body resolved, that it "cannot, with propriety, interfere with the jurisdiction of any sub-

ordinate Encampment in any state or territory where there is a Grand Encampment established."

Thus it was conceded that the state organizations were, in some particulars, supreme. In a certain sense they are still sovereign. In many things they exercise sovereign powers. These powers, under existing laws, they cannot be deprived of. But this word "sovereignty" should be taken with some degree of allowance. This sovereignty is not complete and absolute, but qualified. It is a sovereignty existing under constitutional limits; sovereign so far as relates to all matters belonging exclusively to state Grand Bodies, and over which the Grand Encampment has no control or supervision. In this sense, and in no other, does this sovereignty exist.

A careful reading of the constitution of 1816 will surprise many of you. You will be astonished at the amount of power yielded up by you to the General Grand Encampment, and the subordinate position which you voluntarily assumed. At the risk of wearying your patience, I will refer you to some sections of this instrument:—

SECTION 4, ARTICLE 1. The General Grand Master, Deputy General Grand Master, General Grand Generalissimo, and General Grand Captain General are severally hereby authorized and empowered to visit and preside in any and every Assembly of Knights of the Red Cross, Knights Templars, and of Malta, throughout the jurisdiction of the General Grand Encampment, and to give such instructions and directions as the good of the institution may require, always adhering to the ancient landmarks.

The second Article relates to state Grand Encampments:—

Section one makes provision for establishing them after obtaining the approbation of the General or Deputy General Grand Master.

Section two requires the state Grand Encampments to consist of certain enumerated officers, and among others, Past Grand Commanders of subordinates without any limitation.

Section three provides that they shall hold meetings at least once a year; that special meetings may be called; and that their officers shall be chosen annually, by ballot.

Section four defines their powers—that they shall have the sole government and supervision of bodies within their jurisdiction, assign their limits, and settle controversies arising between them, and constitute new bodies.

Section five specially points out the manner in which the Grand and Deputy Grand Masters shall grant Dispensations.

Section six gives them authority to demand fees for Dispensations.

Section seven authorizes them to require from their subordinates a reasonable proportion of sums received by them from candidates, and annual sums from members for the support of the Grand Encampments.

Section eight prohibits the granting of Charters except upon petition of a certain number of Knights, and that the petitioners must be recommended by the nearest Encampment.

The third Article relates to subordinate Encampments : —

Section one provides that every Encampment shall consist of a Grand Commander and certain other officers.

Section two directs that no Encampment shall confer the Orders for less than twenty dollars, nor unless the applicant has received the several degrees from Entered Apprentice to Royal Arch.

Section four is as follows : —

The Grand Commander of every Encampment and Council has it in special charge to see that the by-laws of his Council or Encampment are duly observed, as well as the General Constitution, and the regulations of the Grand Encampment; that accurate records are kept, and just accounts rendered; that regular returns are made to the Grand Encampment and to the General Grand Recorder annually, and that the annual dues are promptly paid. It is his duty, together with his second and third officer, to attend all meetings of the Grand Encampment in person or by proxy.

Section 6, that the officers of every Council and Encampment under this jurisdiction, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, and also the members of such Councils and Encampments, and every candidate, upon his admission into the same, shall take the following obligation, viz. : "I, A B, do promise and swear that I will support and maintain the constitution of the United States General Grand Encampment of Knights Templars and the Appendant Orders."

In the first Article, Section 7, is this provision : —

The General Grand Encampment shall be competent, on the concurrence of two-thirds of its members present at any meeting hereafter, to revise and alter this constitution.

Such are some of the provisions of the Constitution which this Grand Body was mainly instrumental in establishing. At the Assembly held at Providence, R. I., on the 25th of June, 1817, your delegates made a report of their doing at New York in 1816, and incorporated therein an attested copy of the constitution, all of which fully appear upon your records, together with the following : —

The report of the delegates having been taken into consideration, it was *Resolved*, That this Grand Encampment approve of the doings of their delegates, and of the proceedings of the convention holden in the city of New York, and adopt the General Constitution for their future government; and the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Recorder are authorized and empowered to revise the local consti-

tution of this Grand Encampment, and render it conformable to the said General Grand Constitution.

Your proceedings show the haste with which you conformed to the new regime. Your constitution recognized you by the name of "The United States Grand Encampment of Knights Templars and the Appendant Orders." But before this was amended your proceedings record the assembly of "The Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island." Petitions, memorials, communications, bills, and drafts made use of the same name and title before the constitution was changed, and your Grand Master signed his name with the addition of "Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island."

In the old constitution you had no Grand Prelate or Grand Warden — the new supplies the deficiencies. Your Grand Master was called Most Worshipful, and the other Grand Officers Worshipful. These titles were changed from Worshipful to Eminent.

Everything appears to have been done by you to comply with all the requirements of the "General Constitution." There was no complaint that your authority had been curtailed and your powers limited, but all the changes of every nature and character were cheerfully acquiesced in. You were possessed of absolute sovereign powers, but you yielded up to the General Grand Encampment many of them, and retained but few. There was no doubt among your members concerning the subordinate position which you held after accepting, ratifying, and confirming this constitution of New York. It was taken to be just what it fairly purported to be, superior to this Grand Body. In 1841 you desired "to exclude the Past Grand Commanders of disbanded subordinate Encampments," and through your delegates the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island petitioned the General Grand Encampment of the United States to amend the constitution accordingly, which was done, Sir Charles W. Moore, of Massachusetts, being chairman of the committee to whom the subject was referred, and which recommended the change.

It was not for a moment supposed, at that time, that this was a question for you to determine. There was no argument that this was a matter which alone concerned you, and that therefore you had the absolute right to act upon it yourselves; but you applied, as a matter of

course, to the only body authorized and empowered to make the change, to the supreme governing body, to which, in this sense, you were subordinate.

From 1816 to 1856 you existed under this "General Constitution," which empowered certain General Grand Officers to preside over your subordinates, instruct and supervise them, which directed you as to many details of your government, fixed the names and number of your Grand Officers and those of your subordinates, ordered you to meet at least once a year, empowered you to establish bodies and receive fees, fixed the minimum for which you could communicate the Orders, and finally compelled you to solemnly swear to support this constitution, which contained a provision that two thirds of the General Grand Encampment could amend it. Every Knight within your jurisdiction yielded and assented to this instrument, and was in duty, honor, and Knightly faith bound to support it. Such for years was the unquestioned opinion of the Knights of this jurisdiction.

For a period of forty years the national Grand Body continued to exist under the constitution substantially as it was originally drawn. For fifteen or twenty years of this time the excitement of anti-Masonry had prevented much business from being transacted at the triennial meetings, and had depressed every department of the institution of Masonry. But this storm passed away, and our Asylums were again opened. New energy was infused into Masonry and Knighthood, and the young and middle-aged flocked to our temples, which had so long been closed. The spirit of enterprise had penetrated far beyond the Mississippi river, and carried civilization to the coast of the Pacific. Wherever this spirit went, Masonry and Knighthood soon followed, so that, in 1856, when the General Grand Encampment met in full numbers at Hartford, Connecticut, it was considered necessary to amend the constitution, and make it conform to the existing and contemplated prosperity of the Order.

It was at that meeting that the changes in titles and nomenclature were made, and a more decided expression given in the constitution to the powers of the central government. It is useless at this time to enumerate them all. The constitution was revised throughout, a work which should have been done years before. This Grand Body was composed of some of the ablest men of which our Order can boast. Its deliberations were presided over by M. E. Sir William Blackstone Hubbard, Grand Master, a man of great learning and research, whose legal and judicial mind did no injustice to the name of the great jurist he bore.

The record shows that the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island was present, represented by Sir Simon W. Robinson, Grand Master; Sir John McClellan, Grand Generalissimo; Sir James Salsbury, proxy for Grand Captain General; Sir Abraham A. Dame, Past Grand Master; Sir William Field; also by Sir Charles W. Moore, General Grand Generalissimo, and Sir Edward A. Raymond, General Grand Treasurer, both Past Grand Masters of this Grand Encampment.

The committee appointed at the triennial meeting in 1853, to whom the revision of the constitution was referred, consisted of Sir William B. Hubbard, of Ohio; Sir Charles Gilman, of Maryland; Sir Charles W. Moore, of Massachusetts; Sir William T. Gould, of Georgia; Sir Albert G. Mackey, of South Carolina; and by request of the chairman, Sir Rob. Morris, of Kentucky, was added to the committee at the opening of the General Grand Encampment in 1856.

The constitution was reported to the General Grand Body, and, after some amendments, and full discussion for many days, it was adopted. The record does not show that any of your representatives opposed it or voted against it.

On page 358 of Vol. XVI. of "The Freemasons' Monthly Magazine," its learned editor says:—

As one of the committee, having taken no active part in the preparation of the report, we were very happy to concur in the labors of our associates, so far, at least, as to recommend the new draft to the consideration of the body to whom alone the responsibility of its adoption attaches. Whether it meets with the approval of the state Grand Encampments or otherwise, is a matter in which the committee need feel no special concern. If these bodies do not like it, they have only to say so, and instruct their representatives at the ensuing meeting to repeal or amend it, as they see fit.

The changes to which I desire to call your special consideration are these:—

The word "General" is stricken out, so that the national Grand Body is called "Grand Encampment," the state Grand Bodies, "Grand Commanderies," and their subordinates, "Commanderies."

The titles are also changed, so that in the Grand Encampment of the United States we have M. E. Grand Master, R. E. Deputy Grand Master, and V. E. for the other Grand Officers. In the state Grand Commanderies, R. E. Grand Commander, V. E. Deputy Grand Commander, and E. for the other Grand Officers. In subordinate Commanderies, E. Commander.

These modifications substantially embrace all the clauses to which objections have been made to the amendments here or elsewhere. This change made a great revolution, and was opposed by many of the older state Grand Bodies. Virginia, Ohio, Connecticut, and Massachusetts and Rhode Island stood out against the change. But they have each and all amended their constitutions in accordance to the requirement of the national constitution, with the exception of this Grand Body. You now stand alone among all the Grand Commanderies of the United States, with a constitution upon its face in antagonism to the Grand Encampment.

In October, 1857, the Grand Commandery of Ohio, incensed by these constitutional amendments, by vote, so far as it could, abruptly terminated its connection with the Grand Encampment of the United States, but in December of the same year a special meeting was called, when the vote was reconsidered. This action of Ohio attracted much attention, and Sir Charles W. Moore, your Past Grand Master, in volume XVII. of his magazine, p. 129, in alluding to it, makes use of language so much more forcible than I can use, that I cannot forbear reading it on this occasion:

We have no sympathy with rebellions or revolutions in Masonry. We set our face against them, whether in our own country or elsewhere, and will listen to no apology for them, however specious the shape they may assume, or however plausible the pretences under which they may be inaugurated. Masonic government is a government of laws, and the first great duty of Masons is submission to lawful authority. Our institution can stand on no other foundation. Take this away, and admit the principle that rebellion against supreme authority, under any circumstances, is right or justifiable, and the beautiful temple of Masonry, with its symmetrical proportions, is transformed into a theatre of anarchy and strife—all reliable government is at an end—and the mad spirit of faction reigns triumphantly over the milder rule of brotherly love.

Masonry is peculiar—perhaps *sui generis*, as compared with all other voluntary associations—in its form of government. While it has its unalterable laws and usages, it has also its conventional regulations, which may be changed as experience or wisdom may suggest. The former are designed for the general government of the craft, and the protection of the more important interests of the Order. The latter are more specific and local in their character, and rely almost entirely for their efficiency on the consent and co-operation of those by whose authority they are enacted. A ready and cheerful submission to their requirements, is the condition of their usefulness. There must be laws to conserve and control all societies; and this necessity implies subordination and obedience, without which there can be neither order nor government. It is not within the compass of human wisdom so to frame laws that they will not be liable to individual objection. Different minds, swayed by different

influences, will rarely take the same view, or arrive at precisely the same judgment, on any subject affecting the government or organization of society. Nor is it to be assumed that all laws are just and wise because enacted by the majority. Numerical strength is not always indicative of wisdom. Nevertheless, in all governments like the Masonic, based on election and representation, the majority is the only true source of power, and to its edicts the minority, in Masonry at least, are bound peaceably to submit, "for the harmony of the whole," even though they may, in individual judgments, sometimes appear to be unjust and arbitrary; nor ought such edicts, however seemingly or actually objectionable, to be regarded as any sufficient or justifiable cause for rebellion, but rather as a temporary inconvenience, resulting from unwise or hasty legislation. The only true remedy for all such loose legislation lies in an appeal to the tribunal which alone possesses the power of correction. In not waiting to make this appeal, was the mistake of the Grand Encampment of Ohio—a mistake, however, which, as already stated, it has since rectified.

It was doubtless due to the state Grand Encampments, that the new constitution of the national body should have been submitted for their examination and approval, before any attempt had been made to put it in operation. Had this been done, the present difficulty in regard to it would probably have been avoided; but even this oversight, or mistake, or whatever else it may be called, furnishes no good reason for rebellion or revolution. No man in his senses would seek to overthrow or annihilate the government of his country because of an error in its legislation. That would be the act of a madman. The true and only course in such a case is, to wait until time and circumstances bring about, as they are sure to do, the means and opportunity of a peaceful and lawful redress.

Whether the longer continuance of either of the General Grand Bodies of the United States is desirable or otherwise, may be a proper question for discussion; but if so, the discussion should be had in a proper manner, and under circumstances more favorable to an impartial judgment than hasty and local outbreaks. These bodies have been in existence half a century; they form an important, if not an essential, element in the Masonic polity of this country; and their dissolution, at this or any future time, would involve fundamental changes, which, if not in themselves calculated to impair the efficiency and safe government of those particular branches of Masonry of which they are the acknowledged head, it would involve inconveniences which should be well considered and carefully provided for, before any such final step is taken. We do not, however, anticipate any such result. We believe, on the contrary, that the objections to the present constitutions, or to the organization of either or both bodies, whatever they may be, can and will be removed at the ensuing triennial sessions, and that existing differences will be so compromised and reconciled that all parties will be satisfied. But, however this may be, it is clearly the duty, as well as the interest, of all to stand to

their allegiance and obligations, until such time as they have had an opportunity to make their grievance known, and themselves heard, in a lawful manner, and in the only place where their appeal can be effectual. They owe it to themselves and to the whole fraternity of the country, that their brethren should have the benefit of their councils and of their aid before the body itself, in the correction of any evils that may, on careful examination, be found to exist. This is the only true, manly, and Masonic course for all to pursue. Let it be honestly and firmly adhered to, and the result will be far more satisfactory to all concerned, and more honorable to the character of our institution before the world, than secession or rebellion, which can only result in ill-will and distraction.

The learned editor, on page 177 of the same volume, continues the discussion of the same subject, from which I select the following extract:—

In our last we remarked, that “it was doubtless due to the state Grand Encampments, that the new constitution of the national body should have been submitted for their examination and approval, before any attempt had been made to put it in operation.” This, we understand, has been interpreted, in certain quarters, to imply, that such submission was *obligatory* on the part of the national Grand Encampment, and that the “approval” of the state Grand Encampments not having been obtained, the amendments to the constitution, as adopted at Hartford, are void and of no effect. No such meaning was intended, nor does the language employed authorize any such conclusion. The General Grand Encampment, from its earliest organization, has always reserved to itself, by an express provision of its constitution, a full and perfect right to “revise, amend, or *alter*” its organic law, at any and every triennial session—two-thirds of the members present voting therefor; and the legality and binding force of such alterations and amendments, on parties acknowledging the authority of the body, has never, to our knowledge, been denied or called in question until within the past few months. That the amendments adopted at Hartford, whatever may be thought of their expediency, were legally and constitutionally adopted, is undeniably true. All that we intended to intimate was, that in our opinion, the Grand Encampment committed an “oversight, or mistake,” in not submitting the amended constitution to the approval of the state Grand Commanderies before promulgating it as the supreme law of the Order. And this was said, not from any doubt of the legal ability of the national body to give the amendment force and validity, by its own act, but mainly in view of the changes that have been made in its title and those of its officers, and which necessarily involved corresponding changes on the part of its subordinates. These changes, though of little importance in themselves, as might have been foreseen, by subjecting the latter to much inconvenience and expense, have given rise to more or less of dissatisfaction that would probably have been averted by the course suggested. It was in view of this consideration, and in the belief that, in a matter of

this kind, involving no principle of right or obligation, but a simple question of *expediency*, or rather, perhaps, of *policy*, that we thought, and still think, though not required by any existing law or regulation, it "was due to the state Grand Encampments," as an act of courtesy, at least, that the constitution, in its new draft, should have been submitted for their approval. That it was not so submitted, does not, however, invalidate or lessen its authority, or the obligation of fealty to it, just as it stands. It is the organic law of the supreme body, and the supreme law of its subordinates. From this there is no escape.

But my object at this time is not to impress you with the authority and power of the Grand Encampment, nor with the subordinate position in which you stand thereto, but fairly to discuss your relations with the national Grand Body. In everything relating to the true spirit of Templar Masonry, you have always been loyal. From time to time you have received with every mark of respect and esteem, the official representatives of the Grand Encampment, and have cordially paid them the highest honors which you could bestow. From your ranks have been chosen illustrious Knights to fill the places of honor and confidence in the General Grand Body. Your own Webb, Fowle, Snow, Loring, Whitaker, Bascom, Dean, Carlile, Grinnell, Case, Raymond, Moore, Lewis, and Field, have adorned the offices which they filled, and thus added lustre to the brilliant names which adorn the records of the Grand Encampment. During the fifty-two years of its existence, Massachusetts and Rhode Island have held the offices of—

Deputy Grand Master,	Thirteen years.
Grand Generalissimo,	Twenty-five years.
Grand Captain General,	Three years.
Grand Prelate,	Twenty-eight years.
Grand Treasurer,	Forty-three years.
Grand Recorder,	Ten years.
Junior Grand Warden,	Thirteen years.
Grand Standard Bearer,	Thirteen years.
Grand Sword Bearer,	Fifteen years.
Grand Warden,	Fifteen years.

From 1816 to 1868 you have been present, by your representatives, at every meeting, and thus you have aided in making the Grand Encampment what it is at the present time; you are part and parcel of it, having at this date, sixteen votes to cast upon every question which may come up before it. You are, in a certain sense, responsible for its acts; you are amenable to its constitution and laws, not alone because you assisted in enacting them; you are in duty and Knightly honor bound to main-

tain it in its strength and unity; you are the oldest Grand Body in this extended jurisdiction, and the system of government now existing is the work of your hands. Nothing has been done covertly or unknown to you. You were present, by your ablest Knights (why should I not say the ablest in the land), when changes and amendments were made to the organic law. These amendments were regularly and constitutionally made, and being so made, I desire you carefully to consider whether they are not binding upon you and your subordinates.

It would be farthest from my intention to introduce discord or strife here, where peace and harmony have so long prevailed, but I consider it my duty, at this time, when it is apparent that the Grand Encampment will not change its constitution so far as relates to nomenclature, to lay this subject before you, that it may be considered in that frank and manly way which characterizes all your proceedings. Let this question of harmonizing your constitution with the constitution of the Grand Encampment of the United States, receive your careful and considerate attention; let it be examined, in all its relations, not hastily, but carefully; not capriciously, but judiciously; not with the spirit of independence, but with the true Knightly spirit of loyalty and devotion to the Order of Knights Templar.

COPY OF GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

FROM THE GRAND MASTER OF TEMPLARS.

To our Right Eminent and Eminent Commanders of the Temple, and to all Valiant Knights within our jurisdiction, Greeting: —

The General Grand Encampment of the United States, at its triennial meeting, held at Hartford, in the state of Connecticut, in September, A. D. 1856, unanimously amended the constitution, whereby it adopted the title of "Grand Encampment," with the name of "Grand Commandery" for state bodies, instead of "Grand Encampment," as then before used, "Commandery" instead of "Encampment," for subordinate bodies; and by which it also adopted certain other changes in the titles of officers in Grand Encampment, Grand Commandery, and Commandery.

In several jurisdictions there remained, for some years after the Grand Constitution was amended, various sections of the constitutions of state Grand Bodies in conflict with the provisions of our constitution, as well in the titles of those bodies as in other essential provisions.

One by one these state Grand Bodies have complied with the constitutional requirements of our Grand Encampment, until in the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Rhode Island there alone existed the ancient nomenclature.

Official information has now been received that the Grand Body of Templars of this jurisdiction, at its Annual Assembly, held at Providence, Rhode Island, on the 29th day of the present October, by a unanimous vote, amended its constitution, making it conformable in every respect with the constitution of our Grand Encampment.

The Grand Master takes this opportunity to communicate this happy result to the Templars of the United States, and to congratulate them upon the universal loyalty which reigns in every state from Maine to California, to the Grand Encampment of the United States, not only in name, but in very deed.

Given at Boston, this thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, *Grand Master.*

Attest my hand and the seal of our Grand Encampment.

[L. s.]

JOHN D. CALDWELL, *Grand Recorder.*

COPY OF GENERAL ORDER NO. 2.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

FROM THE GRAND MASTER OF TEMPLARS

To our Right Eminent and Eminent Commanders of the Temple, and to all true and courteous Knights throughout our jurisdiction:—

The Illustrious Knight and accomplished gentleman, our Past Grand Master Sir BENJAMIN BROWN FRENCH, expired at Washington, in the District of Columbia, this twelfth day of August current.

His life has been renowned by his unswerving attachment to the Ancient and Honorable Society of Freemasonry in all its departments and grades.

During a period of six years he presided, with distinguished ability, over the Templars of the United States of America, and with rare Knightly courtesy he adorned the high position of Grand Master.

Honored by his brethren, respected by his companions, loved by all his fratres, he passed through years of activity into the quiet serenity of a green old age.

His Knightly sword, without a stain or tarnish upon its bright surface, has been returned to its scabbard, there forever to rest.

To honor the memory of our departed Knight and Past Grand Master, this order will be read at the head of the lines (the Knights being formed in due array) in all our Grand and subordinate Commanderies, at the Conclave or Assembly held next after the reception hereof, and our officers of the Grand Encampment and of our Grand Commanderies, and Commanders of subordinate Commanderies, will wear crape at the hilt of their swords for six months from the date hereof. Banners will also be trimmed with crape during the same time.

Given at Boston, this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, *Grand Master*.

By order of the Grand Master,

[L. s.]

JOHN D. CALDWELL, *Grand Recorder*.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF GRAND COMMANDERY OF VIRGINIA ON TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION.

The Committee on Territorial Jurisdiction made the following report, which was adopted:—

To the R. E. Grand Commandery of Virginia:—

Your committee to whom, at the last Grand Annual Assembly, was referred the following resolution with its preamble, to-wit:—

WHEREAS, The subject of territorial jurisdiction and the claim of the Grand Encampment to territory which this Grand Commandery has heretofore held in peace, is not clearly understood;

Resolved, That the subject of the order of the M. E. Grand Master to surrender such territory, received and read by us this day, be referred to a committee of three, with instructions to report thereon at our next Grand Annual Assembly,—

Have performed their duty, and present the following report, to-wit. —

Previous to December, 1863, our constitution confined our jurisdiction to the limits of our state; then, for evident reasons, she extended her authority to any state wherein there was no Grand Commandery, in which her aid might be desired. But, at the revision in December, 1866, that clause of her constitution was revoked by non-insertion, and her jurisdiction was again confined to her former limits.

On March 17, 1851, the Grand Encampment issued a Dispensation to open a Commandery at Quincy, Florida, which, for some cause, was removed to Lake City. There the attempt also failed. In 1863, the Sir Knights at that city desired to open a Commandery; and, as the former Dispensation was dead, and they could not, from the want of communication, have that revived, they naturally looked for aid to this state, which had, we believe, chartered the Lodges and Chapters which formed their Grand Bodies. A Dispensation for Lemienus Commandery was issued, and in due time a Charter granted.

The case of Winston Commandery, No. 6, is, in every respect, similar to that of Lemienus, except that no charter was granted. As then, by the amended or revised constitution adopted by us in 1866, which limited our jurisdiction to the state of Virginia, we surrendered the power to form, so we likewise gave up the right to hold and control Commanderies beyond our limits. Lemienus Commandery has not, therefore, since December, 1866, been held by us *with authority*, but only by courtesy. There is, therefore, no difficulty, no sacrifice of right or principle, in granting, so far as we can grant it, the request or mandate of the M.: E.: Grand Master to surrender the jurisdiction of Lemienus Commandery, Lake City, Florida (or that of Winston, if still active); for we neither hold nor claim authority over her. We claim no legal authority over her, hence we do not surrender a right.

We therefore offer the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the constitution adopted by us in 1866, by omitting the following clause in Article , Section : “*And in such other states as have no Grand Commandery*,” thereby declared that we neither held nor claimed any constitutional authority over any Commanderies existing beyond the state of Virginia as it was.

Resolved, That a copy of this report and resolutions be forwarded by the E.: Grand Recorder to the M.: E.: Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, as an answer to his letter on the subject of Lemienus Commandery, Florida.

Resolved, That the E.: Grand Recorder send another copy to Lemienus Commandery, now standing by courtesy upon our roll as No. 13, thereby informing her of the relation in which, by our present constitution, this Grand Commandery stands towards her, and of the claim which the M.: E.: Grand Master has put in for her

Resolved, That the Grand Recorder be and is hereby directed to remove the name of Lemienus Commandery, No. 13, from the list of subordinates

of this Grand Commandery whenever she shall have given her adhesion to the Grand Encampment, and he shall be duly informed thereof.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. DAME,
ROBT. E. WITHERS, } *Committee.*
A. P. ABELL,

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF GRAND COMMANDERY OF VIRGINIA ON SEPARATION FROM GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

The committee on a separation from the Grand Encampment of the United States, made the following report, which, after amendment, was adopted:—

To the R. E. Grand Commandery of Virginia:—

Your committee to whom, at the last Grand Annual Assembly, was referred the following resolution, to-wit:—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report upon the subject of a permanent separation of this Grand Commandery from the Grand Encampment, and to suggest the best and most efficient means of effecting the oft-expressed desire of this Grand Body to be free and independent,—

Have performed that duty to the best of their ability, and offer the following result of their labors:—

Before we can suggest any means of effecting “the separation,” we must look at the origin, claims, and rights of that Grand Encampment with which we are in union, and from which we desire to be free, and know how, when, and why we became members thereof; and then see if any means exist by which we, as Masons and Templars, true and just in all our dealings, can, without open rebellion to constituted authority, and without violation of plighted duty, gain our independence. It is, therefore, necessary to give such points of our history as will make clear the steps which have, at different times, been taken in reference to our connection.

About 1812 there was a Commandery at Winchester, which, as until 1816 all authority in Masonry and Knighthood was universally held to be in the Lodge, worked, we presume, under the authority of the Lodge in that place.

On the 24th of March, 1816, a convention of Knights Templar met in Richmond, Sir J. Moody, chairman, and organized St. John's Rising Star,

which was intended to be a *Grand* Commandery, and was formed under the guidance of many Sir Knights of Europe and other places. Its authority, we understand, was a commission from a Lodge in Scotland, empowering Sir J. McVie to form and open a Commandery wherever, in his opinion, the interests of Masonry would thereby be promoted.

On the 16th of June, 1816, delegates from the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania—the only one on the continent—and from the eight subordinate Commanderies in the New England States, met in Philadelphia to form a Grand Encampment for the United States; but the delegates from Pennsylvania, holding that Templarism had its warrant from Lodges only, and refusing to yield that principle to those from New England, who declined to acknowledge it, the meeting disbanded. But on the 20th, the delegates from New England met, by a previous agreement, in New York, and, after deliberation, formed, on the next day, the 21st, the body now known as the Grand Encampment, framing a constitution claiming to itself jurisdiction in every state where there is no Grand Commandery, and allowing no state to form one without the consent of one of her four highest officers, thereby usurping to itself an inherent Masonic right of the craft, that the delegates from three subordinates in a state where there is no Grand Body, may meet and form one.

On the 20th of July, 1819, Sir J. Moody was appointed by the E. C. Commander of St. John's Rising Star Commandery, with the consent and endorsement of its members, to negotiate with all the Commanderies north of Richmond, and more particularly with the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, for establishing brotherly love, union, and good faith. The real object of this mission is not clear. Apparently it was to have St. John's acknowledged as a Grand Commandery, or, in failure thereof, to be received as a subordinate of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania. We know not whether Sir Knight Moody conferred with any other parties than the officers of that Grand Commandery, but with these he did consult, and they advised him to make application to that body to be received as a member thereof. This, we believe, he did; but there is no record of any action therein upon his application.

In 1822 and 1823, Sir J. Cushman, a lecturer on Masonry, and, we believe, an emissary or agent of the Deputy Grand Master, caused much trouble among the Templars in Richmond, declaring St. John's Commandery irregular and illegal, and that it was necessary for them to have

a Charter from the Deputy Grand Master. As he professed to have authority to create Knights and form Commanderies at will, and might do serious injury to Templarism in this jurisdiction if he began that work, St. John's Commandery did apply to the Deputy Grand Master for a Warrant, and he gave them a *Charter of constitution*, at the cost of ninety dollars, when, as that Commandery was in existence before the Grand Encampment, and had equal authority with that of the Commanderies composing that body, they should have had a *Charter of recognition* at the engrossing fee of five or ten dollars. The Charter is dated April 10, 1823, when, from the record of the Grand Encampment, it was not ordered until twenty-five days after that date. The Templars in Richmond did not soon forget this imposition.

The same disturber of the Templar's peace visited Winchester with similar declarations and professions. This invasion of right caused Winchester Commandery, for good Masonic reasons, to authorize the formation of Warren and Mt. Carmel Commanderies.

On the 27th of November of the same year, delegates from these three Commanderies met in Winchester; and, after declaring it necessary that there should be some authentic source, within the state, from which to derive Charters and privileges without the intervention of individuals licensed by the Grand Puissants of other states, they, on the next day, formed a Grand Commandery for the state of Virginia, Sir D. W. Thomas, E. C.

Immediately after the formation of this Grand Commandery, Sir Knight Thomas wrote to Sir De Witt Clinton, the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, proposing a correspondence between these two bodies, formed alike and having equal power for recognition. To this the Grand Master cordially replied, as if recognizing and sustaining the claims of this body as the Grand Commandery of Virginia.

Before, however, there was any further correspondence, the same apparent agent of the Deputy Grand Master again appeared at Winchester, declaring, as by authority, all their proceedings illegal; and that, notwithstanding the statement of the Grand Master, every Commandery must have a Charter from the Deputy Grand Master. Sir Knight Thomas immediately wrote to the Grand Master, June 17, 1824, requesting from him a decisive and explicit answer to the question: "Is the Grand Commandery of Virginia a legal body; and whether or not he recognized her as such?" The reply, of

July 1st, was: "If you will recognize the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment, I will recognize you as a regularly constituted Grand Commandery."

While this correspondence was pending, and doubts were continually suggested as to the legality of the Grand Commandery, Winchester and Warren Commanderies deemed it most advisable to set these doubts at rest by applying to the Deputy Grand Master for Charters; and *Charters of recognition* were granted by him, bearing date July 4, 1824.

A special Assembly of the Grand Commandery was begun and held in Winchester, on the 11th of August, to consult in reference to the requirement of the Grand Master, and to settle the status of the Grand Commandery.

The record says: "The Assembly, taking into consideration the advantages to be derived from a union with the Grand Encampment," came to the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this Grand Commandery do acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment, and that it will obey, abide by, keep, and perform all the constitutional rules and regulations of the said Grand Encampment.

This resolution was at once communicated to the Grand Master, and declared by him, in a letter bearing date October 5, 1824, entirely satisfactory.

The Annual Assembly of the Grand Commandery was held November 22, 1824, when the correspondence between the Grand Commander and the Grand Master was read, and the result approved. But Mt Carmel Commandery, refusing to acknowledge any illegality in her formation over which the Grand Encampment had any control, declined to ask a Charter from that body, and became extinct.

But previous to the dismemberment of the Grand Commandery by this decision of Mt. Carmel, it was

Resolved, That Richmond Commandery be informed of the organization of this Grand Commandery, and of its recognition by the Grand Master, and that they be invited to come under its jurisdiction.

Richmond Commandery had, to this time, held no communication with the Templars about Winchester. Now, however, after correspondence, she accepted the invitation to unite in the formation, and became one of the three to complete the organization of the Grand Commandery of Virginia. Delegates from the three Commanderies met in Winchester,

March 23, 1825, and organized by adopting a constitution and electing officers—Sir Knight D. W. Thomas, G. C.; Sir John Dove, D. G. C.

The union of Richmond Commandery in the formation of this second Grand Commandery, was for a special purpose. A deep feeling of injustice had been produced by the Grand Encampment refusing to recognize her as a legal Commandery, and causing her to take out a Charter of constitution as a subordinate just coming to existence; and she desired to have no further connection with that body than was necessary to maintain her own life and position. And when she sent delegates to aid in the formation of this Grand Commandery for Virginia, she gave them positive instructions to move a declaration of independence from the Grand Encampment as soon as the organization was completed. The motion was made, but the other Commanderies having had so much difficulty on that subject, were unwilling, at that time, to take any step which would cause its continuance. Richmond Commandery, therefore, sent no more, either returns or delegates, to the Grand Commandery, and soon became dormant.

The feelings of the Templars in Virginia were a good deal excited against the Grand Encampment, in 1838, by her invasion of our jurisdiction, in granting a Dispensation, bearing date August 21st, to certain Sir Knights in Wheeling, to form and open a Commandery at that place, and confirming the same by a Charter in 1839. This was a violation of her own constitution, and had no real and barely an apparent justification. The Grand Commandery of Virginia was not dead, and held a meeting in January, 1839—between the giving of the Dispensation and the granting of the Charter to Wheeling Commandery. And if, as is stated in a report in 1847, they knew nothing of this Grand Commandery, they could have learned something if they had tried. And we do not think it was magnanimous to treat a body as dead until they had learned the fact.

The Grand Commandery felt keenly this renewed act of injustice on the part of power, and, although the Recorder says they closed to meet in January, 1840, the members have quietly determined to meet no more under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment.

Hence, on December 11, 1845, we find that delegates, appointed by six Commanderies, met in Richmond, and, after declaring that the reorganization of the late Grand Commandery is impossible, from various reasons, organized the present, or third, Grand Commandery for Virginia, by the election of officers and the adoption of the former constitution, except so far as the same relates to the Grand Encampment.

This act of the Grand Commandery was brought before the Grand Encampment in 1847, by the act of the Recorder in presenting a list of Commanderies in states where there is no Grand Commandery. The names of Winchester, Richmond, and Warren, which had been struck off in 1824, at the organization of this Grand Commandery, are re-entered. The committee to whom this subject was referred state, as their opinion, in reference to the action of Virginia: 1. That when the original Grand Commandery (that of 1824) ceased to exist, jurisdiction over the state reverted to this body. 2. That immediate jurisdiction over at least the three subordinate Commanderies which derived their authority from this body, also reverted to its original source. 3. Therefore, there was no power in the subordinate Commanderies of Virginia to organize a Grand Commandery without the consent and approval of this Grand Encampment. Whereupon, by resolution the names of the "three," branded by them "faithless," which had just been put upon their register, were at once struck off, and the decree of non-intercourse between those acknowledging allegiance to the Grand Encampment and the Commanderies of Virginia was at once decreed.

On the usurped claim of the Grand Encampment, that first opinion may be true, but in no other sense. But the second was evidently introduced to justify their act in entering the names of the above "three," and omitting those of the other three who formed the Grand Commandery of Virginia. It seems to declare, that if there is any doubt of the truth of the first opinion, there can be none to its specific application to the aforesaid "three." They virtually say, that the Grand Encampment was the source of their power, but which it was not. Two of them had their authority from "the Lodge," and therefore, on their own ground, the right of censure belonged to "the Lodge," and was usurped by the Grand Encampment. And the power which she used to kill the Grand Commandery of Virginia, by crippling oppressively her subjects by the decree of non-intercourse, was no more than the act of a tyrant to force from a little body that recognition of supremacy to which she was not entitled, but which, right or wrong, she would have, if she could by any means get it. If she had sent her Grand Master, or other respected officer, to the Grand Commandery of Virginia, and acknowledged her error in the case of Wheeling Commandery, and paid to the right treasury the money she had obtained from that source, and shown a proper regard to this body, there would have been no further trouble. Virginia would

have wheeled into line, and while she would never acknowledge that the Grand Encampment had a legal for Masonic origin, and was of real use, yet she would cheerfully have done her duty in the position in which circumstances had placed her. The act of putting on her list the three, and striking them off at the same meeting, branding them as "faithless," without giving them notice that they were so entered, and calling for their returns, as "their subordinates," and waiting a proper time for their action — thus virtually making a charge of unknighly conduct, trying the case, condemning and executing the parties, without a word to them, or the allowing of a moment for repentance — is an act so *little*, so unworthy of a magnanimous body, that it makes a dirty stain upon her character as "Mother." It seems as if she wished to make them regret they had ever known her as a superior, and they did regret it. The Grand Encampment seems, from her reports, to have known nothing of this Commandery, and cared as little for her when there was gain in invading her territory. She presumed she was dead.

The action of the Grand Encampment was communicated to the Assembly, held February, 1849, and was placed in the hands of a committee, who reported, that, although we were much aggrieved at the past action of the Grand Encampment towards us in several instances, citing the act of putting upon her register of subordinates the names of three Commanderies who held Charters from us alone, and which had been removed from her special jurisdiction for twenty years, and the previous act of her invasion of our jurisdiction in the case of the Wheeling Commandery, yet nothing uncourteous or offensive was intended in our act in 1845, in severing what we held and believed to be a courteous recognition of supremacy, and not a chartered right, and which we felt it a privilege and a duty to do when such recognition was injurious to the prosperity of Knighthood among us. We directed that the Grand Commander at once open a correspondence with the proper officers of the Grand Encampment, and state to them that we respectfully and fraternally decline any further recognition or allegiance to that body, because we believe that the cause of Knighthood in this jurisdiction will be thereby advanced.

This report was laid over until the succeeding Assembly in December, 1849, and then was unanimously adopted.

This action of the Grand Commandery was communicated to the Grand Encampment at their meeting in 1850, and, after consideration, that body

determined to occupy the same position and relation to the Grand Commandery of Virginia and its subordinates that it has for the past three years, unless that Grand Commandery recede from its position of independence which it has assumed, and acknowledge the jurisdiction of this Grand Body.

At our Assembly in December, 1850, this Grand Commandery did, after mature consideration, recede from its position of independence, and recognized the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment. This was done that, as a member of that body, the Grand Commandery would be in a situation that she could, without any appearance of contumacy or violation of any real or supposed right, the more readily have a hearing and gain her desired end. The non-intercourse act of the Grand Encampment was rescinded, and harmony apparently restored.

Policy, not principle, had caused the Grand Commandery to recede from her position of independence; for the desire of freedom from her jurisdiction was deeply seated in the heart of every Templar with us. But although the heart was not in the act of re-union, yet, as far as the *eye* could see, or the *ear* hear, all things, so far as the Grand Encampment was concerned, were *rightly done*. Therefore, in 1852, we find the appointment of another committee to inquire into the expediency of taking measures for withdrawing from the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment. In 1853 the committee reported that it was inexpedient, at this time, to take any steps for the withdrawal. The words, *at this time*, explain why no action should then be taken. The M. E. Grand Master, Sir W. B. Hubbard, was then in the city, with authority to settle the case of the jurisdiction of Wheeling Commandery, and it would have been uncourteous to him, for whom they had the highest respect, to act upon such a matter in his presence.

In 1857 the propriety of the dissolution of the Grand Encampment was discussed by a number of the Grand Commanderies under its jurisdiction, especially by those of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Connecticut, and Indiana. Ohio did withdraw, but afterwards receded from her position of independence. And this Grand Commandery instructed her delegates to the succeeding Grand Encampment to endeavor to obtain the dissolution of that Grand Body, and, if not successful, to request permission for this Grand Commandery to withdraw from her jurisdiction.

In 1858 the same instructions were again given to our delegates to the next Grand Encampment.

In 1861 the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment addressed a circular letter to the Grand Commanders in reference to the war then just opening. Our Grand Commander, Sir E. H. Gill, replied to it, and closed his communication by saying: "I give you notice that the Grand Commandery of Virginia is no longer under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment, and will no longer regard or obey any orders or edicts emanating from it or its officers."

The Grand Commandery of December in that year fully endorsed this act of their Commander.

That there is no personal feeling against the members of the Grand Encampment which actuates this Grand Commandery in their desire to be free from its jurisdiction, although, from their past acts of grievance towards us, there is apparent, if not real, cause for such feeling, but that it is a principle in the breast of the Virginia Templar which would cast aside that body as a useless, if not a dangerous, encumbrance to the machinery of the Orders of Knighthood, we need mention only the well-known fact, that at the same Assembly (of 1861) at which the Grand Commandery had declared that she would no longer be in subjection to the Grand Encampment, a request was made for her to assist in the formation of a Grand Encampment for the Confederate States. This she at once positively declined, being determined to remain independent of all higher or controlling bodies.

In November, 1865, the war having ended in the subjection of our state, and the Grand Encampment not having legislated in reference to the declaration of independence by this Grand Commandery, as a means of restoring quietness, and harmonizing all conflicting feelings, as far as this body could do it, the Grand Commander wrote to the Grand Master, asking that this Commandery be allowed to return to her allegiance to the Grand Encampment. This was at once granted, and the act of the Grand Commander in putting us again under the yoke was sustained by the Grand Commandery in December, and the supremacy of the Grand Encampment over us was settled by the resolution "repealing the act of 1861, suspending our connection with the Grand Encampment."

In 1867 it was again resolved, that our delegates to the Grand Encampment be required to take such steps, by memorial or otherwise, as to withdraw this Grand Commandery from the jurisdiction of the said Grand Encampment. The delegates who attended (the first of this body who were ever present in that body) did not take any action to gain the de-

sired end. They made a verbal report to the Grand Commandery for their seeming neglect, and their course was sustained by a resolution to that effect.

And again, in 1869, we find the subject of a permanent separation brought up, in a discussion in reference to a demand of the Grand Master to surrender our claim to some territory in Florida, supposed to be held by us, acquired by the circumstances of the times, beyond the limits of state jurisdiction. And it is under a resolution, growing out of that demand, adopted at that time, that we now make this report.

From this sketch of the history of our connection with the Grand Encampment, and the acts and doings of both parties in reference thereto, in which we have not, knowingly or intentionally, set down aught in malice, or presented it in a stronger light than strict truth and justice demand, we think the following inferences are correctly drawn:—

1. That the Grand Commandery has been and is now unwillingly held as one of the members under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment, and would cordially rejoice at her permanent separation therefrom, in peace, recognition, and good will, but not otherwise.

2. That this Grand Commandery has ever held, and with more firmness, now holds to the declaration, that the Grand Encampment is not only useless, but may be an oppressive and dangerous body; and that her acts—1st. In requiring St. John's Rising Star Commandery to take out and pay for a Charter of constitution when the said Commandery had existence prior to the Encampment, and had a Lodge warrant for its authority. 2d. In chartering a Commandery at Wheeling, in this jurisdiction, without our knowledge or consent, and without requiring the recommendation of the nearest Commandery, thereby taking money which should have found its way into our treasury. 3d. Putting the names of three Commanderies in this jurisdiction—working under a warrant from this Grand Commandery—upon her register, without their knowledge or ours, and trying, condemning, and publishing them as “faithless,” without giving them notice of the charge against them, and, therefore, without giving them a hearing, and under a law made for the case, and executed the moment of its making. 4th. Putting the ban of non-intercourse upon the members of this Grand Commandery, and all who recognized them, for not acknowledging her supremacy. 5th. Her denying, in her constitution, the Masonic right of three Commanderies, by delegates, to organize a Grand Commandery without her consent,

which she may withhold to any extent. 5th. Her doing homage, as a body, in full array, to a military chieftain in no way connected with this or the Masonic Order. Her acts, these and others, indicate the character of a body regardless of the rights of others whom they can cripple by the authority of power; and declare the danger of the influence she may, and probably will, exert when her present numbers shall be swollen by the immense host which will have flocked to her standards when this mighty country shall have become fully populated—in trampling under foot the rights of subordinates and the privileges of the Templar, and in perverting the Order to any purpose, however low and unmasonic and un-knightly, which she may believe will advance her own interests or cripple those of one whom she desires to degrade.

3. That this Grand Commandery will not be at rest and contented in her assigned sphere, and be of that use and influence in the great Templar field, of which it is capable, and which it should have, until this subject of permanent separation from the Grand Encampment—now having been agitated for nearly fifty years—shall be settled, either by our obtaining our oft-expressed desire, or by the clear, *Medo-Persian* decision of the Grand Encampment, that it shall not be.

We, therefore, offer the following preamble and resolutions:—

WHEREAS, The Grand Commandery of Virginia has, from the very beginning of her existence to the present time, been, in principle, strongly opposed to the Grand Encampment of the United States, and to every and any other supreme Masonic or Knightly body having superior power to state organizations; and for a great portion of the time has been and now is unwillingly a member of said Grand Encampment, and has often expressed her desire, by act and resolution, for a permanent, peaceful separation therefrom; and whereas, such separation can be had only in one of three ways: 1st. By the dissolution of that Grand Body. 2d. By violent separation or rebellion against constituted authority; and 3d. By her allowing us to withdraw in peace, honor, and recognition; and whereas, the first of these means is in the distant future, and, perhaps, improbable at any time; and the second is fraught with immense inconvenience and great sacrifice in isolation, non-intercourse, malice, and ill-will, and would not be advisable for us to use, unless her assumptions of power and acts of aggression should be too oppressive for peaceful endurance; and the third is the only proper and legal means of gaining our desire, and the only feasible plan to be tried or recommended; and which, notwithstanding the repeated orders and requests of this Grand Commandery to her delegates to the Grand Encampment, has not been truly and fairly tried, as her records clearly show; and whereas, it is important

to our peace at home and usefulness abroad, that the oft-expressed desire of permanent separation be gratified, or subjected, and at rest, until some cause should arise, of sufficient oppression or injustice, to warrant open rebellion; therefore

1. *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by this Grand Commandery to memorialize the Grand Encampment at its next Assembly, in Baltimore, in 1871, most respectfully asking that body to allow this Grand Commandery, in peace, in honor, and in recognition, to withdraw therefrom, and become a free, sovereign, and independent Grand Commandery. And said committee shall be hereby instructed to attend that Assembly, and if allowed, to urge our petition; and, if said petition be granted, to aid in drawing up the plan of mutual relation, power, and extent.

2. That it is the duty of the members of this Grand Commandery who are *ex-officio* members of the Grand Encampment, to attend its stated Assemblies, and to take such part in the work of that body as, in their judgment, the interests of Templarism in general, or those of this Grand Commandery in particular, may require, and which they may be able to render.

3. That should the Grand Encampment refuse or decline to accede to our request, we shall, nevertheless, ever feel free to hold and declare, that Ancient Craft Masonry is, according to the old Constitutions, the real source of all authority for conferring the Orders of Knighthood, and of allowing the formation of Commanderies to regulate its ritual and control its members in reference to its own laws and principles; and that no department of Knighthood has the right to pass any law, or establish any custom, or exercise any authority, or establish any jurisdictional claims, inconsistent or in conflict with those of common Masonic law and usage. And while we will be true to the vows of our position, however assigned, yet we shall ever maintain that the origin of the Grand Encampment, her claims to control the organization of state Grand Commanderies, and some portions of her so-called constitution, are unmasonic, and that the existence of such a body is fraught with danger to the true aim and principles of Masonic Knighthood.

4. That while we will keep our desire for independence, if not granted, in due bounds, we will ever stand ready and willing to unite with sister state Commanderies, when they shall be in sufficient number to command a hearing, in forcing, so far as we can in a courteous and knightly manner, the Grand Encampment to allow a peaceful and honorable withdrawal to such Grand Commanderies as desire to maintain a separate existence.

5. That our proper official delegates to the Grand Encampment of 1871 be authorized, should they have reason to believe our new Masonic Temple will be completed in time, and should otherwise deem it advisable, to invite that Grand Body to hold its session of 1874 in the city of Richmond.

6. That it is advisable to appoint a Historiographer to this Grand Commandery, whose duty it shall be to collect, arrange, preserve, and embody the written and printed memorials bearing upon the history of Templarism in this state, and of this Grand Commandery, to serve as materials for the future historian; or to write out the history thereof, and report from time to time, as shall, by the Grand Commandery, be deemed advisable.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. DAME, }
R. E. WITHERS, } *Committee.*
A. P. ABELL, }

COPY OF REPORT TRANSMITTED TO THE GRAND MASTER,
BY PORTSMOUTH COMMANDERY, NO. 5, VIRGINIA.

To Portsmouth Commandery, No. 5:—

The committee to whom were referred the proceedings of the Grand Commandery at its last Annual Grand Conclave, beg leave respectfully to report, that it is with much pleasure they note the harmony which seemed to prevail, and the Knightly courtesy which seemed in all things to rule and govern; and there is nothing requiring that your committee should call your particular attention to, save the resolution relating to the separation from the General Grand Commandery, which will be found on the eighth page, and is as follows:—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report upon the subject of a permanent separation of this Grand Commandery from the Grand Encampment of the United States, and to suggest the best and most efficient means of effecting and securing the oft-expressed desire of this Grand Commandery to be free and independent.

Your committee gathers, from the tenor of this resolution, as also from the verbal report of your representative, that there is a manifest and unconcealed disposition on the part of the Grand Commandery of Virginia to sever its connection with the Grand Encampment of the United States: and this they can but deeply regret. And in view of the action which this resolution must necessarily entail upon the next Annual Grand Conclave, your committee deem that it is due from them to thus call your particular attention to the resolution, that such action may be taken in the premises as the circumstances of the case may require. And it may not be inappropriate, in this

connection, to briefly review the course of the Grand Commandery of Virginia since its organization, so far as it relates to its connection with the Grand Encampment of the United States.

The Grand Commandery of Virginia was organized on the 27th day of November, 1823, and on the 23d day of December of the same year, M.: E.: Sir Daniel W. Thomas, who had been chosen Grand Commander of Virginia, opened a correspondence with M.: E.: Sir De Witt Clinton, who was at that time General Grand Master of Knights Templar of the United States, requesting that the Grand Commandery of Virginia should be recognized and chartered by the General Grand Encampment of the United States. Promptly and cheerfully, and not *grudgingly*, the General Grand Encampment at once received her in her embrace and folded her to her bosom. She continued under the jurisdiction of the General Grand Encampment until 1839, when the Grand Commandery of Virginia became extinct, or, rather, lay dormant, until 1845, when it was reorganized. But in almost its first breath in its new life, it sought to throw off its allegiance to the General Grand Encampment of the United States. For a period of eight years the matter seems to have been undetermined (Virginia undecided, but dissatisfied), and so remained until 1853, when the difficulty was healed, but only for a short period; for we find that in 1857 dissatisfaction again made its appearance in the Grand Commandery of Virginia, and the succeeding years but increased the feeling, until 1861, when it culminated in the formal and unconditional withdrawal of the Grand Commandery of Virginia from the General Grand Encampment of the United States, by a letter written by M.: E.: Sir E. H. Gill, over which we now throw the mantle of charity. The period between 1861 and 1865 they were as strangers in a strange land and speaking a different language; but when peace had again returned, and the dark clouds of war no longer lowered over our house, it was ordered and decreed, that the same hand which had penned the letter of withdrawal in 1861, should acknowledge the beauties of a common altar, and, like the prodigal son, pray to be allowed to return to his father's house. And again the fatted calf was killed, and, with open and outstretched arms, the Grand Encampment received the Grand Commandery of Virginia. Four years only have passed, and now it is proposed to effect a "permanent separation," and a com-

mittee has been appointed by the Grand Commandery "*to suggest the best and most efficient means of effecting and securing the oft-expressed desire of the Grand Commandery to be free and independent.*"

Such is a brief review of the action of the Grand Commandery of Virginia in regard to this matter; and the vascillating, not to say, at times, undignified, course of the Grand Commandery during the period referred to, in the opinion of your committee, in no way redounds to its credit or honor; and, gathering lessons of wisdom from the past, it will become us to guard our sacred Asylum from the repetition of such acts, to which it is sad now to refer.

But casting aside all views of policy and expediency, there are reasons which should actuate and govern us in entering our solemn and earnest protest against this movement—indeed, reasons which must be all-powerful, and deciding our individual action in regard to this matter. Portsmouth Commandery was organized on the 16th day of January, 1827, since which time nearly two hundred Knights Templar have been "dubbed and created" (we among the number), and in every instance have been *first* obligated to the Grand Commandery of the United States, and *second*, to the Grand Commandery of Virginia. Our allegiance is thus due *first* to the Grand Encampment; and, obligated as we have been, we should be false to ourselves, false to our most solemn obligation, and recreant to every duty imposed and binding upon us, did we sanction the course which, it is apparent to your committee, the Grand Commandery of Virginia have marked out on their trestle-board.

We cast no reflection or imputation upon others; but, in our opinion, our duty is plain and unmistakable, and will admit of no wavering or vascillating. It is to avert, if possible, the impending action of the Grand Commandery of Virginia, but, in any event, to stand by the Grand Encampment of the United States, to whom we owe our first allegiance as true and worthy Sir Knights.

We are taught, in our sacred Asylum, to forget the world and all its animosities; we are here taught to profess no principle inconsistent with the established law and recognized authority of the land; here we have no symbol or emblem whose signification can in any way aim or point to any political or sectarian elevation; but from the very foundation and organization of our Order of Knighthood, it has ever walked side by side with its great prototype,

Christianity, proclaiming peace on earth and good will towards men. Surely, then, with such a banner, so universal and broad in its conceptions, it will become us, as Sir Knights with a common country and a common flag, to march in unserried ranks, shoulder to shoulder, and with locked shields, ever ready to protect, defend, and uphold, undivided and indivisible, our sacred Order.

It is in no political spirit that we thus urge, instead of a severance, a cementing of the bonds of Knighthood in this our land; for in severing the connection between the Grand Commandery of Virginia and the Grand Encampment of the United States, we can but believe that a link will be broken which certainly, in our lifetime, cannot be welded again; and, therefore, your committee would respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That our representative to the next Annual Convocation of the Grand Commandery of Virginia be instructed to urge, by every legitimate Masonic means, the cementing of the Knightly bonds which now exist between the Grand Commandery of the state of Virginia and the Grand Encampment of the United States of America; and if such determination to sever our connection should be resolved upon, that we, Portsmouth Commandery, No. 5, do withdraw from the Grand Commandery of the state and unite ourselves with the Grand Encampment of the United States, believing ourselves morally and masonically obligated to pursue that course.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

C. W. MURDAUGH,	} <i>Committee.</i>
C. A. GRICE,	
JAMES WILLIAMSON,	
C. W. PEDRICK,	
D. D. FISKE,	
JOHN R. NEELEY,	
CHAS. T. MYERS,	}

Teste Copy.

CHAS. T. MYERS, *Recorder.*

COPY OF CHARTER FROM GRAND COMMANDERY OF VIRGINIA TO WINSTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

We, Most Eminent E. H. Gill, Grand Master; Most Eminent W. B. Isaacs, Grand Generalissimo; Most Eminent Jno. W. Potts, Grand Captain General:

To all whom these presents may concern, greeting :—

Whereas, it hath been duly represented to us, that in the town of Winston there reside a number of Companions Sir Knights Templar, who are desirous of associating together, agreeably to the constitution of the Ancient and Illustrious Order; and it appearing to us to be for the increase and promotion of the Royal Art that the said Companions should be encouraged and properly enabled to proceed and work as heretofore they have been accustomed; now, therefore,

Know ye, that we, the said Most Eminent E. H. Gill, Grand Master; Most Eminent W. B. Isaacs, Grand Generalissimo; and Most Eminent John W. Potts, Grand Captain General, of the Most Ancient and Honorable Order of Knights Templar and appendant Orders for the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging, by and with the consent and approbation of the Grand Commandery, testified by the rules and regulations thereof, do hereby constitute and appoint our worthy Companions Sir Knight John W. Hunter, Most Eminent Grand Commander; Sir Knight W. A. Albright, Generalissimo; and Sir Knight John H. Hester, Captain General; together with all such other Companions Sir Knights as are now, or may at any time hereafter become, members, a just, true, regular, and warranted Commandery of Knights Templar and the appendant Orders, according to the old constitution, by the name, title, and designation of Winston Commandery, No. 15. And further, do hereby require and ordain all regular Commanderies to receive, acknowledge, and respect them as such; hereby granting and committing to them and their successors in office full power and authority to open and hold a Commandery of Knights Templar and the appendant Orders, and by virtue of these presents, to confer the degrees of Knights Templar, Knights of the Red Cross, of St. John at Jerusalem, and the Mediterranean, according to the known and established customs and practices of the Illustrious Orders of Knighthood, and not otherwise; and also to elect and choose their officers annually, at such time or times as to them shall seem most proper; and also to exact from their members such contributions as they shall judge necessary for the support of their Commandery, the relief of their Companions in distress, and fees to the Grand Commandery fund, agreeable to the constitution of the Order and the laws of the Grand Commandery of Virginia; recommending to the Companions Sir Knights aforesaid to reverence and obey their superiors in all things lawful and honest, as becomes the honor and harmony of

our Illustrious Order; and to record in their Commandery book this present Charter, with their own private regulations and by-laws, and their whole acts and proceedings, from time to time, as they occur; and by no means to desert their said Commandery hereby constituted, or form themselves into separate meetings, without the consent and approbation of their Grand Commander, Generalissimo, and Captain General. All of which, by acceptance hereof, they are holden and engaged to observe. And the Companions aforesaid, by accepting hereof, acknowledge and recognize the Most Eminent Grand Master, Grand Generalissimo, Grand Captain General, and Grand Commandery of Virginia as their superiors, and shall pay due regard to all such instructions and recommendations as they have or shall hereafter receive from them. And they are hereby also required to correspond with the Grand Commandery of Virginia, and to attend the meetings thereof by their proxies or deputies, authorized under the signature of their Recorder and the seal of their Commandery. And for the more effectual preservation of these presents, the same are hereby directed to be recorded in the books of the Grand Commandery.

In testimony whereof, we have herein superscribed our names and cause our Grand Recorder to subscribe his name and affix the Grand Seal of the Grand Commandery of Virginia.

Done at Richmond, state of Virginia, this fifteenth day of December, *Anno Lucis* 5864, *Anno Domini* 1864, *Anno Ordinis* 747.

JOHN DOVE, *Grand Recorder.*

COPY OF THE CONVENTION

Concluded between the Orders of the Temple in Scotland and in England, and ratified by their respective Grand Masters.

IN THE NAME OF THE HOLY AND UNDIVIDED TRINITY.

The Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Masters of the Religious and Military Order of the Temple in Scotland and in England and Wales, having judged it expedient and in the interest of the Orders over which they preside in their respective jurisdictions, that such rules and regulations should be made, and such laws promulgated, as may tend to draw more closely together the members of the Order in both countries, and promote the interchange of courtesy and hospitality, have agreed to conclude a Convention, and to this

end have appointed their plenipotentiaries, to-wit: The Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master of Scotland, Sir Knight William Hamilton Ramsay, Grand Bearer of the Vexillum Belli and Prior of the Lothians and Commander in the Order; and the Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master of England and Wales, Sir Knight Sir Patrick Mac Chombaich De Colquhoun, LL. D., his Grand Chancellor of the Order, who, having exchanged their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed on the following articles, viz.:—

I.

All Scottish Templars visiting or joining Commanderies under the jurisdiction of the Grand Master of England and Wales, and *vice versa*, shall be received, according to their rank at home, on an equal footing with those among whom they shall respectively come, taking precedence according to their degree, and, among those of equal rank, according to the seniority of their commission or warrant; and in cases where the date of such commission or warrant is the same, then according to the seniority of their Encampment, with the same capacity for office and promotion as they would have enjoyed in their own country, and with all rights and privileges thereunto appertaining; and such recognition shall, on request, be endorsed on their certificates by the Grand Registrar of either country, and duly recorded, for which a fee not exceeding 2s. 6d. shall be taken or demanded.

II.

The contracting parties mutually agree, that neither will issue any Warrant authorizing the establishment of any Commandery or Priory within the jurisdiction of the other; and if any such shall have been granted, the same shall be null, void, and irritant, and upon representation duly made, shall be forthwith cancelled by the competent authority. Nevertheless, any acts done under such Warrants, in good faith, shall not be *ipso facto* irritant and void, but only avoidable by judgment of irritancy by a competent tribunal; or they may be declared valid *pro hac vice*, and upon grounds of equity for the benefit of innocent parties.

III.

For the purpose of rendering the two branches of the Order more homologous, the contracting parties agree severally to appoint, within two months from the date of the signing hereof, four commissioners, who, together with the undersigned plenipotentiaries as presidents of their respective commissions, and whose powers shall continue for this purpose, shall agree upon statutes, laws, ordinances, forms, rituals, and other matters to be adopted and observed in common in the respective jurisdictions; and each commission may, if it think fit, appoint a secretary; and the meetings of such commission, three of its members (one of such three being the president) shall form a quorum; but all communications shall be made by the respective presidents direct to each other. Any future change or modification of such statutes, laws, ordinances, forms, rituals, and other matters, shall be mutually agreed between the two contracting parties, according to the constitution then actually in force. Such statutes, laws, ordinances, forms, rituals, and other matters having been thus agreed upon by the said plenipotentiaries (with the assistance of the above named commissioners), shall be signed by the plenipotentiaries herein named, and shall, on receiving the ratifications of the respective Grand Masters, be held to be valid and binding on all Templars under the jurisdiction of either or both.

IV.

All judgments, decrees, or sentences pronounced by the competent supreme authority in either country shall be valid and executory in the other, without question or further process; and no appeal, error, or review shall lie against such judgments, decrees, or sentences, except in the Supreme Court of the country from which they emanated, save by special license and authority, or delegation, under the hand and seal of the Grand Master of such country, counter signed by the proper judicial officer; and in such case, any judgment pronounced thereupon shall be final and unimpeachable.

V.

The contracting parties further agree, that all judicial acts done according to law, by one of them, shall be forthwith communicated to the other, and, thereupon, published for its effect in all Pories

or Commanderies throughout the jurisdiction of the other; and any act of contumacy punished by the authority of such country, shall be regarded by the other as contumacy against its own judicial act. Expulsion or suspension from the Order—as also any minor pain or penalty—in the one country, shall apply in the other country, in like manner as above.

VI.

Both contracting parties agree not to recognize any other jurisdictions within any place subject to the crown of Great Britain, or in any foreign country, so long as a duly constituted Grand Master shall not exist in such country, save and except always, that of the Grand Master of Ireland, which kingdom shall be invited, as soon as convenient, to accede to this Convention, and to nominate a plenipotentiary and commissioners to co-operate with Scotland and England for the purposes named in the third Article.

VII.

The contracting parties shall be at liberty to send, reciprocally, a Delegate to be accredited to each other respectively, either permanently or in extraordinary mission; and such delegate shall receive all the honors due to his representative position in either country, taking precedence immediately after the Deputy Grand Master.

The above Articles having been agreed upon by the above plenipotentiaries, the same shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within two months, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the above named plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and seals, this 8th of October, A. D. 1867.

† † W. HAMILTON RAMSAY. [L. S.]

† P. MAC C. DE COLQUHOUN. [L. S.]

PROTOCOL.

We, the undersigned, William Hamilton Ramsay and Sir Patrick Mac Chombaich De Colquhoun, respectively, the plenipotentiaries duly authorized by our respective Grand Masters of the Temple and Hospital in Scotland and England, having met at 12 Leopold Place, in the city of Edinburgh, at the hour of 4 o'clock P. M. on the 8th day of October, 1867, and compared our respective copies of the

Convention between the two kingdoms, did sign, and seal, and exchange the same for the end therein set forth.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1867.

† † W. HAMILTON RAMSAY,

† P. MAC C. DE COLQUHOUN.

Witness:

† WM. TINKLER, *Secretary*.

COPY OF COMMISSION TO RIGHT EMINENT SIR JAMES H. HOPKINS, GRAND COMMANDER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR }
FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. }

SIR WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, *Most Eminent Grand Master of Templars*,
To all true and courteous Sir Knights Templar wherever dispersed, and to all Encampments — Sends Greeting : —

These presents are to commend to your kind attention and Knightly regard the bearer hereof, the Right Eminent Sir James H. Hopkins, Grand Commander of Knights Templar in the state of Pennsylvania, a true Knight, worthy of the confidence of his brethren, who, as the representative of our Grand Encampment, is desirous of visiting the various Asylums, Pories, Encampments, and Commanderies in England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and upon the continent of Europe, that he may inspect and report upon the condition, array, mode of conferring the Orders, and other matters of interest therein, to our Grand Encampment, to the end that the Order of Masonic Knights Templar may be better understood, and that an interchange of salutations between our representative and the valiant Knights above referred to may tend to a closer union and fraternal understanding.

Done at Boston, Massachusetts, this seventeenth day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Attest, my hand and the seal of our Grand Encampment, at
[L. s.] Cincinnati, Ohio, August 25th, A. D. 1869.

JOHN D. CALDWELL, *Grand Recorder*.

COPY OF REPORT

Of Right Eminent Sir James H. Hopkins to the M.: E.: Grand Master upon his return from Europe.

M.: E.: SIR WM. SEWALL GARDNER, *Grand Master of Knights Templar, &c., United States* : —

Before starting upon my late tour of Europe, you were pleased to commission me as Representative of the Grand Encampment of the United States. This high honor renders it incumbent upon me to report such observations as may prove of interest to our illustrious brotherhood.

I exhibited my credentials in Scotland, England, Prussia, and Malta, and was uniformly received with that Knightly courtesy and hospitality which demonstrate the universality and catholicity of Masonic fellowship, whereby men of different nationalities, languages, and creeds recognize each other as brethren.

He must be a very dull scholar and an unworthy Knight who can travel in the old world without having his soul continually animated by the glorious memories which people the air and cluster around scenes where the early Knights earned and enjoyed their renown. Scattered over England and throughout Europe are the remains of Preceptories, Chapels, Castles, and Chapter Houses; over which ruins the moss and ivy have woven their beautiful mantle of charity, in the vain hope of covering up the history of the wealth and power and splendor of the former owners, and of their cruel spoliation.

In the heart of the great city of London, yet out of its turmoil, just back of the Strand, along which the restless, sleepless tide of humanity ebbs and flows with a constant murmur and moan, walled in by surrounding houses, as if to shut out the passions and cares of the world, is an area within which stands the Temple Church, built by the Knights seven hundred years ago, when in the fullness of their power and glory. Circled around the Chapter House are the stalls of Knights. In the choir the old proscenium and the organ built in the days of Charles II. The roof has gothic arches filled with frescoes of the paschal lamb, the cross triumphing over the crescent; while on the floor, in mosaic, are Knights mounted, squares, and other emblems. Lying upon the floor, over their stone coffins buried below, are marble figures of distinguished Knights, all spurred and in full armor, with helmets, shields, and short swords; and upon the walls are frescoed portraits

of patrons and supporters of the church. Half-way up a winding stairway of stone is a small cell, once the penance house, where members of the Order were taught the severe penalty of violated statutes. Farther up, in a loft over the Chapter House, are numerous tombs and monuments of the valiant dead. Among other devices may be seen a square and cross united, an hour-glass and a skull, a crown, cross swords, pot of incense, &c. The church property is now held by the societies of the Inner and Middle Temple associations of lawyers, who keep it in repair, and at times have religious services there. Although it has long since ceased to belong to the Knights of the Temple, they cannot be robbed of the luxury of lingering within its walls, and recalling the eventful history of those who built it, worshipped and are buried here.

A sketch of the best-preserved and most clearly-marked abode of the kindred Order of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, or Knights of Malta, may not be uninteresting.

After the brilliant but ineffectual defense of Rhodes, the scattered Hospitallers were gathered together on the island of Malta, which had been ceded to them by Charles V. For two hundred and sixty years they maintained their power, building, upon the bleak rocks, a beautiful city, fortifications, the wonder and defiance of the world, and making the barren island fruitful and fragrant with vineyards and orange groves and multitudinous flowers. All who read know how, through treachery and cowardice, the island was surrendered to the French in 1798, and subsequently, *by the law of might*, became vested in Great Britain. But there are its massive and amazing fortifications, with two thousand muzzled "dogs of war" peeping from embrasures on every side and at every angle. There are the auberges, or inns, of the different languages or branches of the Order, solid, stately, and sometimes elegant. There is the spacious and splendid palace of the Grand Master, with its courts and statues, and fountains, with halls and corridors and apartments embellished with paintings, statuary, mosaics, and tapestry of the richest and rarest workmanship; its interesting and wonderful armory, with coats of mail and emblazoned shields and varied historic relics. All these, speaking with a thousand tongues, tell of the wondrous deeds of those grand old heroes, by which they purchased immortality for themselves and enduring renown for the Order which cherishes their emory.

The most attractive place on the entire island is the church of St. John, in the city of Valetta. The successive Grand Masters during nearly three hundred years lavished their wealth in its adornment; and there still remains, despite the rapacity of conquerors, a profusion of paintings, statuary, frescoes, and mosaics, embellished with precious stones, to delight and astonish the beholder. The chapels on either side—forming side-aisles—were appropriated, respectively, to the different languages of the Order; in each of which are imposing monuments and costly and superb mausoleums to the several Grand Masters of that particular branch. The floor consists of a series of sepulchral slabs inlaid with mosaic, and rich in jasper, agate, and other rare and beautiful stones. In the crypt are numerous sarcophagi, elaborately adorned, and containing the ashes of those whose lives were brilliant exemplifications of valor, magnanimity, faith, and devotion, and all the virtues which add grace to Knighthood and beauty to life. Walking these solemn aisles, one feels that he is in the immediate presence of centuries; and if he be of this brotherhood of Knights, there comes the grand thought that he is an inheritor of the glory enshrined about him, and that spirits of the long ago—whose deeds are history and whose names are fame—are whispering in his ear and breathing in his soul incentives to a pure and noble life, and to brave and generous acts.

At your special request, Most Eminent Grand Master, I made an anxious effort to learn the origin of the connection between Freemasonry and the Orders of Christian Knighthood. The most eminent scholars whose writings I could procure, and the most learned with whom I had the opportunity to converse, have failed to clear away the mists of uncertainty which envelop this interesting subject.

It is claimed by some, that the founders of the Order of the Temple were Freemasons, and engrafted the Knightly Institution upon the old one. The architectural skill and taste displayed in the earliest edifices erected by the Templars, indicate a more practical knowledge of masonry than would be expected from those exclusively devoted to feats of arms. Preston says, "The Grand Master of Knights Templar superintended the masons, and employed them in building their temple in Fleet street (London), A. D. 1155. Masonry continued under the patronage of this Order till the year 1199."

Rosetti distinctly asserts, that the Templars were a branch of the

Masonic constitution. How and Laurie say, it is clearly shown that the early Templars "not only possessed the mysteries, but performed the ceremonies and inculcated the duties of Freemasonry."

The numerous Masonic emblems in the Temple Church in London, and in the church of St. John, at Malta, seemed to me conclusive of the fact of the early connection of both Templars and Hospitallers with Freemasonry; and this thought caused me to linger with greater zest in these venerable structures.

When Philip the Fair, moved by avarice, seized upon the immense possessions of the Templars, other monarchs, equally unscrupulous and envious, were swift to follow his infamous example, and all combined to persecute the Order, and, if possible, exterminate those they had so grievously wronged and robbed. Throughout France, England, and Germany, Templarism was forced into subjection, silence, and stealthy existence. The organizations were scattered, but not extinct. The Knights of St. John succeeded to much of their wealth, and it is quite probable, in some places, gave them a refuge, and coalesced with them. The memory of the heroic struggles upon the plains of Palestine, where the Beauseant and the white cross banner waved side by side, would be a bond of sympathy naturally drawing these two Orders into fraternity.

Some fled to the isle of Mull; and as early as 1307, we read of a celebration of the feast of St. John, and a revival of all the ancient mysteries and aims. If this was distinctively a Templar organization, it readily found fellowship with Masonry by stepping over to Scotland; for Dr. Burnes says, "There are some records to indicate that as early as 1590 a few of the brethren had become commingled with architectural fraternities, and that a Lodge at Stirling, patronized by King James, had a Chapter of Templars attached to it, who were termed cross-legged Masons." Indeed, when Templarism was overwhelmed by persecution in all other European countries, it continued secure and undisturbed in Scotland. Many members of the Order enlisted under the banner of the patriot king, and shared with him in the glory of Bannocburn. The "Royal Order" founded by Bruce was composed of those Masons who were Templars and had served in his cause. This may have been the commencement of the amalgamation of the two bodies. The union of the Orders of the Temple and of St. John, in Scotland, had certainly taken place prior to 1488; for in that year James IV. refers, in a charter, to the "Knights of St. John and of the Temple." In 1500, Henry VII. was the

patron and protector of Freemasonry, and of these Orders of Knighthood. And so, through the succeeding centuries, we find traces of the union of these two institutions.

The destruction of the private records by Watt Tyler's mob, and by the fraternities themselves, moved thereto by prudential motives, prevents the possibility of an accurate history during the unsettled and troublous centuries of England's history; and on the continent there were equal or stronger reasons for suppressing all documents which might indicate the operations of the persecuted Orders. But here and there along the course of generations are sign-boards to guide the inquirer by the correct way until he reaches the eighteenth century, and finds abundant records of Masonry and Knighthood living and working together in such fraternal sympathy as would result from a common origin, a common purpose, and a long-cemented union.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, or of Malta, has a distinctly marked and connected history up until the close of the last century when it was driven from Malta. A portion found shelter, protection, and patronage in Russia; and to this day the Emperor is the recognized head of the Order there. Another branch exists in Rome, under the patronage of the Pope. Elsewhere, as already shown, they continued the association with the Templars and Freemasons, which had been formed by several of the languages even while the central government was at Malta.

The original purposes of the Orders — the capture of the holy sepulchre, and the protection and succor of devout pilgrims, and aggressive and defensive wars with the Mohammedans — having ceased to occupy and animate the Knights, they appear to have modified and moulded their chivalrous associations to meet the taste, disposition, sentiment, and civilizations of the different countries in which they survived. This will account for numerous changes from the original organization and discipline, and the differences existing between different localities. In some countries, one or both of the Orders maintain an organization separate from Masonry. In others, all three of these institutions are associates together.

In England there are a few members of an Order of Knights of the Temple recognizing the supreme head at Paris. There are also a number of Knights of St. John similarly organized, neither of which have any Masonic constitution. But the "Masonic Knights Templar, Hospitallers

of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta," is a powerful and influential Order, bearing upon its rolls men made noble and royal by inherent worth as well as by birth and prerogative. Of this Order the Prince of Wales is proud to be a member. There are one hundred and twelve Encampments registered under the Grand Conclave of England and Wales. Of these, fifty-three have Pories of the Order of Malta attached. These Encampments are scattered through England, Australia, China, East Indies, the Mediterranean, and American possessions of Great Britain, circling the earth with Asylums where the traveling Knight may find grateful rest, and enjoy the beautiful and solemn ceremonies of our Order in our native tongue.

In Malta there is the regular Encampment of Knights Templar under warrant from England. But there is a separate and independent Order of Knights of Malta, recognizing no higher tribunal, deriving Charter from none, but claiming inherent vitality as the regular successors and inheritors of the former owners of the island. I was courteously tendered the Order of Malta under that jurisdiction, but thought it would not add any efficiency to the accolade I had already received—at least not sufficient to justify the necessary detention.

In Prussia the Orders of Christian Knighthood have no organization apart from Freemasonry, and their honors are conferred only under Lodgs Warrants, and that in but few of the Lodges. The Emperor is the protector of the Order, and the crown prince is Grand Master of the Supreme Grand Lodge at Berlin. The prince Baden—Ludwig Wilhelm August—is Grand Master of the Royal York Lodge. Both princes take an active interest in the workings of the institution.

In France there are associations of Templars connected with Masonic Lodges, and an organization of Knights of St. John divided into languages, in conformity to the regulations of the Knights when in power at Malta, whose association and government the French Order claim to perpetuate

Comparing the internal organization and ceremonial of our American Commanderies with the Encampments of England, we find a difference in the titles of all the officers except Eminent Commander and Prelate, and there are some discrepancies in the forms. The rituals for the Order of the Temple are substantially the same; but there is scarcely a trace of resemblance between our Order of Malta and that of England, the latter being full, attractive, and imposing. The Grand Vice Chan-

cellor of England presented me with a certified copy of their rituals, which I will, with much pleasure, submit to your inspection and care.

The mongrel anachronism which we call the Order of the Red Cross, is unknown in Europe. It is worthy of consideration, whether its lessons could not be more appropriately taught in the Chapter, and whether the Commandery would not thereby be made more symmetrical and effective by giving more time and exclusive attention to the Orders of *Christian* Knighthood.

I cannot close this hurried and imperfect report without congratulating you, Most Eminent Sir, upon the abundant prosperity of the Illustrious Orders which you govern with so much ability and such entire satisfaction to your command; nor without thanking you most cordially for the great honor you conferred by commissioning me to represent so distinguished a body of Knights.

Courteously and Fraternally yours,

JAMES H. HOPKINS.



On motion of Sir Knight ———,

Ordered, That the report of the Grand Master, with the “ accompanying documents,” be referred to the standing committee “ On the Doings of the Grand Officers.”

CONTINGENT FUND.

The Grand Master submitted his report of the disbursement of the “ Contingent Fund ” of his office, as follows, which was,

On motion, referred to the Committee on Finance :—

WM. S. GARDNER, *Grand Master*,*In account with the Grand Encampment of the United States.*

	Cr.	Dr.
To cash of John W. Simons, Grand Treasurer, on account of the Continental Fund of Grand Master.....		\$270 00

From September, 1868, to September, 1869.

By cash paid for postage.....	\$ 28 30
“ “ “ engraved letter headings.....	23 00
“ “ “ letter book.....	3 50
“ “ “ express matter.....	12 50
“ “ “ stationery.....	4 00
“ “ “ expenses to Philadelphia at the Centennial of St. John's Commandery	55 00

From September, 1869, to September, 1870.

By cash paid for postage.....	21 36
“ “ “ stationery.....	3 00
“ “ “ express.....	75
“ “ “ telegrams.....	2 00

From September, 1870, to September 19, 1871.

By cash paid for postage.....	29 18
“ “ “ stationery.....	6 00
“ “ “ telegrams.....	3 00
“ “ “ copying and clerical labor during the three years.....	35 00

\$226 59

To cash unexpended and to balance..... 43 41

\$270 00

WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, *Grand Master*.

REPORTS OF GRAND OFFICERS.

The Grand Master then called severally upon the Grand Officers for their reports.

REPORT OF R. E. DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

Sir J. Q. A. Fellows, R. E. Deputy Grand Master, submitted the following:—

To the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar for the United States of America:—

On my return to St. Louis, in October, 1868, I found the Grand Commandery of Missouri in session, and received a renewal of their hospitali-

ties. On that occasion I installed Sir Thomas W. Chandler, of Georgia, Grand Warder of this Grand Encampment, he not having been present at the time of the installation of the other Grand Officers.

In May, 1869, I received a commission from M. E. Sir William Sewall Gardner, Grand Master, to proceed, as his proxy, to Warrington, Florida, to constitute Cœur de Leon Commandery, for which a Charter had been granted at the triennial session held at St. Louis, Mo., and to install their officers. Accompanied by R. E. Sir Knights Samuel Manning Todd, Past Grand Commander, and Wm. R. Whitaker and James E. McBeth, Past Eminent Commanders, I proceeded to Warrington, and, with their assistance, on the 1st of June, 1869, in due form, constituted the Commandery and installed its officers, as follows: Sir Wm Morrill, E. C.; A. F. Clapp, G.; J. Purdy, Jr., C. G.; James A. McCoy, Prelate; C. W. Pierce, S. W.; C. McKenzie Oertling, J. W.; N. Mattheson, Treasurer; W. A. Mills, Recorder; W. L. Criglar, Standard Bearer; J. L. Porter, Sword Bearer; W. Pollock, Warder; and H. Simmons, Capt. of Guard.

After the work of installation had been completed, under the charge of R. E. Sir Knight Todd, the work of conferring the Orders of Red Cross and Knight Templar was performed upon three Companions. By this opportunity the Commandery was happily set to work under full illustrations of the ritual of our Order.

No other act in my official capacity has devolved upon me during my term of office.

Respectfully and Fraternally submitted,

JOHN Q. A. FELLOWS, *Deputy Grand Master.*

REPORT OF V. E. GRAND GENERALISSIMO.

Sir Kent Jarvis, V. E. Grand Generalissimo, submitted his report:—

To the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar for the United States:—

Though not having been required by the Grand Master to perform any official duty as *Grand Generalissimo*, since the last Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment, I regard it proper for me to report such intercourse as I have had with state Grand Commanderies within the three years now past.

In the month of October, 1869, and in 1870, I had the pleasure of being

present at the Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of the state of Ohio, and of participating in its deliberations, which were conducted with true Knightly bearing by that eminent Sir Knight, Heman Ely, Grand Commander; the Sir Knights present exhibiting a marked improvement over former years in all that appertains to the duties, efficiency, and dignity of the Order. On both occasions that courtesy and attention due to my official position were most fully and courteously extended.

Having occasion to visit the state of Tennessee, I regard it as fortunate that on my arrival at Nashville, in May, 1870, and again in May, 1871, I found the Grand Commandery of that state in Annual Conclave, and was formally introduced to the Commandery, on both occasions, by Sir John Frizzell, the Grand Recorder, and welcomed by the Commandery in the most respectful, cordial, and social manner. At the banquet given on both occasions, I made a few remarks, not only in acknowledgment of the courtesy extended to me, but in justice to commend them for their energy and zeal in elevating and establishing the standard of Knighthood in their jurisdiction upon its true and legitimate basis; for their perfection in Templar drill, and in the performance of the various Templar evolutions; and am gratified in saying, that, under the impulse given by their first two Grand Commanders (the late lamented Charles A. Fuller and Lucius J. Polk), and continued with equal energy and success by their successors in command, together with the essential aid rendered by their intelligent and earnest Grand Recorder, this young Grand Commandery presents an example worthy of imitation.

I accepted the generous offer of the Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, as an escort from that city to this Grand Conclave, courteously proffered by resolution of that body; and I take this occasion to tender my sincere thanks for their distinguished attentions, and commend them for their truly Knightly bearing. The Grand Commandery of that state may felicitate itself upon having a subordinate who so fully exemplifies, under its chief, Sir George Neeld, the true principles of the Order.

I am also gratified to state, that in my intercourse with individual Sir Knights in the several states of Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Ohio, and District of Columbia, I have invariably received the attention and courtesy due to one of your chief officers.

Respectfully submitted,

KENT JARVIS, *Grand Generalissimo*

Baltimore, Sept. 19, 1871.

REPORT OF V. V. E. GRAND CAPTAIN GENERAL.

Sir George W. Belt, V. V. E. Grand Captain General, reported, *verbally*, that he had performed no official act requiring a written report.

On motion,

The Reports of the Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Generallisimo were referred to the Committee on the Doings of the Grand Officers.

REPORT OF V. V. E. GRAND TREASURER. (1)

Sir John W. Simons, Grand Treasurer, rendered his triennial report, as follows:—

The Grand Treasurer respectfully reports, that	
There was a balance in his hands at last settlement of.....	\$2,565 09
Since received	1,821 55
	<hr/>
	\$4,386 64
That he has paid out.....	\$1,828 39
Leaving at this date a balance of.....	\$2,558 25
Baltimore, Sept. 21, 1871.	<hr/>
	\$4,386.64

Which was,

On motion, referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT (GENERAL) OF V. V. E. GRAND RECORDER.

Sir John D. Caldwell, Grand Recorder, “made a triennial report of his official acts,” as follows:—

General Report.

The first of my duties involves collection and disbursement of the revenue, which is only collectible from the Commanderies immediately under the jurisdiction of this Grand Body—chartered and under dispensation—the twenty-six state Commanderies not contributing to the funds of the Grand Encampment, and being at no other expense as to this or-

(1) NOTE.—The original I never saw. The Grand Treasurer furnished this statement December 4.—T. S. PARVIN, Grand Recorder.

ganization than the voluntary re-imbursement of the expenses of their delegates in attending the Triennial Sessions.

The receipts from subordinates—details given in another paper—amount, for the present fiscal term, to \$1941; adding \$30 for sale of Republication, total receipts, \$1971. The amount of outlays, as per memorandum of particulars lodged with the Grand Treasurer and Finance Committee, is \$1016.93. Balance paid into the Grand Treasury, \$954.05.

The Commanderies not making report, South Carolina. Those which have not paid the constitutionally prescribed dues are Honolulu—which asks to have amount remitted.

To the *Book of Templar Masonry*, which it has been made my duty to make, I have given special attention.* It is a work of continuous and painstaking labor to register the various Commanderies of the several states of the Union from the early days of Masonry, which will, in due time, be a record of progress almost miraculous. The register of membership of the Grand Encampment of the United States since its origin, has a special interest, some of the statistics having been published with our proceedings.

Recent events at the national capital, where Masons of nearly all the states had an agreeable re-union with the head of the Masonic organization in England, exemplify the increasing influence of the Order in the United States. The *Correspondence* of this Grand Encampment and reciprocation of courtesies with the Grand Conclave of the Royal, Exalted, and Military Order of Masonic Knights Templar in England and Wales, is in obedience to a constitutional requirement of our American Knighthood.* All our publications were sent to our English Sir Knights when our courteous Sir Knight Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, made a visit to Great Britain. The neighboring British provinces are brothers indeed to American Masons, and we duly enroll for fellowship the officers and members of the provincial Conclave of Canada.

*Historic Data**—The Register contains contributions from every reliable source by which, in obedience to specific direction to the Grand Recorder, I may throw light on the history of Templar Masonry in the United States.

The *printed Proceedings* of state Grand Commanderies of this country and Europe will be invaluable memorials if preserved. I have had bound

* The present Grand Recorder desires that reference be had to his Preface to these Proceedings for explanations.

duplicate copies, for this Grand Encampment, of its own Proceedings, those of 1859 not included, as the edition is exhausted. I have had bound a copy of each year 1868-9-70 of the printed proceedings of all the Grand Commanderies of the United States.* It would require an appropriation to have bound the copies of previous years as foundation for a library of reference, but the limited means of this Grand Body may prevent; but as a few of the state Grand Bodies have set the example of reprinting their Proceedings, perhaps all the states will honor their own history by donating each their full files bound.

Templar Law.—We have had intelligent expounders of Templar Masonry in our industrious Grand Masters, and the Order generally will appreciate a complete official Digest of the decisions and legislation of this national Grand Body on the laws and usages of Templar Masonry.

A brief Digest of edicts and decisions of Past Grand Master Hubbard, of honored memory, was ordered to be published by this Grand Body in 1853, which was published in 1854, and proved to be of value to the Commanderies. I have recently, by direction of the M. E. Grand Master Gardner, applied to the widow of Bro. Sparrow, late Past Grand Master of Masons of Ohio, who was one of the executors, and received the two letter books of the lamented Hubbard*—Vol. 1, commencing September 20, 1847, ending July 9, 1857; Vol. 2, commencing July 10, 1857, ending September 4, 1859. Here is a treasure house of interest to this Grand Encampment, in the 1082 pages of manuscript, all breathing a spirit of affectionate interest in every official act, encouraging officers, but inexorable in demands for rigid devotion to principle, order, and law. His efficiency was wonderful. The clearness of his views of duty, and how to do it, was illustrated in this golden hint: "Of all societies in the world, the one that proposes to be a society of *order*, should desire to act *orderly*." No period of the history of Templar Masonry is replete with more interest, not even in the early days of its efforts, than the twelve years of successful service of this Templar Sage. I have epitomized a large number of these letters, and could make it a labor of love to illustrate our history from the labors of his pen. I furnish herewith an abstract of titles of most of these letters, with hints of points discussed.* I have also placed in large envelopes, with proper superscription, the

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entire archives obtained with these letters, being the whole of his official correspondence while in office. These are labeled by states, with addition of "Hubbard," to designate the parcels. This is of marked historic interest, and to the regulation of the papers I gave some extra labor.

I take the privilege of noting, as an incident of interest, and of our wonderful progress, a reference to the recent death of a distinguished Knight, famed in California, who was a resident of Ohio, and was recommended as a valuable Templar lecturer by Sir Knight Hubbard, whose labors on the Pacific coast laid the foundation of the wonderful Templar success of the Golden State and the intermediate territories.

I allude, also, to the wonderful growth of the Masonic field west of the Mississippi river, planted by Sir Isaac W. Davis, formerly of Ohio, now deceased. But a few years since—in the administration of Sir Knight Hubbard—the first organized Encampment on that bank of the Father of Waters was established at St. Louis; and now the wealth and power of the Order in that prosperous division of the nation, is a subject of grateful wonder.

The hospitable welcome that St. Louis exhibited in its lavish reception of the Templar family, in 1868, was, by your direction, appropriately remembered. I caused to be handsomely engrossed, on parchment, your resolution, which was placed under glass, in frame—one copy to the city council of St. Louis, through his honor the Mayor, which was duly noted in a special message, and a duplicate for the office of the Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Missouri, of which Sir Geo. Frank Gouley, Grand Recorder, made due acknowledgment.

I submit statistical table for publication with our proceedings, result of circulars forwarded to each of the Grand Commanderies of this jurisdiction, which is commensurate with the national domain. What is lacking by non-receipt of details, will be perfected for the printed proceedings.*

I refer to the increase of interest in Templar Masonry throughout the country, to congratulate the Order in the meritorious service of its Past Grand Masters Hubbard and French, and present Grand Master Gardner. This increase of business has increased the responsibility and duties of the office of the Grand Recorder.

I have enjoyed your confidence, and performed your duties to the best of my abilities, for nine years, and am glad to have had the opportunity

* The *present* Grand Recorder desires that reference be had to his Preface to these Proceedings for explanations.

to have served you. My experience encourages me to refer to the importance of some definite assignment or compensation to the office. The archives, need of desk, room, and fixtures, the courteous attention that the incumbent of the office must show to visitors, make a demand on his time and energy that would justify a stated allowance, even small. *None* being provided, I have made a charge of one hundred dollars a year—that may be a fair consideration of outlay for such *office charge*—and leave it to the Grand Encampment to decide if any other award should be made of salary. I observe, that for one term of three years, there were seven hundred dollars voted to Sir Knight French; while, I believe, my immediate predecessor, who died in office, was not voted either thanks or compensation.

There are a few copies of the reprint left unsold. Perhaps it would be well to retain what are on hand to be given to new Subordinates. (1)

JNO. D. CALDWELL, *Grand Recorder*.

The Grand Recorder also submitted a *financial statement* of the “revenues collected and received by him, and paid over to the Grand Treasurer,” viz.:—

FINANCIAL REPORT OF V. V. E. GRAND RECORDER. (2)

RE-STATEMENT OF CASH ACCOUNT.

JOHN D. CALDWELL,

To Grand Encampment of the United States,

1871.	Dr.
Contingent fund.....	\$ 100 00
Sale of Reprint.....	30 00
Eight (8) Dispensation fees.....	720 00
DUES.	
Hugh De Payens, Little Rock.....	24 00
Bertrand Du Guesclin, Camden.....	68 00
Colorado—At Denver.....	23 00
Central City.....	38 00
Amount carried forward	\$1003 00

(1) There being *upwards* of two hundred copies of this work, that number is offered for sale.—GRAND RECORDER.

(2) [NOTE BY GRAND RECORDER.—Not finding the financial report of the Grand Recorder among the papers I received from him, I addressed him a line, requesting a duplicate copy, and on the 15th November received the above.—T. S. P., *Grand Recorder*.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1003 00
Delaware—St. John's, Wilmington.....	70 00
District of Columbia—Washington, No. 1	192 00
Columbia, No. 2.....	212 00
Potomac, Georgetown.....	36 00
Maryland—Baltimore, Maryland, No. 1.....	36 00
Baltimore, No. 2.....	54 00
Monumental, No. 3.....	26 00
Crusade, No. 5.....	6 00
Frederick, Jacque De Molay, No. 4.....	4 00
Florida—Damascus, Jacksonville.....	40 00
Cœur de Lion, Warrington.....	14 00
Montana—Virginia City.....	16 00
Helena.....	28 00
Nebraska—Mt. Calvary, Omaha.....	92 00
Mt. Olivet, Nebraska City.....	52 00
Mt. Carmel, Brownville.....	26 00
Mt. Moriah, Lincoln.....	10 00
Nevada—Virginia City.....	44 00
New Mexico—Santa Fe.....	26 00
	<hr/>
	\$1987 00
Of this, \$10 was paid Grand Treasurer after close.....	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$1977 00

This is \$6 more than the account approved by committee. There are several \$10 Charter fees due me.

But I since find one report of Columbia Commandery, D. C., of \$146 more, which I will settle for. I just this moment found the paper.

Yours,

JOHN D. CALDWELL.

November 11, 1871.

On motion,

Ordered, That the "Financial Report" of the Grand Recorder be referred to the Committee On Finance, and his "General Report" to the Committee On the Doings of the Grand Officers.

The Grand Master then announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

1. ON THE DOINGS OF GRAND OFFICERS.

Sir George Frank Gouley, of Missouri.

Sir John A. Harris, of New Hampshire.

Sir Elbridge G. Hamilton, of Indiana.

Sir Charles R. Woodruff, of Kentucky.

Sir Ezra Smith Barnum, Past Grand Captain General, of New York.

2. ON FINANCE.

Sir Charles Marsh, of California.

Sir Vincent L. Hurlbut, of Illinois.

Sir William F. Salmon, proxy of Eminent Commander of De Witt Clinton Commandery, No. 1, of Nevada.

Sir Russell S. Taft, of Vermont.

Sir Henry H. Dickey, of Maine.

3. ON DISPENSATIONS AND GRAND COMMANDERIES.

Sir Champion S. Chase, Eminent Commander of Mt. Calvary Commandery, No. 1, Nebraska.

Sir Richard F. Knott, of Alabama.

Sir Nicholas Van Slyck, of Rhode Island.

Sir Benjamin Porter, of Michigan.

Sir J. B. Borden, of New Jersey.

4. ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Sir James R. Hartsock, of Iowa.

Sir W. R. Higby, of Connecticut.

Sir Charles R. Armstrong, of Georgia.

Sir Abraham Miller, of Pennsylvania.

Sir William G. Moore, Generalissimo of Columbia Commandery, No. 2, District of Columbia.

5. ON GRIEVANCES.

Sir Benjamin Dean, of Massachusetts.

Sir Wm. O. Gould, of Kansas.

Sir Charles T. Bond, of Mississippi.

Sir Wm. B. Isaacs, of Virginia.

Sir Charles M. Howell, of Pennsylvania.

6. ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Sir Josiah H. Drummond, of Maine.

Sir James H. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania.

Sir Theodore S. Parvin, of Iowa.

Sir Joseph P. Horner, of Louisiana.

Sir Elbert H. English, of Arkansas.

7. TO DESIGNATE THE PLACE OF THE NEXT TRIENNIAL MEETING.

Sir Thomas J. Corson, of New Jersey.

Sir James Nesbitt, of Ohio.

Sir Charles F. Stansbury, Eminent Commander of Washington Commandery, No. 1, of District of Columbia. ‡

DELEGATION FROM CANADA.



THE Grand Master announced to the Grand Encampment that he had received, and now presented, a Communication from the V.: E.: Frater, ✚ William James Bury McLeod Moore, Grand Prior of the Grand Priory of the United Orders of Knights Templar and Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, &c., addressed to himself as M.: E.: Grand Master of the "Grand Encampment Knights Templar for the United States of America," being the *Letters Credential* issued to E.: Sir Knight, ✚ Henry Robertson, Provincial Grand Sub Prior, Dominion Grand Priory, and Past E.: Commander of the Hurontario Encampment, Collingwood; and E.: Sir Knight, ✚ Robert Ramsey, Past Provincial Grand Sub Prior Dominion Grand Priory, Past Grand Captain Grand Conclave

of England, and E. Commander Moore Encampment, Peterboro; and other Eminent Sir Knights, which credentials is a most magnificent specimen of the calligraphic art (and excited universal admiration), and is herein recorded in full, properly and officially signed by ✠ T. Douglass Harrington, 33°, Deputy Grand Prior, &c., &c., Dominion of Canada; and ✠ Thomas Bird Harris, 33°, Grand Chancellor Dominion of Canada.

LETTERS CREDENTIAL.

MILITIA TEMPLI, GRAND PRIORY OF THE UNITED ORDERS OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, &c., &c., under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Grand Conclave of England and Wales and dependencies of the British crown and Dominion of Canada.

To the Most Eminent and Illustrious Knight, Sir William Sewall Gardner, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the Order of Knights Templar of the United States of America, and all other the Right Eminent and Eminent Sir Knights assembled in Grand Encampment, Greeting:—

Whereas, it has been made to appear to the Very Eminent ✠ Frater, Colonel William James Bury McLeod Moore, Grand Prior of the United Orders of the Templars and Hospitallers of Malta for the Dominion of Canada, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Conclave of England and Wales, &c., &c., that the eighteenth Triennial Session of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America will be held in the city of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, on the 19th day of September next.

And whereas, the Grand Priory of Canada is desirous of making known unto the Most Eminent the Grand Master, and all and every the Illustrious Sir Knights composing the Templar Order of the United States of America, the friendly and Knightly feeling entertained in reference to the sister bodies of the Temple and Hospital in the said United States, and it hath been deemed courteous to depute certain of our trusty and well-beloved fraters to be the bearers of our fraternal and Knightly greetings;—

Now, therefore, know ye, that by virtue of the authority vested in the said Very Eminent Grand Prior in that behalf, and with the

cordial approval of the Grand Priory of the Dominion of Canada, the said the Grand Prior doth hereby delegate and appoint

E.: Sir Knight ✠ James Kirkpatrick Kerr, Past Grand Prior Dominion Grand Priory, Past Grand Captain Grand Conclave of England, and Past E.: Commander "Geoffrey de St. Aldemar" Encampment, Toronto;

E.: Sir Knight ✠ Thomas Bird Harris, Grand Chancellor Dominion Grand Priory, Past Grand Sub Prior Grand Conclave of England, and Past E.: Commander "Godfrey de Bouillon" Encampment, Toronto;

E.: Sir Knight ✠ Henry Robinson, Provincial Grand Sub Prior Dominion Grand Priory, and Past E.: Commander of the Hurontario Encampment, Collingwood;

E.: Sir Knight ✠ Robert Marshall, Seneschal, Dominion Grand Priory, and Past E.: Commander of the Union de Molay Encampment, St. John's, N. B.;

E.: Sir Knight ✠ James Seymour, Past Deputy Grand Commander Dominion Grand Priory, and Past E.: Commander of the Plantagenet Encampment, St. Catherine's, and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons of Canada;

E.: Sir Knight ✠ Robert Ramsay, Past Provincial Grand Sub Prior Dominion Grand Priory, Past Grand Captain Grand Conclave of England, and Past E.: Commander Mt. Calvary Encampment, Orillia;

E.: Sir Knight ✠ the Rev. Vincent Clementi, M. A., Grand Prelate Dominion Grand Priory, Past Grand Captain Grand Conclave of England, and E.: Commander Moore Encampment, Peterboro; and other Eminent Sir Knights, to be to you introduced by our said Eminent fraters, in due time, duly to proceed and betake themselves to the said city of Baltimore, and there, on the said 19th day of September next, with all Knightly courtesy, to present and make known unto our esteemed and Illustrious Frater, the Most Eminent the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the Knights Templar of the United States of America, and other the Illustrious Knights composing the said the Grand Encampment of the United States there assembled, the fraternal and Knightly regards and good wishes of the Canadian branch of our Illustrious Order for their continued prosperity, trusting that Unity, Peace, and Brotherly Love may ever exist between us as members of the same great Christian Order. And our said

fraters, delegates, are hereby commended to the Knightly consideration of all Knights Templar in the United States of America.

Given under the hand and Seal of Arms of the said the Very Eminent Frater ✠ William James Bury McLeod Moore, and under the Grand Seal of the said Grand Priory of the United Orders of the Temple and Hospital for the Dominion of Canada, at the Grand Conclave holden in the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, in the said Dominion of Canada, on Tuesday, the 10th day of August, A. D. 1871, A. O. 753.

V. D. ✠ S. A.

[SEAL]

✠ T. DOUGLAS HARRINGTON, 33°,

Deputy Grand Prior, &c., &c., for Dominion of Canada.

✠ THOS. B. HARRIS, 33°, *Grand Chancellor Dominion of Canada.*

SPECIAL COMMITTEE (8) TO INTRODUCE DELEGATES FROM CANADA.

The Grand Master appointed Sir Knights James H. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania; Robert E. Withers, of Virginia; Robert F. Bower, of Iowa; John A. Lefferts, of New York; Winslow Lewis, Past Grand Generalissimo, of Massachusetts, a Committee of Reception;

Who retired, and after a time returned, and, under the escort of a Guard of Honor, entered the Asylum of the Grand Encampment with the distinguished visitors, wearing the full costume of the English Knights Templar, who were received with the Grand Honors appropriate to the occasion;

When Sir James H. Hopkins, in behalf of the committee, presented the visiting Sir Knights, the Grand Representatives, in a few suitable remarks.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

M. E. Grand Master Gardner then welcomed them in an appropriate address, in which he expressed the great gratification experienced by himself and the members of

the Grand Encampment at receiving a visit from such distinguished Sir Knights from the Dominion of Canada.

It was the first official visit of the kind, and he hoped it was but the precursor of many more such meetings, which would help to cement more strongly the ties existing between them.

He was sure that the Sir Knights present would do all they could to render their visit agreeable and pleasant; and he desired that the Grand Priory of the Dominion of Canada should be informed of their appreciation of the high honor done them by sending the deputation, and that the Grand Encampment heartily returned the Knightly courtesies and fraternal greetings contained in their Letter of Credentials.

RESPONSE.

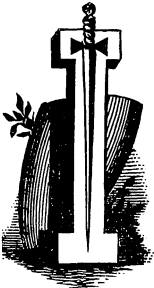
To which Eminent Frater Sir Henry Robinson, Grand Sub Prior, for himself and colleagues, briefly responded, that they cordially reciprocated the kindly expressions with which they had been welcomed, and assured the M.: E.: Grand Master and the Sir Knights of the deep interest taken by the fraters of the Dominion of Canada in all the proceedings of their American brethren and Sir Knights. It afforded (he said) the delegates the greatest pleasure to be present at the meeting of so many distinguished and influential representatives of the Order of the Cross from all parts of the widely extended and now strongly cemented Union of the states and territories, and to become personally acquainted with the Eminent Masons whose names have long been as "household words" among Canadian Templars.

The fraternal kindness and Knightly courtesy which

they had already received were exceedingly gratifying, and but afforded another proof of the beneficial teachings of the Templar Order, and of their true devotion to their Knightly vows.

The deputation was then invited to seats upon the dais, with the Grand Master and his associate Grand Officers. Afterwards, upon their retirement, they were again saluted with Grand Honors and escorted by a guard of honor.

CALL OF COMMANDERIES.



IN ORDER to dispatch the business of the Session, the Commanderies were then called— [we have arranged them alphabetically, by states — GRAND RECORDER], for the presentation of matters of business: —

Alabama.— By Sir Knight Sayre —1. “Uniform.”

Resolved, That each Grand Commandery may hereafter prescribe the uniform of its own subordinates.

By the same —2. “Council Degrees.”

Resolved, That the Committee On Masonic Jurisprudence take into consideration the propriety of making the Council degrees necessary to receiving the Orders of Knighthood.

District Columbia.—By Sir Knight Stansbury—3. “Ritual.”

(a). *Resolved*, That a special committee of seven, to be selected by the Grand Master from the Order at large, with reference to their learning and skill in the Ritual, be appointed to revise and settle the work of the Red Cross and Templar Orders; said committee to hold its sessions at the city of Washington, D. C.

(b.) *Resolved*, That the committee provided for in the foregoing resolution shall adopt no work which shall not have been approved by two-thirds of their number.

(c.) *Resolved*, That as soon as the committee shall have closed its deliberations, it shall report the work adopted to the Grand Master, and, if approved by him, it shall become the authorized work of the Orders under the jurisdiction of this Grand Encampment, and shall be promulgated as such by the Grand Master.

By the same — 4. “Tomb of Washington.”

WHEREAS, The present condition of the tomb of Washington is unworthy of his memory, discreditable to the American people, and especially to the great fraternity of Freemasons, of which he was so illustrious a member; and

WHEREAS, An appeal has been made by the Mount Vernon Association, through its regent, Miss A. P. Cunningham, to the Order of Knights Templar, as represented in this Grand Encampment, to take in hand the work of erecting an appropriate mausoleum in which the remains of the Father of his country may worthily repose; therefore

(a). *Resolved*, That this Grand Encampment cordially responds to the appeal made to their patriotism and Masonic pride, by the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, and accepts the task of erecting a noble shrine for the remains of Washington, as one eminently worthy of the Templar Order.

(b.) *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed by the Grand Master, who shall adopt an appropriate design, take measures to secure the necessary subscriptions, and be charged with the execution of the work.

By the same — 5. “Title — Knights Templars.”

(a). *Resolved*, That the proper designation of the Order of Templars is “*Knights Templars*,” and not “Knights Templar,” as now generally

used by Commanderies of the United States under the sanction of the example of this Grand Encampment.

(b.) *Resolved*, That the use of the title "Knights Templar" is an innovation, violative of historic truth, literary usage, and the philology and grammar of the English language.

Iowa.—By Sir Knight Parvin — 6. "Stereotyping."

Resolved, That in the preparation of the Proceedings of this and the future Triennial Sessions, the Grand Recorder be instructed to cause the same to be stereotyped, to the end that the same may be the more effectually preserved, and future demands therefor be supplied.

By the same — 7. "Address and Reports printed in advance of session."

Resolved, That the Grand Recorder, in future, cause to be printed in advance of the session, the triennial Reports of the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer, and Grand Recorder, that the same may be ready for the use of the committees and members of the Grand Encampment during its deliberations.

Kansas.—By Sir Knight Gould — 8. "Manual for Ritual."

[This has been supplied from memory by Sir Knight G. in place of the original, which is "one of the lost arts," at the request of the Grand Recorder.]

WHEREAS, The manuals for ritual, tactics, and drill, issued by and now used by the several Grand Commanderies of the United States, are various and different, thereby tending to cause confusion where Knights or Commanderies from different jurisdictions are assembled together; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable to have a uniform system to be used by all Templars throughout the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment; therefore

Resolved, That the Grand Master shall appoint a committee of five Eminent Knights, to be selected from different localities, and of known special ability for the particular purpose, whose duty it shall be to confer and prepare a complete manual for ritual, tactics, and drill, fully adapted for all occasions for Templars' use; and when agreed upon, if approved by the Grand Master, to be published, and its use made imperative

throughout the entire jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment: *Provided*, that it shall be published and put on sale at a medium and uniform rate, without any expense to the Grand Encampment.

Maine.—By Sir Knight Dickey—9. “Uniform in Maine.”

Memorial, &c

To the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States:—

The undersigned, the representatives of the Grand Commandery of Maine, would represent, that at the last Grand Conclave of that body we were instructed to use our endeavors in this body “to obtain permission for all Subordinate Commanderies in the state to adopt the uniform now used by our four *oldest* Commanderies.”

We beg leave to present, as the basis of this request, the following statement:—

When this body, in 1859, adopted a costume, and exempted from the operation of the statute such Commanderies as then existed and had costume, until they should procure a new one, there were three Commanderies in Maine which came within the exemption. When the costume was modified in 1862, the resolution of 1859 was not repealed expressly, and the practical construction given was, that it was still in force. Accordingly our three oldest Commanderies have continued to use the old costume, their new members procuring it, and the consequence is, that we have (not to notice minor differences) in use two costumes essentially different. The Grand Commandery of Maine desires to be vested with authority to make the costume uniform in its own jurisdiction. This seems to us to be necessary, as the matter is creating much dissatisfaction, especially in those cases in which Commanderies are located near each other, or in the same city, and have concurrent jurisdiction.

HENRY H. DICKEY, G. C.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, D. G. C.

WM. R. G. ESTES, G. G.

IRA BERRY, proxy for G. C. G.

Missouri.—By Sir Knight Aglar—10. “Queries in Masonic Jurisprudence.”

Questions.

(a.) Can a Deputy Grand Commander assume command when the Grand Commander is in the state, and not authorizing him to take charge?

(b.) Can a Grand Commander assume command of a Subordinate Commandery when said Commandery leaves the state voluntarily and as an independent body?

(c.) Can any property of said Commandery be taken from them by any of the state Grand Officers when out of the state as an independent body?

(d.) Can a Grand Commander, or any officer of a state Grand Commandery, suspend an officer of a Subordinate Commandery when said Subordinate Commandery is outside of the state?

Nebraska.—By Sir Knight Chase —11. “Templar Work.”

Resolved, That a uniform system of Templar work in all the Asylums of this jurisdiction is most desirable, and that such system should be defined at this session of the Grand Encampment, and instructions issued accordingly.

New Jersey.—By Sir Knights Donshea and Borden — by instruction of the Grand Commandery — 12. “Test Oath.”

Resolved, That hereafter no petition for the Orders of Knighthood shall be received by any Subordinate Commandery unless the same shall contain a declaration by the applicant that he has not been formerly rejected by any other Commandery, or that the effect of such rejection has been removed.

New York.—By Sir Knight Lefferts — 13. “Uniform.”

WHEREAS, The uniform appertaining to the Order of Knights Templar appears to be somewhat indefinitely defined; therefore

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed to take this matter in charge and report their views to this Grand Body during its present session.

Pennsylvania.—By Sir Knight Hopkins — 14. “Digest Templar Law.”

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to compose and compile a Digest of Templar Law, which committee shall have power to omit from such digest all decisions which are irreconcilable — reporting these separately for definite action — and that Grand Master Gardner be chairman of said committee.

By Sir Knight Smith — 15. “Manual of Tactics.”

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to designate a manual of tactics for the government of Subordinate Commanderies throughout the United States.

By Sir Knight Howell — 16. “Appeal, Question on Jurisprudence.”

Most Eminent Grand Master of Knights Templar :—

At the last Annual Grand Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania a decision was made to the effect, that a Knight Templar unaffiliated with Lodge or Chapter for the space of six months ceases to be a member of a Commandery.

Some of the Sir Knights affected by this decision desire to be informed if there be an appeal to the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar for the United States of America.

By Sir Knight Blumenthal — 17. “Templar Duties.”

(a). *Resolved*, That the Grand Encampment of the United States recommends to all of its subordinates a renewed exertion to carry out the great principles underlying the formation of the Order of Knights Templar, viz.: to use vigorous measures to diffuse and spread the true doctrines of the Cross.

(b). *Resolved*, That the Grand Commanders be directed to order, in all their respective jurisdictions, that their Subordinate Commanderies cause three or more addresses to be delivered in the course of the year, viz.: on the festival days of the Order; in which addresses the members be fully instructed in the principles inculcated by Christian Knighthood, exhorted to the rigid practice of the virtues taught by them, and thus realize the object for which it was instituted—to spread true and non-sectarian Christianity throughout the world.

Rhode Island.—By Sir Knight Hutchinson—17. “Amendments.”

Resolved, That Article Second, Section I. (6) of the Constitution of the Grand Encampment, be amended by striking out the words, “The Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island is recognized as holding jurisdiction over both those states.”

Tennessee. — By Sir Knight Blackie — 19. “Historical relations of Red Cross Order.”

WHEREAS, The Order of Knights of the Red Cross is not one of the historical class to which the Order of Christian Knighthood of the Temple and the Knights of Malta belong, and has been interpolated in the American Ritual; and,

WHEREAS, Its teachings are not derived from the New Testament writings; and,

WHEREAS, The introduction of this degree interrupts the harmony which should exist between the various Grand Encampments of Knights Templar of the world; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the historical relations of this Order of the Red Cross, and to determine what is its proper place in the American Rite of Freemasonry, with a view to put the Grand Encampment of the United States in accord with the Orders of Christian Knighthood in Great Britain and her dependencies, and the kingdom of Sweden.

Vermont. — By Sir Knight Taft. — 20. “Amendments.”

Resolved, That Section II, Article Fourth, of the Constitution of the Grand Encampment be amended by adding the words, at the end of Regulation 1, “nor upon any one who is not a regular ‘Royal and Select Master.’”

Virginia. — Sir Knights W. B. Isaacs and R. E. Withers presented the following

21 — MEMORIAL FROM THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF VIRGINIA.

“Asking leave to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States.”

To the Grand Encampment U. S. A.:

We, your petitioners, come before you, as a committee of the Grand Commandery of Virginia, in her name, and in obedience to her order, most respectfully, to ask you to allow her, in peace, in honor, and in recognition, to withdraw from the jurisdiction of your courteous and magnanimous Body, and to become a free, sovereign, and independent Grand Commandery.

We are not induced to take this step from any recent act of yours toward us, or from any sudden impulse of our own; but because it has long been and is now the earnest desire of our heart, which we are anxious to have gratified. But we wish it distinctly understood, that, although this desire is almost coeval with our connection with you, as our repeated resolutions upon the subject, and your action upon some of them, most fully testify, yet it is not our aim or our desire to have a separation which will be followed by isolation or unkind feeling. We desire to withdraw as friends and brothers—ever watchful of each other's interests, and regardful of each other's welfare. We wish only to be free from any subjective connection as a member of your Body.

Nor is there any personal ill-will or unkind feeling towards you, although you have sometimes made us feel that you had no kind feeling toward us, and no regard for us beyond the desire to hold us, as a member, in subjection to your orders. Our Grand Officers have shown no desire to attend your meetings, and we have had Representatives on your floor but once since we have been held as a member of your Body. And desiring to do our duty in the position in which we found ourselves, we, by resolution, at our last assembly, declared it to be their duty to attend. Yet we are an unwilling member of the Grand Encampment. And so long has it been our desire to be free from it, that the desire is almost an element in our nature.

And the origin of this feeling, and the consequent desire of separation, may be traced to two causes. The *first* is, that we have never believed that the Masonic and Knightly Orders are benefited by those General Grand Bodies, whose power is so great and so easily perverted. We, at least, have never seen any good which they have done. Hence, we have always opposed the formation of a General Grand Lodge, and have never had any connection with the General Grand Chapter, and none other with you than that which was, by circumstances, forced upon us. And when, during the late war, we were asked to unite in the organization of a Grand Encampment for the Southern States, we not only declined to take any part therein, but determined that, should it be formed, we would not be connected with it. We believe that more good can be done by our Order, and no danger of evil exist, if every Grand Commandery was free, and independent of any higher and controlling power, and each and every one looked upon another as a sister whom she loved and whose interests she would guard. This has ever been our opinion, and we yet see no cause

to change it. And the wisdom, beauty, and utility of that course is seen in our Grand Lodges. Knighthood is in its infancy in our country, and the Grand Encampment is in the cradle. And when she shall grow up to manhood, it will be the most mighty engine for good or evil that will then exist on this continent. And should some ambitious spirit, with will and wisdom to hold the reins and guide the power, gain a seat on the Grand Master's throne, and we know such men will, by some means, gain that elevation, he will be able, and probably will use his position to shake the stability of this republic, should it then exist, even to its center; and, perhaps, bury liberty in death. When such are our views, may we not ask to be allowed to withdraw from the Grand Encampment, and would she not be wise to grant our request.

The *other* reason why we desire to be separate is, that our whole connection with the Grand Encampment has been filled, or heavily interspersed with causes, so managed by her as, at least, not to beget love toward her as a superior, or to make us desire to maintain any other relation toward her than that of an independent sister. A few circumstances in the history of this connection will give light upon this point.

Before the organization of the Grand Encampment, a Commandery was formed in Richmond, which was intended to be a Grand Commandery. A few years after its formation, a Sir Knight, professing to be an agent, and acting under the authority of the Deputy Grand Master, went there and told them their organization was illegal without a Charter from the Deputy Grand Master; and unless they obtained it, he, having the authority, should make Knights at will, and organize a Commandery, in connection with the Grand Encampment. To avoid this trouble, the Commandery applied to the Deputy Grand Master for a Charter of Recognition, but he made them take a Charter of Constitution, at a fee of \$90. The members felt that an imposition had been put upon them, and a dislike to the Body which sanctioned or would allow such an act was produced, and was not soon removed.

The same agent of the Deputy Grand Master visited the Commandery at Winchester, which had existed since 1812 — four years before the Grand Encampment was formed — declared it illegal, and issued the same threats to make Knights at will, unless they obtained a Charter from the Deputy Grand Master. Winchester Commandery, to be free from interruption, formed two other Commanderies of her distant members; and the three united, on Masonic principles, and formed a Grand Commandery for Vir-

ginia. But the constant worry of the agent, caused two of them to apply for Charters of Recognition from the Deputy Grand Master, which were granted. The third, declining to apply, ceased work, and Richmond Commandery was invited to unite with the two, and thus complete the Grand Organization. But Richmond Commandery united with the express intention of obtaining a separation from the Grand Encampment, and failing to secure this, she had no further connections with that Body. Here was another cause of want of affection for the Grand Encampment.

And this was further increased by the act of the Grand Encampment in chartering a Commandery at Wheeling, in our jurisdiction, without our knowledge or consent. This act of your power over justice and right, this act of insult to a feeble Body, which could not resist, so completely weaned the little affection then remaining for the Grand Encampment, that when the Grand Commandery met, in January, 1839,—between the time of your issuing the Dispensation and granting the Charter,—the members parted with a determination to let that Grand Commandery die, and organize one having no connection with the Grand Encampment. This was done by a convention of delegates from six Commanderies, in 1845.

This act of the Templars of Virginia, of course, met your heavy condemnation, and the order of non-intercourse was issued. The Grand Encampment then did an act which has no parallel in the history of Knighthood or Masonry. Three Commanderies, whose names were stricken from your roll at the organization of the Grand Commandery of Virginia, were now replaced upon your register, for the express purpose of branding, censure, and death. And this was all done at one and the same meeting of your Body, and without any notice being given the accused to appear and plead to the charge of "*faithless.*"

In 1850, the Grand Commandery of Virginia changed her Constitution, and again came under your authority, that she might be free from the ban of non-intercourse, and for the express purpose of putting herself into a position to ask for what she desired, without any appearance of contumacy. But our delegates failing to attend your meeting, the application was not made.

In 1861, in reply to a circular letter from the Grand Master, which, seen through the distorting medium of the intense excitement attending preparation for the deadly conflict already begun, appeared insulting, our Grand Commander declared the Grand Commandery of Virginia no

longer in connection with the Grand Encampment, or subject to its orders; and his course was sustained by the Grand Commandery. But when the war had closed, the resolution of separation was annulled; and Virginia was again a member of your Body. Yet this was not done with any intention of remaining therein a day longer than she was held. Her members felt it a duty to the people openly to bow to the decree of the sword, and, as far as possible, to pour oil upon the waters of political strife, and smooth the asperities of sectional hate. As soon as quiet was fully restored, the Grand Commandery again instructed her Representatives to bring the subject to your notice, and ask permission to withdraw. But as they have failed to perform that duty, she has now appointed a committee from the floor to memorialize you at this present meeting.

In thus *pointing* to causes which have estranged the feelings of the Templars in Virginia from the Grand Encampment, we feel sure that we have kept far within the bounds of truth. Much more could be said, but this is enough to show you that whilst our sentiments are averse to General Grand Bodies, believing them to be useless and dangerous, yet the personal relations of the two bodies have been of such a character as to make our feelings give strength to our principles, and urge an entire separation. We judge not your motives in any of your past acts, but judge the acts. And with the few facts of this report before you, you can see that the Grand Commandery has good grounds upon which to rest, when she says she has been unkindly treated by you in every instance in which she has been brought into connection with you; that you have shown no true regard for her, her interests, or her rights; that you have rather trampled upon them all; that she was forced into connection with you by means highly improper, and has been held there by a force arising from an unwillingness to bear the effects of non-intercourse and isolation. Our heart is in this matter, and we most earnestly desire that you will grant our request.

We know there are some of your members who would be willing for Virginia to withdraw, having, from your past course toward her, and other grounds, just cause to desire it, if they did not fear that when the door shall have once been opened, others, on a similar plea, will also leave, and thus the Grand Encampment be broken up. But such is not the case. Virginia stands alone in her relation to you; and therefore the grant of her request cannot be plead as a precedent by any other of your members. Our withdrawal can, therefore, do no harm to the Body. In fact, a Com-

mandery held in your ranks by constraint, adds nothing to your strength. It weakens. All the other Grand Commanderies, except Pennsylvania, are with you by the maternal right. They are your offspring. And while we see no use in a Grand Encampment, others do, and desire connection therewith. We do not wish to interfere with their judgment or their desires. And we fully believe that your granting our request will, in no sense, injure the Grand Encampment — except in the number of the component elements.

We have now finished the work assigned us by the Grand Commandery of Virginia. We have told you what we desire and why we desire it. We have held back nothing that we knew which appertains to the subject before us. And we now earnestly ask you to allow the Grand Commandery of Virginia to withdraw from the Grand Encampment, in peace, honor, and recognition. And should you be pleased to grant our petition we as earnestly desire that we may ever be regarded by you, wayward though we be, as a sister, whose attachment to the principles of Knight-hood are exceeded by none.

With the earnest hope that at the present session of your Grand Encampment you will declare the Grand Commandery of Virginia free and independent, having supreme authority in her own jurisdiction, and in true fraternal correspondence with you, we close our memorial.

GEO. W. DAME,

THOS. H. DEWITT,

Committee appointed for this special duty, by the Grand Commandery, of Virginia, at the Session, December 15, A. D. 1870, A. O. 752. For which see page 27, Res. 1, and page 47, in Proceedings, which accompany and for full reference for facts in the memorial.

On motion,

Ordered, That the memorial of the Grand Commandery of Virginia aforesaid, be referred to a Special Committee of three.

INVITATION TO VISIT WASHINGTON.

The Grand Master laid before the Grand Encampment a Communication from Sir Charles F. Stansbury, E. C. of Washington Commandery, No. 1, District of Columbia, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, August 31, 1871.

SIR WILLIAM SEWELL GARDNER,

Grand Master of Knights Templar,

BOSTON, MASS.

Most Eminent Sir, and Brother :

I am directed by a joint Committee of the Commanderies of Knights Templar of the District of Columbia, to extend an invitation to the officers and members of the Grand Encampment of the United States, to visit Washington, on Friday, the 22d proximo, as the guests of the Templars of the District.

Be pleased to communicate this invitation to the Grand Encampment, and assure that Grand Body of a courteous and cordial welcome to the National Capital.

With fraternal regard, courteously yours,

CHAS. F. STANSBURY,

*Eminent Commander Washington Commandery, No. 1,
Chairman of Joint Committee.*

Which was read, discussed, and,

On motion,

Voted, That the Knightly invitation of Sir Chas. F. Stansbury, in behalf of the Sir Knights of the District of Columbia, to visit Washington, be respectfully and courteously declined, solely for the want of time in which to transact its business and make the visit during the present week.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN
MARYLAND, TENDERING USE OF MASONIC TEMPLE.

The following communication from M. W. J. H. B. Latrobe, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, was laid before the Grand Encampment by the Grand Master :

W. S. GARDNER,

Grand Master of Grand Encampment Knights Templar. U. S.

BOSTON, MASS.

Sir, and Brother :

I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of the resolution of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, adopted unanimously, at their late communication,

And remain, respectfully and fraternally,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,

Grand Master of Md. (A. F. and A. M.)

WHEREAS, The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, and the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States, intend holding their respective convocations in the city of Baltimore, in September next; and,

WHEREAS, T. is Grand Lodge desires to recognize and pay respect to those distinguished assemblages of Masons; therefore,

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master is respectfully requested to tender to said Grand Bodies, through their presiding officers, the use of the Masonic Temple, during the continuance of their Session.

ACCEPTATION AND VOTE OF THANKS.

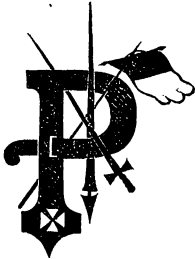
On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Encampment be and are hereby tendered to the M. W. Grand Master, and the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maryland, for the courtesies extended to this Body — and that the Grand Recorder (Caldwell) communicate a copy hereof to Grand Master Latrobe.

The Grand Encampment then took a recess until four o'clock, P. M.

Second Day---Afternoon Session.

WEDNESDAY, September 20th, A. D. 1871,
4 O'CLOCK, P. M.



URSUANT to the morning order, the
Grand Encampment re-convened, M.:
E.: Grand Master Gardner presiding.

Sir Knight Gouley, from the Com-
mittee, submitted the following

(1.) REPORT "ON THE DOINGS OF THE GRAND OFFICERS."

To the Grand Encampment Knights Templar, of the U. S. :

Your Committee on the *Doings of Grand Officers* beg leave to report, that after carefully reading the address submitted, they feel they would not be *doing* justice to their own sentiments, nor those of the Grand Encampment, did they fail to give it their hearty endorsement, and expression of the appreciation of the noble spirit of Knighthood; of the great value of its historical nature; of the dignified expression of the thoughts contained therein, together with its vast fund of legal lore, which will render it, in years to come, a rich repository for the use of the earnest and honest student in the search of Templar knowledge. It will ever stand as a firm monument of the intelligence and education of this Grand Encampment, for which we, in this generation, should be sincerely grateful.

We recommend the following apportionment of the Grand Master's Report:

So much as relates to "Dispensations for New Commanderies" (pages 30-34), refer to *Standing Committee on Dispensations and New Commanderies*.

So much as relates to new "Grand Commanderies in Kansas and Maryland" (page 34), to *Standing Committee on Dispensations and New Commanderies*.

So much as relates to complaint of Sir H. J. Alvord and W. H. Faulkner, of "District of Columbia," and the Decision of the Grand Master in relation thereto (pages 35-41), to the *Standing Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence*.

So much as relates to petition for "Dispensation for new Commandery in the District of Columbia" (pages 41-42), to the *Standing Committee on Dispensations and New Commanderies*.

So much as relates to the "Semi-Centennial of St. John's Commandery, Philadelphia," Penn. (page 46), meets the hearty approbation of your Committee.

So much as relates to the proceeding of the Grand Master in relation to "South Carolina Commandery No. 1," Charleston, S. C. (pages 47-48), refer to *Standing Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence*.

So much as relates to Commanderies established in "North Carolina and Florida, by the Grand Commandery of Virginia," and the proceedings of the Grand Master in relation thereto (pages 48-51), be referred to the *Special Committee of three*, already appointed in the case of Virginia.

So much as relates to the Report of a Committee adopted by the Grand Commandery of Virginia, upon the subject of permanent "withdrawal of the Grand Commandery of Virginia from the Grand Encampment," &c., &c, and remarks of Grand Master in relation thereto (pages 51-55), be referred to the same committee last mentioned.

So much as relates to the "jurisdiction of Grand Commandery of Virginia over West Virginia," and the recommendation of the Grand Master thereon (pages 55-57), be referred to the *Special Committee* above referred to.

So much as relates to "Grievances" (page 58), to the *Standing Committee on Grievances*.

So much as relates to "Templar Decisions and correspondence of the Grand Master" (pages 57-58), be referred to the *Standing Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence*.

So much as relates to Templar Decisions (1-36) (pages 59-87), refer to the *Standing Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence*.

So much as relates to "Elections and Promotions in the Grand Encampment" (pages 87-88), meets the full approval of your Committee, and recommend it as the expression of the Grand Encampment.

So much as relates to "Rank and Titles of Past Grand Officers," and amendment of the Constitution (pages 89-90), refer to *Standing Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence*.

So much as relates to the "Power of State Grand Commanderies," and amendment to Constitution (pages 90-91), refer to *Standing Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence*.

So much as relates to "Ritual and Grand Lecturer" (page 91), refer to the *Special Committee on Costume and Drill*.

So much as relates to "Election and Appointment of State Grand Officers," and amendment of the Constitution (page 91), refer to *Standing Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence*.

So much as relates to "Finances and the establishment of a Grand Encampment Fund," and the recommendation of the Grand Master in relation thereto (pages 92-98), be referred to the *Standing Committee on Finance*.

So much as relates to "Foreign Relations," and recommendations of the Grand Master (pages 97-105), be referred to a *Special Committee on Foreign Affairs*.

So much as relates to "Deceased Members" (pages 106-108), be referred to a *Special Committee on Deceased Members*.

GRAND RECORDER'S REPORT.

So much of the Grand Recorder's Report as relates to "the financial affairs of his office" (pages 157-161), be referred to the *Standing Committee on Finance*.

And so much thereof as relates to "the duties performed and compensation therefor" (pages 161-162), be referred to a *Special Committee of three*.

GRAND OFFICERS' REPORT.

Having read the reports of the R. E. Deputy Grand Master (page 154), and the V. E. Grand Generalissimo (page 155), we find that they have faithfully performed the duties required of them, and that their actions are hereby approved.

GEO. FRANK GOULEY.

JAS. A. HARRIS.

EZRA L. BARNUM.

ELBRIDGE G. HAMILTON.

CHARLES R. WOODRUFF.

On motion,

The Report, with recommendations, was adopted.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The Grand Master then announced the following appointments on Special Committees; viz:—

ON COSTUME AND DRILL.

Sir A. V. H. Carpenter, Wisconsin.
Sir John A. Lefferts, New York.
Sir W. W. Storey, Connecticut.
Sir Jerome B. Borden, New Jersey.
Sir Henry H. Dickey, Maine.

ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Sir John W. Simons, New York.
Sir Benj. Dean, Massachusetts.
Sir George F. Gouley, Missouri.
Sir Josiah H. Drummond, Maine.
Sir John Frizzell, Tennessee.

ON DECEASED MEMBERS.

Sir Alfred Creigh, Pennsylvania.
Sir Winslow Lewis, Massachusetts.
Sir Eugene B. Myers, Illinois.
Sir Ira Berry, Maine.
Sir Herman C. Duncan, Louisiana.

ON COMPENSATION TO GRAND RECORDER.

Sir Alvin B. Alden, Wisconsin.
Sir Francis M. Tufts, Missouri.
Sir Robert N. Brown, New York.

ON MEMORIAL OF VIRGINIA.

Sir Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa.
Sir Charles R. Woodruff, Kentucky.
Sir Richard F. Knott, Alabama.

CALL OF COMMANDERIES.

The several items of business presented by the Representatives from the several State Grand and Subordinate Commanderies, upon call of Commanderies (pages 169-180), were,

On motion,

Taken up in the order presented (*we* have again arranged them alphabetically, and numbered them *seriatim*, for convenience of reference—GR. REC.) and disposed of as follows:

Alabama.—Sayre—1. "Uniform of Templars."

Referred to Special Committee "on Costume and Drill."

Sayre—2. "Council Degrees."

Referred to Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

District of Columbia.—Stansbury—3. "Ritual."

Referred to Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Stansbury—4. "Tomb of Washington."

Referred to Committee on Finance.

Stansbury—5. "Title — Knights Templars."

Referred to Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Iowa.—Parvin—6. "Stereotyping Proceedings."

Referred to Committee on Finance.

Parvin—7. "Printing Reports of Grand Officers."

Referred to Committee on Finance.

Kansas.—Gould—8. "Manual for Ritual."

Referred to Special Committee "on Costume and Drill."

Maine.—Dickey—9. "Uniform in Maine."

Referred to Special Committee "on Costume and Drill."

Missouri. — Aglar — 10. "Questions in Jurisprudence, on powers of Grand Officers."

Referred to Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Nebraska. — Chase — 11. "Templar Work."

Referred to Special Committee "on Costume and Drill."

New Jersey. — Borden — 12. "Test Oath."

Referred to Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

New York. — Lefferts — 13. "Uniform of Knights."

Referred to Special Committee "on Costume and Drill."

Pennsylvania. — Hopkins — 14. "Digest of Templar Law."

Referred to Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Smith — 15. "Manual of Tactics."

Referred to Special Committee "on Costume and Drill."

Howell — 16. "Question in Jurisprudence, on Appeal."

Referred to Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Blumenthal — 17. "Templar Duties."

These resolutions, recorded, 17. (a) (b) page 174, were read, discussed, and,

On motion,

Indefinitely postponed.

Rhode Island. — Hutchinson — 18. "Amendment to Constitution, Jurisdiction of Massachusetts."

The proposed amendment, recorded, 18, page 174, was discussed by the Representatives from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and,

On motion,

Rejected.

Tennessee. — Blackie — 19. "Historical Relations of Red Cross Order."

Referred to Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Vermont. — Taft— 20. Amendment to Constitution, “Degrees Royal and Select Master.”

On motion,

Postponed indefinitely.

Virginia. — Withers — 21. “Memorial of Virginia to withdraw.”

Referred to Special Committee “on Memorial of Virginia.”

On motion,

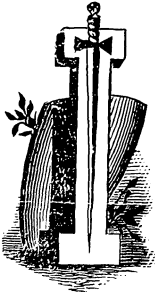
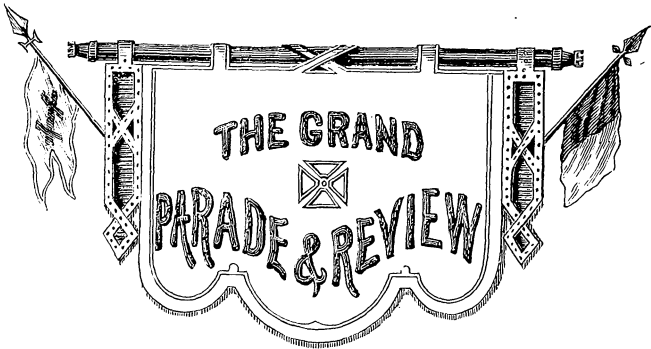
The Grand Encampment then adjourned till 4 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon — to allow for “the Grand Parade and Review” in the morning.



WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER,
Grand Master.

Third Day --- Morning.

THURSDAY, September 21st, A. D. 1871.



IN addition to the various Grand Commanderies, no less than seventy-six Commanderies, Subordinate thereto, or to the Grand Encampment, hailing from thirty States and Territories, had reported at the office of the Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery of Maryland, at headquarters, Barnum's Hotel.

The following list, from the original Roster placed in the Archives of the Grand Encampment, by Sir E. T. Schultz, Grand Captain General of Maryland, we have arranged alphabetically by States, and insert here for future reference.

(I.)

NAMES AND NUMBERS OF GRAND, AND SUBORDINATE COMMANDERIES

24

REPORTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE GRAND CAPTAIN GENERAL OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, BARNUM'S HOTEL, UPON
THE OCCASION OF THE EIGHTEENTH TRIENNIAL SESSION OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, HOLDEN
IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 19-22, 1871.

GRAND COMMANDERIES.	QUARTERS.	GRAND COMMANDERS.	GRAND RECORDERS.	NO. KNIGHTS.	LADIES.
Connecticut.....					
Georgia.....				8	2
Indiana.....	No. 38 Calvert Street.....	W. W. Storey.....	C. R. Armstrong.....	28	3
Iowa.....	Merchants Hotel.....	Geo. S. Obear.....		6	3
Kansas.....	Barnum's Hotel.....	R. F. Bower.....		12	6
Kentucky.....	Barnum's Hotel.....	Wm. O. Gould.....	E. T. Carr.....	37	30
Louisiana.....	Barnum's Hotel.....	M. H. Smith.....	W. C. Munger.....	95	8
Maine.....	Barnum's Hotel.....	J. P. Homer, proxy.....		5	4
Maryland.....	Barnum's Hotel.....	Henry H. Dickey.....		13	4
Massachusetts and Rhode Island.....	Barnum's Hotel.....	C. H. Mann.....	F. J. Kugler.....	18	4
Michigan.....	National Hotel.....	Benj. Dean.....	A. F. Chapman.....	7	1
New Hampshire.....	Barnum's Hotel.....	I. M. Smith.....		7	1
New Jersey.....	Barnum's Hotel.....	J. W. Fellowes.....	J. A. Harris.....	14	4
New York.....	Maltby House.....	W. W. Goodwin.....	Robert McCoy.....	8	6
Ohio.....		George Babcock.....		7	12
Pennsylvania.....	Barnum's Hotel.....	James Nesbitt, proxy.....	Alfred Creigh.....	17	...
Tennessee.....	No. 21 Calvert Street.....	Chas. M. Howell.....	Jno. Frizzell.....	40	...
Vermont.....		Geo. S. Blackie.....		3	...
Virginia.....		Russell S. Taft.....		2	...
Wisconsin.....	Eden Hall.....	R. E. Withers, proxy.....		7	1
Canada.....		A. V. Carpenter.....		2	
		Henry Robertson, Rep'ive.....			
				338	76

(II.) SUBORDINATES.

COMMANDERY.	NO.	STATION.	QUARTERS.	E. COMMANDER.	RECORDER.	KNIGHTS.	LADIES.	MUSICIANS.
Alabama—Mobile.....	1	Mobile.....	St. Clair Hotel.....	R. F. Knott.....	J. H. Hampshire.....	8	3	...
Selma.....	5	Selma.....	Eutaw House.....	J. A. McMiller.....	T. W. Dennison.....	7	1	...
Arkansas—Hugh De Payens.....	3	Little Rock.....	Sherwood House.....	L. E. Barber.....	K. J. Boyles.....	5	5	15
Delaware—St. Johns.....	1	Wilmington.....	Malby House.....	Wm. M. Moore.....	W. H. Orcutt.....	45	14	41
Dist. Columbia—Washington.....	1	Washington.....	Concordia Hall.....	Chas. F. Stansbury.....	A. T. Longley.....	108	20	50
Columbia.....	2	Washington.....	Concordia Hall.....	J. W. Griffin.....	Allen Wall.....	16	10	...
Potomac.....	3	Georgetown.....	Concordia Hall.....	W. Morris Smith.....	E. N. Tucker.....	60	38	25
Illinois—Apollo.....	1	Chicago.....	Barnum's Hotel.....	E. B. Myers.....	E. R. Roberts.....	70	5	...
Elwood.....	2	Springfield.....	Shamberg Hotel.....	J. B. Hammond.....	T. E. Fulton.....	15	5	...
Cairo.....	13	Cairo.....	Barnum's Hotel.....	H. W. Hubbard.....	C. E. Ross.....	9	3	...
Cyrus.....	23	Centerville.....	Barnum's Hotel.....	C. W. McLean.....	T. E. Jones.....	23	5	...
Hospitaler.....	31	Jacksonville.....	No. 17 Liberty Street.....	H. W. Daniels.....	J. E. Hays.....	6	2	...
Albany.....	32	Augusta.....	Mansion House.....	C. W. DeBarn.....	M. C. Wood.....	142	21	14
Indiana—Greencastle.....	11	Greencastle.....	Howard House.....	H. W. Gay.....	R. Ramsey.....	13	5	...
Kentucky—Terre Haute.....	16	Terre Haute.....	White Hall Hotel.....	Charles Crutt.....	T. V. Gideon.....	14	4	...
Kentucky—Covington.....	17	Covington.....	Sherwood House.....	W. H. Gay.....	R. Ramsey.....	144	...	...
Maryland—Baltimore.....	13	Newport.....	Rame's Hall.....	E. T. Schultze.....	M. J. Cornell.....	204	...	...
Baltimore.....	1	Baltimore.....	Assembly Rooms.....	F. J. Knigter.....	J. H. Marston.....	96	...	...
Monumental.....	2	Baltimore.....	Concordia Hall.....	F. Lincoln.....	W. N. Young.....	12	7	15
Jacques DeMolay.....	3	Frederick.....	Assembly Building.....	C. W. Hatter.....	V. C. Clumet.....	25	10	...
Crusade.....	4	Baltimore.....	Rame's Building.....	C. H. Orr.....	W. F. Boyd.....	22	21	20
Antioch.....	6	Cumberland.....	National Hotel.....	J. A. Barnes.....	G. B. Noble.....	109	...	...
Michigan—Detroit.....	1	Detroit.....	National Hotel.....	H. S. Hoble.....	G. E. Dutton.....	58	...	...
Adrian.....	4	Adrian.....	National Hotel.....	N. L. S. Lenheim.....	C. E. Thomas.....	106	15	...
Mississippi—St. Bernard.....	16	East Saginaw.....	National Hotel.....	W. S. Patton.....	G. H. Nixon.....	3	15	30
Mississippi—Magnolia.....	2	Vicksburg.....	American Hotel.....	W. H. Stone.....	J. E. Ryland.....	76	4	...
Missouri—St. Louis.....	1	St. Louis.....	Barnum's Hotel.....	Robt. Hale.....	H. N. Samstag.....	46	15	...
De Molay.....	3	Lexington.....	Mt. Vernon Hotel.....	S. S. Brewer.....	T. W. Park.....	17	21	...
Ivanhoe.....	8	St. Louis.....	Barnum's Hotel.....	T. W. Park.....	F. Williamson.....	72	4	16
Belt.....	9	Platte City.....	Barnum's Hotel.....	C. S. Chase.....	R. Jordan.....	17	3	...
Askalon.....	16	St. Louis.....	Barnum's Hotel.....	J. W. Pursey.....	Samuel Brackett.....	28	1	...
Nebraska—Mt. Calvary.....	1	Omaha.....	Barnum's Hotel.....	A. Pruyn.....	D. I. Cornfield.....	62	10	16
New Jersey—Palestine.....	4	Trenton.....	Barry's Hall.....	J. W. Pursey.....	G. Shattuck.....	74	4	24
Damascus.....	5	Newark.....	Cor. St. Paul & Saratoga.....	A. B. Frazee.....	B. J. Fisher.....	30	10	...
Cyrus.....	7	Camden.....	Fountain Hotel.....	J. B. Borden.....	G. F. Deniston.....	70	...	...
Cœur De Leon.....	8	New Brunswick.....	Parker House.....	W. H. McIlhenny.....	...	19	...	...
St. Johns.....	9	Elizabeth.....	Cor. Saratoga & St. Paul.....	...	...	...	...	...

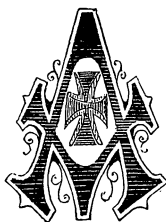
New Jersey—Ivanhoe.....	11	Bordentown.....	Fountain Hotel.....	T. G. Weise.....	Robert Julien.....	24	10	...
Ode De St. Amond.....	12	Boonton.....	Cor. St. Paul & Saratoga.....	N. T. Jennings.....	S. E. Gardner.....	8	12	25
New York—Morton.....	4	New York City.....	Rembert House.....	W. Edwards.....	C. S. Baker.....	126	...	18
Monroe.....	12	Rochester.....	Merchants Hotel.....	W. Shel.....	C. H. Shipman.....	79	5	6
St. Onor.....	20	Elmira.....	Howard House.....	J. D. Williams.....	E. Bowser.....	102	6	17
Lake Erie.....	19	Buffalo.....	Howard House.....	H. Klein.....	J. H. Hoole.....	16	6	...
Manhattan.....	31	New York City.....	Railie's Building.....	G. W. Southwick.....	John Hoole.....	100	7	...
Ohio—Mt. Vernon.....	1	Columbus.....	130 Fayette Street.....	G. H. Cushing.....	A. O. Kane.....	30	...	16
Hanselman.....	16	Cincinnati.....	Eutaw House.....	Robt. Gwynn.....	W. E. Barnwell.....	107	29	...
Coleman.....	17	Troy.....	Eutaw House.....	James Nesbit.....	J. F. Culbertson.....	8	...	...
Ohio Valley.....	24	Pomeroy.....	Guy's Hotel.....	L. H. Lee.....	C. C. Baer.....	5	...	...
Pennsylvania—Pittsburg.....	1	Pittsburg.....	Guy's Hotel.....	G. Neeld.....	C. C. Baer.....	81	5	26
Philadelphia.....	2	Philadelphia.....	Rembert House.....	W. C. Ewing.....	W. D. Warne.....	112	12	21
St. Johns.....	4	Philadelphia.....	Eutaw House.....	E. S. Keefer.....	C. C. Burns.....	169	22	25
St. Onor.....	7	Brownville.....	Guy's Hotel.....	Wm. Chaland.....	J. W. Jeffries.....	21	...	...
St. Johns.....	8	Carlisle.....	Private House.....	A. F. Rightmeyer.....	S. H. Garrigues.....	78	8	15
De Molay.....	9	Reading.....	Gibson House.....	J. A. Smull.....	Thos. S. Sheff.....	25	12	16
Pilegrim.....	13	Harrisburg.....	Mrs. Southall's.....	J. A. E. Reed.....	H. S. Gara.....	85	15	...
Lancaster.....	11	Lancaster.....	American Hotel.....	E. G. Martin.....	D. J. Martin.....	3	...	...
Allen.....	20	Allentown.....	St. Clair Hotel.....	G. W. Denarest.....	M. J. Stinner.....	71	46	18
York.....	21	York.....	Concordia Opera.....	D. W. Smith.....	E. A. Cornell.....	63	7	17
Baldwin.....	22	Williamsport.....	Howard House.....	R. A. Packer.....	J. W. Murray.....	5	9	...
Packer.....	23	Mauch Chunk.....	Mrs. Southall's.....	J. P. S. Gobin.....	W. W. Murray.....	36	...	...
Hermitt.....	24	Lebanon.....	Barnum's Hotel.....	A. G. Ireland.....	B. K. Jamison.....	109	20	30
K. Kosh.....	25	Philadelphia.....	Barnum's Hotel.....	S. B. Kennedy.....	J. G. Birmingham.....	64	8	20
Mt. Olivet.....	30	Erie.....	Tombain Hotel.....	M. B. McClellan.....	J. N. Shaffner.....	11	...	...
Hutchinson.....	32	Norristown.....	St. Clair Hotel.....	C. C. Martin.....	J. N. Shaffner.....	47	8	...
Constance.....	33	Pottsville.....	Maltby House.....	W. H. Eagle.....	A. J. Kaufman.....	21	...	...
Cyrene.....	34	Columbia.....	Barnum's Hotel.....	W. H. Eagle.....	W. D. Bell.....	19	3	...
Allegheny.....	35	Allegheny.....	St. Clair Hotel.....	J. W. Hamilton.....	C. E. Meyer.....	99	35	28
Mary.....	36	Philadelphia.....	Steamer "Iron Sides".....	J. W. Scott.....	W. S. Riddick.....	65	...	12
Virginia—Richmond.....	2	Richmond.....	do & W. W. F.....	W. W. Flanagan.....	R. S. Norgan.....	19	...	...
A. P. Abel.....	3	Charlottesville.....	Maltby House.....	J. G. Strohner.....	C. J. Meyers.....	40	4	16
De Molay.....	4	Lynchburg.....	Maltby House.....	J. T. Keen.....	J. A. Jefferson.....	5	...	...
Forsmouth.....	5	Petersburg.....	Maltby House.....	H. M. Brent.....	C. A. B. Coffroth.....	14	4	...
Appomattox.....	6	Winchester.....	Maltby House.....	J. M. L. Roper.....	Walter R. Russell.....	36	9	16
Winchester.....	12	Norfolk.....	Maltby House.....					
Grice.....	16							
	76					3,977	640	699

RECAPITULATION.

	COMMANDERIES.	KNIGHTS.	LADIES.	BANDS.	MUSICIANS.
Grand.....	20	338	76	{ 33	{ 699
Subordinate.....	76	3,977	633		
Total.....	96	4,315	709	33	699

NOTE BY THE GRAND RECORDER.—I have followed the copy furnished, *literally*, except where I knew the name to be incorrect.

T. S. PARVIN.



AT half past nine o'clock, A. M., the several divisions began to reach the place designated, and reported to the Grand Marshall, General Sir James M. Anderson, on Baltimore street, in pursuance to the following

GENERAL ORDERS.

GRAND COMMANDERY OF MARYLAND,
BALTIMORE, September 18, A. D. 1871, A. O. 753.

The following orders are promulgated for the governance of the Sir Knights on the occasion of the Parade and Review on Thursday the 21st inst.:

AIDS TO THE GRAND MARSHAL.

SIR JAMES L. CLARK, *Aid and Chief of Staff*.

Sir JOHN M. MILLER,
Sir JOHN N. CARROLL,
Sir WOODWARD ABRAMS,
Sir WM. A. HANWAY,
Sir SAML. O. BURGESS,
Sir J. HENRY SNYDER,
Gen. Sir GEORGE T. ANDERSON (of Ga.)

Sir R. H. CONWAY,
Sir R. WILSON CARR,
Sir LEWIS TURNER, JR.,
Sir H. W. MARSTON,
Sir JESSE K. HINES,
Sir LOUIS MUTH,
Sir JOHN D. QUINCY.

The following Sir Knights have also been appointed on the Staff, and will be assigned to special duty :

Sir PERE L. WICKS,	Sir S. WARNER YOUNG,
Sir ALBERT H. CARROLL,	Sir R. A. CHAMPION,
Col. Sir BARTON H. JENKS,	Sir JAMES A. HENDERSON,
Sir JAMES C. COVELL,	Sir CHAS. R. WOODRUFF,
Sir SIMON V. McDOWELL,	Sir S. S. JOHNSON,
Sir A. S. DUNHAM,	Sir JNO. A. ROBB.

I.

Each Commandery will be formed in two ranks, with music on its right, and divided into sections of six files each.

II.

The several divisions will assemble promptly at half past nine o'clock, A. M., and be formed in the manner hereafter designated, according to seniority of Grand Commanderies, junior Commanderies in front.

III.

The First Division will form on Baltimore street, on the north side, the right resting on Broadway.

The Second on Lombard street, east of Broadway.

“ Third on Pratt street, east of Broadway

“ Fourth on Gough street, east of Broadway.

“ Fifth on Bank street, east of Broadway.

“ Sixth on Eastern Avenue, east of Broadway.

“ Seventh on Canton Avenue, east of Broadway.

“ Eighth on Canton Avenue, west of Broadway.

“ Ninth on Eastern Avenue, west of Broadway.

“ Tenth on Bank street, west of Broadway.

“ Eleventh on Gough street, west of Broadway.

“ Twelfth on Pratt street, west of Broadway.

IV.

The line will be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the east and west sides of Broadway, facing inwards; the right of the east line resting on Baltimore street, and the right of the west line on Canton Avenue.

V.

After the formation of the line, the command will be reviewed by Sir WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, M. . E. : Grand Master. The review will be

conducted as prescribed in the Templar's Drill, with open ranks, officers to the front, music playing, and colors saluting.

VI.

FIRST DIVISION.

Gen. Sir FERDINAND C. LATROBE, *Chief of Division.*

Sir ALBERT H. CARROLL, and Sir JOHN A. ROBB, *Aids.*

Troop Knights of the Red Cross, Capt. Sir MARSHALL P. SMITH.

Crusade Commandery No. 5.

Jacques De Molay Commandery, No. 4.

Monumental Commandery, No. 3.

Baltimore Commandery, No. 2.

Maryland Commandery, No. 1.

Grand Commandery of Maryland.

SECOND DIVISION.

Capt. Sir JOSEPH DANIELS, *Chief of Division.*

Sir R. A. CHAMPION, *Aid.*

Mt. Calvary Commandery, No. 1, Omaha.

St. John's Commandery, No. 1, Wilmington, Del.

Potomac Commandery, No. 3, Georgetown, D. C.

Columbia Commandery, No. 2, Washington.

Washington Commandery, No. 1, Washington.

THIRD DIVISION.

Sir J. M. Fox, *Chief of Division.*

Sir JAMES A. HENDERSON, *Aid.*

Askalon Commandery, No. 16, St. Louis.

Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 8, St. Louis.

St. Louis Commandery, No. 1, St. Louis.

Grand Commandery of Missouri.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Sir AARON WARD, *Chief of Division.*

Sir A. L. DUNHAM, *Aid.*

Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 11, Bordentown.

Cœur De Leon Commandery, No. 8, New Brunswick.

Cyrene Commandery, No. 7, Camden.

Damascus Commandery, No. 5, Newark.

Palestine Commandery, No. 4, Trenton.

Grand Commandery of New Jersey.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Sir E. R. ROBERTS, *Chief of Division.*Col. Sir GEORGE LOCKLEY, *Aid.*

Cyrene Commandery,	No. 23, Centralia.
Hospitaller Commandery,	No. 31, Jacksonville.
Almoner Commandery,	No. 32, Augusta.
Ellwood Commandery,	No. 6, Springfield.
Apollo Commandery,	No. 1, Chicago.

Grand Commandery of Illinois.

Saint Bernard Commandery,	No. 16, Saginaw.
Adrian Commandery,	No. 4, Adrian.
Detroit Commandery,	No. 1, Detroit.

Grand Commandery of Michigan.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Gen. Sir CHARLES CRUFT, *Chief of Division.*Sir S. S. JOHNSON, *Aid.*

Greencastle Commandery,	No. 11, Greencastle.
Raper Commandery,	No. 1, Indianapolis.
Terre Haute Commandery,	No. 16, Terre Haute.

Grand Commandery of Indiana.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Sir WILLIAM H. EAGLE, *Chief of Division.*Sir S. WARNER YOUNG, *Aid.*

Mary Commandery,	No. 36, Philadelphia.
Cyrene Commandery,	No. 34, Columbia.
Constance Commandery,	No. 33, Bellefonte.
Mt. Olivet Commandery,	No. 30, Erie.
Kadosh Commandery,	No. 29, Philadelphia.
Hermit Commandery,	No. 24, Lebanon.
Baldwin II. Commandery,	No. 22, Williamsport.
York Commandery,	No. 21, York.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Col. Sir HARMANUS NEFF, *Chief of Division.*Col. Sir BARTON H. JENKS, *Aid.*

Allegheny Commandery,	No. 35, Pittsburg.
Lancaster Commandery,	No. 13, Lancaster.

De Molay Commandery,	No. 9, Reading.
St. John's Commandery,	No. 4, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia Commandery,	No. 2, Philadelphia.
Pittsburg Commandery,	No. 1, Pittsburg.
Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania.	

NINTH DIVISION.

Sir JOSEPH M. STUART, *Chief of Division.*Sir CHARLES R. WOODRUFF, *Aid.*

Newport Commandery,	No. 13, Newport.
Louisville Commandery,	No. 1, Louisville.
Grand Commandery of Kentucky.	
Coleman Commandery,	No. 17, Troy.
Hanselman Commandery,	No. 16, Cincinnati.
Mt. Vernon Commandery,	No. 1, Columbus.
Reed Commandery,	No. 6, Dayton.
Grand Commandery of Ohio.	

TENTH DIVISION.

Col. Sir WILLIAM E. TANNER, *Chief of Division.*Sir J. C. COVELL, *Aid.*

Charlottesville Commandery,	No. 18, Charlottesville.
Grice Commandery,	No. 16, Norfolk.
Appomatox Commandery,	No. 12, Petersburg.
Winchester Commandery,	No. 11, Winchester.
Portsmouth Commandery,	No. 5, Portsmouth.
De Molay Commandery,	No. 4, Lynchburg.
A. P. Abell Commandery,	No. 3, Charlottesville.
Richmond Commandery,	No. 2, Richmond.
Grand Commandery of Virginia.	

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

Major Sir WILLIAM EDWARDS, *Chief of Division.*Sir SIMON V. McDOWELL, *Aid.*

Hugh de Payens Commandery,	No. 30, Buffalo.
Manhattan Commandery,	No. 21, City of New York.
Lake Erie and Hugh de Payens Command'y,	No. 20, Buffalo.
St. Omer Commandery,	No. 19, Elmira.
Geneva Commandery,	No. 29, Geneva.

Monroe Commandery, No. 12, Rochester.

Morton Commandery, No. 4, City of New York.

Grand Commandery of New York.

TWELFTH DIVISION.

Sir GEORGE F. COFFROTH, *Chief of Division.*

Sir PERE L. WICKS, *Aid.*

Mt. Calvary Commandery, Newport Rhode Island.

Sir Knights from Arkansas, California, Mississippi, Texas, Maine, and New Hampshire.

The Grand Commandery of Kansas.

The Grand Commandery of Minnesota.

The Grand Commandery of Iowa.

The Grand Commandery of Louisiana.

The Grand Commandery of Alabama.

The Grand Commandery of Georgia.

The Grand Commandery of Wisconsin.

The Grand Commandery of Tennessee.

The Grand Commandery of Vermont.

The Grand Commandery of Connecticut.

The Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Representatives from the Grand Priory of Dominion of Canada.

THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Escorted by Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Chicago, Illinois.)

VII.

The column will march in sections of six files, preserving the exact distance between the ranks, each Commandery maintaining its proper distance from the one in advance.

VIII.

To prevent confusion, each band will be furnished with colors, those bands bearing corresponding colors will play at the same time, and all bands are required to play in either 6-8 or 2-4 time, not exceeding ninety steps to the minute.

IX.

The Most Eminent Grand Master will receive a marching salute from the command on North Charles street, opposite the Masonic Temple, in accordance with the prescribed regulations of the Order.

X.

After passing the reviewing officer, and the head of the column reaches the intersection of Charles and Fayette streets, the Parade will be dismissed without further orders. Chiefs of Divisions will see that the column is not impeded in its march at this point.

XI.

All Commanderies arriving in the city after the promulgation of these orders will report at headquarters, Barnum's Hotel, and will be assigned their proper position in line. Visiting Sir Knights not appearing as distinct bodies will fall in with such Commanderies as they may elect. Every Sir Knight joining the procession must be fully equipped.

THE ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Baltimore street to Eutaw, to Monument, to Mt. Vernon Place, along the north side of Mt. Vernon Place, around Washington Monument along the south side of Mt. Vernon Place to Cathedral, to Franklin, to North Charles street.

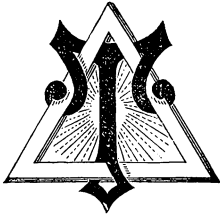
GEN. SIR JAMES M. ANDERSON, *Grand Marshal.*

SIR JAMES L. CLARK, *Aid and Chief of Staff*



THE lines were formed at ten o'clock, A. M., in twelve divisions, on the east and west sides of Broadway, facing inward, the right of the east line resting on Baltimore street, and the right of the west line on Canton Avenue.

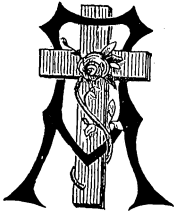
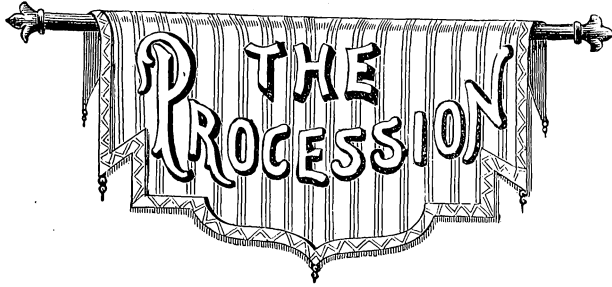
At eleven o'clock, everything being in readiness, the Grand Marshal announced to the M. E. Grand Master, through an Aid, that the lines were formed ready for his inspection and review.



THE Grand Encampment of Knights Templar for the United States of America, with Apollo Commandery, No. 1, of Chicago (detailed by the R. E. Grand Commander of Illinois), acting as *Guard of Honor*, was then escorted from headquarters at Barnum's Hotel to the corner of Baltimore street and Broadway, by the Grand Commandery of Maryland, under command of Sir CHARLES H. MANN, Grand Commander. Vass & Chayff's Light Guard Band, of Chicago, accompanied the Escort.

Sir WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, M. E. Grand Master of Templars for the United States, accompanied by his Grand Officers, in carriages, then passed down between the lines (from Baltimore street to the Institute), the Knights presenting arms, and the bands (thirty in number) playing, in order, as the Grand Officers approached.

The Grand Master and Grand Officers then took their places on the north side of Broadway, at the intersection of Baltimore street.



ALL things being in readiness, the Grand Marshal and his Staff took the head of the column, and the advance was sounded along the line.

The divisions came into line, beginning with the twelfth, or left, in front, and the Commanderies, Grand and Subordinate, led by Troop of mounted Red Cross Knights, with prancing steeds gaily caparisoned, and lances decorated with gay ribbons. They wheeled into Baltimore street, carrying their lances at a poise, when the congregated thousands knew that the Grand Parade had begun.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The Commanderies moved in the following order :

FIRST DIVISION.

Gen. Sir Ferdinand C. Latrobe, Chief of Division; Sir Albert H. Carroll, and Sir John A. Robb, Aids.

Troop Knights of the Red Cross, Capt. Sir Marshall P. Smith.

Crusade Commandery, No. 5, Eminent Commander, Sir Charles W. Hatter; Generalissimo, J. Faris Moore, with Fort McHenry Band.

Monumental Commandery No. 3, Eminent Commander, Sir Francis Lincoln; Generalissimo, Lewis Turner, Jr., with Wacker's Juvenile Band.

Baltimore Commandery, No. 2, Eminent Commander, Sir Frank J. Kugler; Generalissimo, William T. Adreon, with Winter's Fifth Regiment Band.

Jacques De Molay Commandery, No. 4, of Frederick, Maryland, Eminent Commander, Sir John A. Lynch; Generalissimo, Peter S. Bantz; Captain General, William S. Moberly.

Maryland Commandery, No. 1, Eminent Commander, Sir Edward T. Schultz; Generalissimo, Robert K. Martin, with Naval Academy Band.

SECOND DIVISION.

Captain Sir Joseph Daniels, Chief of Division; Sir R. A. Champion, Aid.

Mt. Calvary Commandery, No. 1, of Omaha, Eminent Commander, Sir C. S. Chase; Generalissimo, E. A. Allen; Captain General, E. K. Long.

St. John's Commandery, No. 1, of Wilmington, Delaware, Eminent Commander, Sir William Q. Moore; Generalissimo, Henry B. McIntire; Captain General, William Marshall, with Wilmington City Cornet Band.

Potomac Commandery, No. 3, of Georgetown, D. C., Eminent Commander, Sir W. Morris Smith; Generalissimo, S. Norris Thorne; Captain General, Joseph Libbey.

Columbia Commandery, No. 2, of Washington, D. C., Eminent Commander, Sir John W. Griffin; Generalissimo, Samuel Baxter; Captain General, D. S. Jones, with Marine Band.

Washington Commandery, No. 1, of Washington, D. C., Eminent Commander, Sir Charles F. Stansbury; Generalissimo, Wm. G. Moore; Captain General, James J. Barnes.

THIRD DIVISION.

Sir J. M. Fox, Chief of Division; Sir James A. Henderson, Aid.

Askalon Commandery, No. 16, of St. Louis, Missouri. Eminent Commander, Sir William W. Ehninger, having been injured by being thrown from his horse on Tuesday evening, was not in the procession, and the Commandery was under the charge of Generalissimo Isaac M. Mason; Captain General, George W. West, with Rosewald's Band, of Baltimore.

Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 8, of St. Louis, Missouri, Acting Eminent Commander, Sir S. S. Brewer, Generalissimo; Captain General, C. B. Randolph.

St. Louis Commandery, No. 1, of St. Louis, Missouri, Eminent Commander, Sir W. H. Stone; Generalissimo, F. M. Wannall; Captain General, John O. Bloomfield, with Frank Böhm's Band, of Lexington, Missouri.

THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF MISSOURI, Deputy Grand Commander, Sir J. M. Fox.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Sir Aaron Ward, Chief of Division; Sir A. L. Dunham, Aid.

Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 11, of Bordentown, New Jersey, Acting Eminent Commander, Sir Frederick Wiese, G. S. B.; Generalissimo, Levi Davis; Captain General, D. E. Hall.

Cœur De Leon Commandery, No. 8, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, Eminent Commander, Sir J. B. Borden; Generalissimo, T. H. Redway; Captain General, Wm. H. Fisher.

Cyrene Commandery, No. 7, of Camden, New Jersey, Eminent Commander, Sir A. B. Frazee; Generalissimo, James H. Stevens; Captain General, George E. Wilson, with Sixth Regiment Band, of Camden.

Damascus Commandery, No. 5, of Newark, New Jersey, Eminent Commander, Sir August Pruyn; Generalissimo, John McGregor; Captain General, Charles W. Lee, with Reinhard's Newark Band.

Palestine Commandery, No. 4, of Trenton, New Jersey, Eminent Commander, Sir Joseph W. Pursey; Generalissimo (by proxy), Richard A. Donnelly; Captain General, George W. Packer.

THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF NEW JERSEY, Grand Commander, Sir W. W. Goodwin; Deputy Grand Commander, Sir J. B. Borden; Grand Generalissimo, W. H. McIlhanney; Grand Captain General, Robert Donshea.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Sir E. R. Roberts, Chief of Division; Col. Sir George Lockley, Aid.

Cyrene Commandery, No. 23, of Centralia, Illinois, Past Eminent Commander, Sir H. W. Hubbard; Captain General, Jasper Morgan.

Hospitaller Commandery, No. 31, of Jacksonville, Illinois, Eminent Commander, Sir C. W. McLean; Captain General, L. W. Chambers, with Douch's Band, of Washington, D. C.

Almoner Commandery, No. 32, of Augusta, Illinois, Eminent Commander, Sir H. G. Dearborn; Generalissimo, A. Waltz; Captain General, J. A. Jones.

Elwood Commandery, No. 6, Springfield, Illinois, Eminent Commander, Sir Jacob B. Hammond; Generalissimo, A. A. Murray; Captain General, W. A. Turney.

Apollo Commandery, No. 1, of Chicago, Eminent Commander, Sir E. B. Myers; Generalissimo, F. H. Nichols; Captain General, F. A. Wheeler; with Vaas & Chayff's Great Western Light Guard Band.

THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF ILLINOIS, Grand Commander, Sir Jno. Mills Pearson.

Saint Bernard Commandery, No. 16, Saginaw, Michigan, Eminent Commander, Sir L. S. Lenheim; Generalissimo, B. F. Eggleston; Captain General, George Lockley, with a fine Band of twenty-five pieces.

Adrian Commandery, No. 4, Adrian, Michigan, Eminent Commander, Sir H. S. Noble; Generalissimo, George C. Monroe; Captain General, Robert D. Chandler.

Detroit Commandery, No. 1, of Detroit, Michigan, Eminent Commander, Sir John A. Burns; Generalissimo, John P. Fiske; Captain General, E. J. Garfield, with Bishop's Opera House Band, of Detroit.

THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF MICHIGAN, Grand Commander, Sir I. M. Smith; Deputy Grand Commander, A. F. Metcalf; Grand Generalissimo, O. L. Spaulding; Grand Captain General, E. J. Garfield.

SIXTH DIVISION.

General Sir Charles Cruft, Chief of Division; Sir S. S. Johnson, Aid.

Greencastle Commandery, No. 11, of Greencastle, Indiana, Eminent Commander, Sir H. W. Daniels.

Terre Haute Commandery, No. 16, of Terre Haute, Indiana, Eminent Commander, Sir Charles Cruft; Generalissimo, Alexander Thomas; Captain General, F. C. Crawford, with Terre Haute Band.

THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF INDIANA, Grand Commander, Sir E. G. Hamilton; Deputy Grand Commander, Sir Charles Cruft; Grand Generalissimo, Chris. Felta; Grand Captain General, George Fish.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Sir William H. Eagle, Chief of Division; Sir S. Warner Young, Aid.

Mary Commandery, No. 36, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Eminent Commander, Sir John Wilson, Jr.; Generalissimo, Horace Fritz; Captain General, John Israel, with Ringgold's Cornet Band.

Cyrene Commandery, No. 34, of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Eminent Commander, Sir W. H. Eagle; Captain General, S. B. Clepper.

Constance Commandery, No. 33, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, Eminent Commander, Sir Constans Curtin; Generalissimo, George M. Yocum; Captain General, Jacob V. Thomas, with Lockhaven Silver Cornet Band.

Mount Olivet Commandery, No. 30, of Erie, Pennsylvania, Eminent Commander, Sir S. B. Kennedy; Generalissimo, Frank G. Irwin; Captain General, George W. Arbuckle, with Cory's Pennsylvania Band.

Kadosh Commandery, No. 29, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Eminent Commander, Sir Alphonso C. Ireland; Generalissimo, James H. Wilson; Captain General, Michael Nisbet, with Dodsworth's Twenty-second Regiment Band.

Hermit Commandery, No. 24, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania; (by proxy) Eminent Commander, Sir J. P. S. Gabin; (by proxy) Generalissimo, Grant Weidman; Captain General, S. E. Weirner.

Baldwin II. Commandery, No. 22, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, Eminent Commander, Sir D. W. Smith; Captain General, A. McVeagle.

York Commandery, No. 21, of York, Pennsylvania, Eminent Commander, Sir George W. Demarest; Generalissimo, William Gilberthorp; Captain General, William A. Myer, with Citizen's Band, of York, Pennsylvania.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Colonel Sir Hermanus Neff, Chief of Division; Colonel Sir Barton H. Jenks, Aid.

Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, Eminent Commander, Sir William Hamilton; Generalissimo, J. E. Stevenson; Captain General, R. M. Jenkins.

Lancaster Commandery, No. 13, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Eminent Commander, Sir Dr. J. A. E. Reed; Generalissimo, Dr. Henry Carpenter; Captain General, Dr. John McCalla, with the City Band, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

De Molay Commandery, No. 9, of Reading, Pennsylvania, Eminent Commander, Sir A. F. Rightmyer; Generalissimo, Jesse Orr; Captain General, Wm. Clewell, with Winter's Military Band, of Reading, Pennsylvania.

St. John's Commandery, No. 4, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Eminent Commander, Sir E. S. Keeler Generalissimo, C. Hubbert; Captain General, F. H. Watts, with Beck's Philadelphia Band.

Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Eminent Commander, Sir William C. Ewing; Generalissimo, William N. Niguers; Captain General, F. C. Garrigues, with McClurg's Liberty Cornet Band, of Philadelphia.

Pittsburg Commandery, No. 1, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Eminent Commander, Sir George Neild Generalissimo, William Little; Captain General, C. W. Batchelor, with the Great Western Band, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Grand Commander, Sir Charles M. Howell; Deputy Grand Commander, Abraham Miller; Grand Generalissimo, Fitz James Evans; Grand Captain General, Nathan Smith.

NINTH DIVISION.

Sir Joseph M. Stuart, Chief of Division Sir Chas. R. Woodruff, Aid.
Newport Commandery, No. 13, of Newport, Kentucky, Eminent Commander, Sir W. H. Gayle.

Louisville Commandery, No. 1, of Louisville, Kentucky.

THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF KENTUCKY, Grand Commander, Sir M. H. Smith; Deputy Grand Commander, William H. Warren; Grand Generalissimo, Henry Bostwick; Grand Captain General, James A. Beattie.

Coleman Commandery, No. 17, of Troy, Ohio, Eminent Commander, Sir James Nesbitt.

Hanselman Commandery, No. 16, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Eminent Commander, Sir Robert Gwynn; Generalissimo, Chris. Hanselman; Captain General, Joseph R. Foote, with the Knights Templar Band, of Dayton, Ohio.

Mt. Vernon Commandery, No. 1, of Columbus, Ohio, Captain General, Sir J. H. Cushing.

Reed Commandery, No. 6, of Dayton, Ohio.

THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF OHIO, Acting Grand Commander, Sir Jas. Nesbitt; Grand Generalissimo, Charles C. Riefer; Grand Captain General, Joseph M. Stuart.

TENTH DIVISION.

Colonel Sir William E. Tanner, Chief of Division; Sir J. C. Covill, Aid.
Charlottesville Commandery, No. 18, of Charlottesville, Virginia.

Grice Commandery, No. 16, of Norfolk, Virginia, Eminent Commander, Sir John L. Roper; Generalissimo, W. H. Stevens; Captain General, T. T. Rogers.

Appomatox Commandery, No. 12, of Petersburg, Virginia, Eminent Commander, Sir James T. Keen; Past Commander, James L. Cook; Generalissimo, E. B. Branch.

Winchester Commandery, No. 11, of Winchester, Virginia, Eminent Commander, Sir Henry M. Brent, Jr.; Generalissimo, E. J. C. A. Hall; Captain General, William R. McCann.

Portsmouth Commandery, No. 5, of Portsmouth, Virginia, Eminent Commander, Sir James G. Bain; Generalissimo, John R. Neely; Captain General, John J. Carr, with the Navy Yard Band.

De Molay Commandery, No. 4, of Lynchburg, Virginia, Eminent Commander, Sir William A. Strother; Generalissimo, R. P. Butlox.

A. P. Abell Commandery, No. 3, of Charlottesville, Virginia, Eminent Commander Sir W. W. Flannegan; Generalissimo, P. S. Cole; Captain General, John C. Wood.

Richmond Commandery No. 2, of Richmond, Virginia, Eminent Commander, Sir James H. Scott; Generalissimo, William E. Tanner; Captain General, Albert Ordway, with Smith's Band, of Richmond.

THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF VIRGINIA, Grand Generalissimo, Robert E. Withers; Grand Captain General, W. B. Isaac.

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

Major Sir William Edwards, Chief of Division; Sir Simon V. McDowell, Aid.

Hugh De Payens Commandery, No. 30, of Buffalo, New York, Eminent Commander, Sir John H. Tryon; Generalissimo, R. N. Brown; Captain General, D. F. Day.

Manhattan Commandery, No. 21, of City of New York, Eminent Commander, Sir George W. Southwick; Generalissimo, John Schreyer; Captain General, Thomas M. Miller, with Wannamaker's Fifty-fifth Regiment Band.

Lake Erie Commandery, No. 20, of Buffalo, New York, Eminent Commander, Sir H. Klein; Past Commander James McCredle.

St. Omer Commandery No. 19, of Elmira, New York, Eminent Commander, Sir John D. Williams; Generalissimo, S. Dewirt; Captain General, John S. Bartlett, with the La France Band, of Elmira.

Geneva Commandery, No. 29, of Geneva, New York.

Monroe Commandery, No. 12, of Rochester, New York, Eminent Commander, Sir William Shelp Generalissimo, H. M. Plant, Captain General, S. V. McDonald; with the Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, Band.

Morton Commandery, No. 4, of New York City, Eminent Commander, Sir William Edwards; Generalissimo, George Smith; Captain General, Mathew Glenn, with Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF NEW YORK, Grand Commander, Sir Geo. Babcock; Deputy Grand Commander, Robert N. Brown; Grand Generalissimo, Frank L. Stowell; Grand Captain General, Mead Belden.

TWELFTH DIVISION.

Sir George R. Coffroth, Chief of Division; Sir Pere L. Wicks, Aid.

Mt. Calvary Commandery, of Newport, Rhode Island.

Sir Knights from Arkansas, California, Mississippi, Texas, Maine, and New Hampshire.

Grand Commandery of Kansas, Grand Commander, Sir W. O. Gould; Deputy Grand Commander, John H. Brown; Grand Generalissimo, Jno. M. Price.

Grand Commandery of Minnesota, Grand Commander, Sir George L. Ott; Deputy Grand Commander, William S. Combs; Grand Generalissimo, Benton H. Langley.

Grand Commandery of Iowa, Grand Commander, Sir Robert F. Bower; Deputy Grand Commander, G. W. Lininger; Grand Generalissimo, Geo. B. Van Saun; Grand Captain General, Theodore Schreiner, *Acting*.

Grand Commandery of Louisiana, Grand Commander, Sir J. Q. A. Fellows.

Grand Commandery of Alabama, Past Grand Commander, Sir Richard F. Knott; Grand Commander, J. A. Mooser; Grand Captain General, E. P. L. Reid.

Grand Commandery of Georgia, Grand Commander, Sir George S. O'Bear; Deputy Grand Commander, William H. Tuller; Grand Captain General, George K. Anderson.

Grand Commandery of Wisconsin, Grand Commander, Sir A. V. H. Carpenter; Deputy Grand Commander, E. Taylor; Grand Generalissimo, W. T. Galloway; Grand Captain General, C. F. C. Collins.

Grand Commandery of Tennessee, Grand Commander, Sir G. S. Blackie; Deputy Grand Commander, George Mellersh; Grand Generalissimo, James B. Palmer; Grand Captain General, Henry Sheffield.

Grand Commandery of Connecticut, Grand Commander, Sir W. W. Storey; Grand Generalissimo, Daniel Collins; Grand Captain General, M. Dikeman.

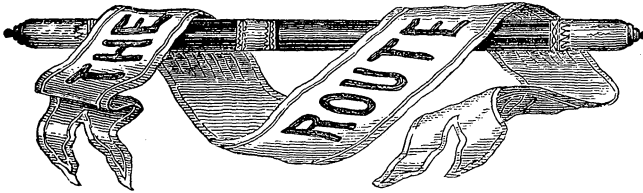
Grand Commandery of Vermont, Grand Commander, Sir R. S. Taft; Grand Generalissimo, E. A. Jewett; Grand Captain General, Moses H. Smith.

Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Grand Commander, Sir Benjamin Dean; Deputy Grand Commander, William W. Baker; Grand Generalissimo, N. Van Slyck.

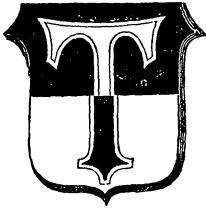
The Representatives from the Grand Priory of the Dominion of Canada, Very Eminent Fratres Robert Ramsay and Henry Robertson, were with the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, which acted as their escort.

THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Escorted by the Grand Commandery of Maryland.



And Decorations.



THE Divisions moved out of Broadway and into Baltimore street in sections, after which several of them executed some brilliant drills, forming in triangles, curves, and double crosses, exciting the admiration of the spectators, who vented their feelings in loud cheers, and the waving of handkerchiefs.

The entire route over which the procession passed was one mass of human beings, good judges estimating the number that witnessed the evolutions of the five thousand Knights in brilliant array, to have been at least two hundred thousand people.

The sidewalks and streets through which the procession passed, as well as the cross streets, were lined with an admiring and enthusiastic crowd.

THE DECORATIONS.

There were expressions of approval other than those that pass from the eyes and the lips. The city hung out its holiday banners, and wherever the Knight turned his eyes, he was met with the pleasant greeting, "Welcome." The emblems of his Order were emblazoned on thousands of streamers that fringed the walls on Baltimore street, from Broadway to Eutaw street, and beyond. Charles street, Eutaw, Saratoga, and other streets over which the procession passed, showed many flags and banners. The season for wreaths and flowers was about over, so that there were no triumphal arches or floral decorations.

BALTIMORE STREET.

The principal displays of decorations on Baltimore street were as follows :

Michael & Brother, upholsterers, No. 125, displayed a number of beautifully gotten up white linen flags, the center of each being emblazoned with a blood-red cross, and each flag tastefully ornamented with red cord and tassels.

C. W. Geekie, No. 123, displayed from the windows of his billiard saloon a number of white linen flags, each flag being adorned with a cross, and the words "Welcome, Knights Templar."

Winchester & Co., No. 121, displayed a number of flags similar to those displayed by Mr. Geekie.

Henry Taylor & Co., the well known periodical and news agents, and Hon. Joshua Vansant, also made a neat display of flags, inscribed with "Welcome, Knights Templar."

George H. C. Neal, the well known dry goods merchant, corner of Holiday and Baltimore streets, was lavish in his contribution of flags. From each window there floated a flag welcoming the Sir Knights, while upon the awning posts were the same hospitable words floating in the breeze.

G. S. Griffith, No. 89, displayed a large number of flags, and further added to the appearance of that part of his store by placing several curiously wrought hearth rugs along the cornices above the doorways and windows. The rugs were characterized by uncommonly bright colors,

which, added to the unique designs of the articles, rendered them very conspicuous.

Raine's building (headquarters of Maryland Commandery, No. 1) was arrayed with flags from pavement to roof, while from the flag staff there floated three beautiful flags, and a long red and white pennant. An immense United States flag was also suspended across Baltimore street, opposite headquarters.

Samuel Levy, dry goods dealer, 75 Baltimore street, had the awning frame in front of his place of business tastefully enveloped with red white, and black cloth, while a large number of American flags floated from the windows of the store. This was a very pretty display, and attracted a great deal of attention.

Meier Heilner, No. 65, displayed an abundance of Small United States flags from the windows of the store and the awning frame in front of the same. The display was in excellent taste.

The famous hatter, Reiley, corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, displayed a large number of "Welcome" and American flags from his place of business. He also decked his awning frame with upwards of one hundred United States flags.

Daugherty, Maguire & Co., printers, corner of Baltimore and Gay streets, displayed from the third story of their establishment a number of flags, and a monster canvas, upon which were the words, "Welcome, Sir Knights."

L. H. Neudecker, cigar dealer, No. 57, and the Monumental Shoe House, No. 55, had the fronts of their stores handsomely decorated with flags.

Wilson & Vickers, grocers, No. 51, had the windows of their store decorated with a large number of American flags, and also shared in the credit of displaying two large flags across the street.

Captain Joshua Lynch, hatter, No. 49, contributed his mite to the general display. The front of his store was radiant with the stars and stripes, and emblematic flags.

Alexander Spear, jeweler, No. 47, Seldner & Co., clothiers, corner of Baltimore and Frederick streets, George Boyd & Co., No. 33, and Charles Zeigler, No. 31, had the windows of their places of business elaborately decorated with flags.

The establishment of the New York Tea Company had its entire frontage decorated with United States and emblematic flags, while across the street was suspended a large piece of canvas, festooned with evergreens, and bearing the words, "Welcome, Knights Templar."

Rosenfeld & Brothers, clothiers, corner of Baltimore street and Center Market Space, contributed to the general celebration by displaying a large flag from their building, and also with decorating each window of their large establishment with small flags.

C. L. Dunlap, the well known grocer, near Center Market Space, displayed a large number of United States and Templar flags, the latter appropriately inscribed.

Bruff W. Tall & Co., cigar manufacturers, No. 6; R. Slater, confectioner, No. 8; F. T. Holthause, dealer in glass, oils, &c., No. 10; Kidd & White, confectioners, No. 14, all had the fronts of their stores handsomely arrayed with Masonic and United States flags.

General Blumenberg had his insurance office, No. 47 West Baltimore street, to share in the demonstration, and caused his place of business to assume a decided holiday appearance. Flags and banners of the Knights, and United States flags in profusion floated from the windows, over the doorways, and upon the roof of the building. The General is an enthusiast in all demonstrations affecting the good of the city, and is always foremost in exhibiting his zeal for the same.

The Union Soldiers Headquarters, at the north east corner of Baltimore and Gay streets, was very handsomely decorated, and attracted special attention.

M. Burgunder & Co., hatters, No. 112 Baltimore street, exhibited considerable taste in the display of flags, both United States and emblematic.

William Minifie, the well known dealer in artists' materials, had the front of his store very handsomely decorated with United States flags.

Sir Knight Cloud Norris, proprietor of the *Sunday Telegram*, flung to the breeze a beautiful United States flag, and also displayed a large number of smaller flags from the balcony skirting the front of his composing room.

Mr. Pepper, of Pepper's Hotel, adjoining The American office, kept pace with his neighbors, and made an excellent display of flags, both United States and emblematic.

As a matter of course, *The American* office [to which the Grand Recorder is under especial obligation] kept pace with the general sentiment of the people, and was beautifully decorated with numerous United States flags and banners, with the words, "Welcome, Knights Templar."

General James M. Anderson (Chief Marshal of the Parade) had his place of business appropriately dressed with National and emblematic flags.

The Adams Express Company's office was brilliant with emblematic and United States flags, and attracted great attention.

Sir Knight James Fryer, the well known looking-glass manufacturer, on Baltimore street, opposite Light, made the best display of the day. Festoons of evergreens and flags appeared in each window of the four stories of his establishment, while upon the cornice over the front door appeared a large Maltese Cross, made of red cloth backed by green baize. On each side of the Cross were statuettes representing Knights Templar of old, while suspended across the street, from the roof of the building, were three large United States flags.

Mr. George P. Steinbach made a creditable display of United States and German flags at his large store, No. 216 West Baltimore street.

Bendann Brothers displayed over their door a large crayon drawing, representing a Knight Templar in full war costume, and bearing aloft in his right hand the battle flag of the Order.

Henry McCaffrey, the well known music dealer and publisher, contributed to the display by placing a number of flags along the cornice commanding the entrance to his place of business.

McKenzie & Brothers, No. 222, displayed a large number of United States and emblematic flags from the windows of their store.

The Commercial College, corner of Baltimore and Charles streets, was alive with the flutter of National, State, and "Welcome" flags and streamers. This display was a very fine one.

The windows of the shirt house of Mr. Adams, No. 179, were filled with flags, and a large piece of white cloth, with the words "Welcome, Knights," was stretched across the front of the lower part of the building.

Richard W. Cox, banker, corner of Baltimore and Charles streets, was profuse in his display of United States flags.

Robert Moore & Co., cloth dealers, No. 233 Baltimore street, near Charles, were not behind their neighbors in convincing the public that they regarded it as a good thing for Baltimore to have in its midst the great Knights Templar Conclave. This firm were the first in the city to place from one of their windows a flag bearing upon its folds a welcome to the visiting Knights.

F. B. Loney & Co., hardware dealers, No. 240 Baltimore street, made a fine display.

Marston & Brother, china and queensware dealers, displayed an enormous United States flag from the top of their building, while numerous smaller ones floated from the windows.

Tucker, Smith & Co., boot and shoe dealers, No. 250, had each window in their establishment alive with flags, both United States and emblematic.

Grunebaum & Rosenberg, hat and straw goods dealers, No. 254; Hall, Atkinson & Co., No. 258, dry goods dealers; Howell & Brother, No. 260, dealers in paper hangings; McDowell, Robinson & Co., No. 264, dealers in carpets; James Carey, No. 266, dealer in boots and shoes; Leonard Passano & Sons, No. 268, dealers in fancy goods; Emmart & Quartley, the well known sign painters; Major John W. Torsch, No. 260, engraver; Wheedon & Johnson, No. 296, dry goods dealers; and Isaac S. George, corner of Baltimore and Liberty streets, each had the windows of their places of business filled with United States flags and flags of welcome.

The large dry goods house of William Devries & Co., No. 112, was gaily decorated with United States and emblematic flags, as also was the boot and shoe house of John Faust & Brother, No. 318.

Alberti, Prior & Co. had at least one hundred small United States and German flags fluttering from the windows of their large notion house, No. 348. Numerous flags with the words, "Welcome, Knights Templar," also floated in unison with the other pieces of bunting.

The front of the salesroom of William Knabe & Co., Baltimore street, and the front of their warerooms on Eutaw street, were gaily decorated with flags, and formed one of the chief attractions in that locality prior to the appearance of the procession of Knights.

Along the front of the notion house of Elhart, Witz & Co., No. 333, there was stretched a large piece of canvas with the words, "Welcome, Knights Templar."

Darby & Co., dealers in confections and fruits, corner of Baltimore and Howard streets, not only displayed a great number of flags, but had large shields fastened to each window front on Baltimore street. This display was very attractive.

Brosius & Co. notion dealers, No. 315; Fahlen & Ohlendorf, toy and fancy goods dealers, No. 319; Horsey, Miller & Co., dry goods dealers, No. 287; Sickie, Singleton & Co., No. 285; S. Bevan & Co., No. 279, also dry goods dealers; Robert Lawson & Co., trunk makers, No. 277; John W. Jenkins, No. 275; Patterson & Bash, No. 273, both firms dealers in boots and shoes; Hess, Blum & Co., clothiers, No. 271; Milliken & Son, whip and cane makers, No. 267; R. M. Spilker & Co., clothiers, No. 263; J. W. Bruff & Co., dry goods dealers, No. 245; Armstrong, Cator & Co., dealers in millinery goods, No. 237; Francis Beehler, whip and cane manufac-

turer, No. 235; Canfield, Brother & Co., jewelers; William Brown & Son, jewelers; Bryan & Small, dealers in trimmings, No. 221; J. Edward Bird, dealer in dry goods, No. 221; George F. McAlpine, dealer in dry goods, No. 219, each made beautiful displays.

The lofty building of Hamilton, Easter & Co., the famous dry goods dealers, was arrayed in a holiday suit of flags from pavement to roof, and looked decidedly brilliant.

Larmour & Co., jewelers, No. 195, and William H. Reed, of mineral water and Grand Duchess cologne fame, also contributed largely in the way of flag decorations.

Noah Walker & Co. had the front of their fine brown stone store alive with flags, and at night they added to the beauty of their decorations by illuminating, with gas jets, the beautiful statue of Washington, which is placed in a niche in the front of their building. The illumination was greatly admired by the thousands of persons who passed that portion of Baltimore street in the evening.

E. B. Tyler, No. 131 Baltimore street, caused his place of business to wear a gay appearance from the liberal amount of bunting which he displayed upon the front of his store.

From the front of the building known as the Haru-Gari Headquarters, on Baltimore street, opposite Exeter, a beautiful display of United States and German flags was made.

The Irma Club Association room, on Baltimore street, near Eden, was liberally supplied with flags, and presented a neat appearance.

The beautiful residence of Dr. James Dwinelle, situated at the corner of Baltimore street and Bradoway, presented a most magnificent appearance. From each window there appeared either a United States flag or emblematic flag, while floating from the top of the building was a large and most magnificent silk United States flag. The back building of the house, which stretches along Broadway, presented a sight seldom, and, perhaps, never, before witnessed. This portion of the house is supplied with three long balconies, which were completely covered with dark green running vines, and among the vines there were placed hundreds of small flags. The effect was most beautiful, and elicited universal admiration.

BROADWAY.

It was impossible for the Reporter to note down, with any degree of accuracy, the names of the citizens on Broadway who displayed flags. Both sides of the avenue resembled a real old fashioned Fourth of July, while at intervals large flags were suspended across the street.

EUTAW STREET.

The display of flags along Eutaw street was general, from Baltimore to Franklin, nearly all of the houses, however, having but a few flags displayed. The most prominent houses were those of Harper & Thompson, dealers in marble mantles, No. 71; Dorsey, Pitt & Co., sewing machine agents; Joel Gutruan & Co., dry goods dealers, No. 34; J. Smith & Co., tobaccoists, No. 44; D. Yingling, grocer, No. 46; Dr. Clark Henry; Geo. A. Brannan, shirt dealer, No. 63; W. P. Magee, shirt maker, No. 60; and Gaehle's piano factory.

OTHER STREETS.

Howard street, Liberty street, north and south of Baltimore, were liberally decorated, as was also Hanover street as far south as Camden.

Charles street, as far north as Mulberry, presented a very pretty appearance, two-thirds of the flags bearing upon their folds a "Welcome to the Knights Templar."

Calvert street, south to Pratt and north to Saratoga, came in for its full share of the decorations, while on Holliday street the only decoration of moment was that of the Holliday Street Theatre, which was very handsomely arrayed with welcomes to the Knights.

[The Grand Recorder is indebted to the Baltimore papers for the foregoing description of the "Route, and Decorations."]

The route, after leaving Broadway, was up Baltimore street to Eutaw, to Monument, to Mount Vernon Place, and around the Washington Monument.

When the column reached Mount Vernon Place, and filed past the Shaft erected in honor of the "Father of his Country," in memory of this loved Brother the Knights gave the military salute as they passed, and the Grand Officers uncovered their heads.

The procession continued its march to Cathedral, to Franklin, and through Charles street to Masonic Temple. The entire distance was about three miles.

Upon the arrival of the column on North Charles street, opposite the Masonic Temple, the line was opened to the

right and left, the Grand Master and his Officers passed through the avenue, receiving a marching salute from the Command,

When the Parade was dismissed.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

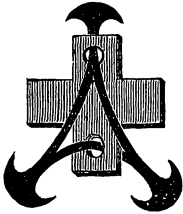
The parade passed off without an accident or incident to mar the pleasures of the occasion, and best attests the success of the arrangements and the efficacy of the force.

Marshal Gray and Deputy Marshal Frey superintended the arrangements in person, having a mounted squad of police officers under the command of Sergeant Linzay.

“The morning dawned bright and clear. The twinkling stars that shown with such unwonted brilliancy the preceding night had given promise of a day radiant with mellow sunshine,” fully appreciated by the gay cavaliers who had journeyed so far to participate in the glories of that ever memorable occasion. Thousands of glad hearts thanked God that day for the bright sunshine, so in unison with all the brilliant scenes enacted during its passing hours, and which will ever haunt them like a dream of fairy land.

Third Day---Afternoon Session.

THURSDAY, September 21st, A. D. 1871,
4 O'CLOCK, P. M.



T the conclusion of the "GRAND PARADE AND REVIEW,"

The Grand Encampment met at their Asylum.

Sir William Sewall Gardner, M.: E.: Grand Master, presiding.

The Sir Knights were led in their devotions by Sir Knight the Rev. Grand Prelate.

The minutes of yesterday were read, approved, and signed.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution—the election of Grand Officers being the first *order of the day*—

The Grand master appointed as tellers

Sir George Frank Gouley, Missouri,

Sir Russell Smith Taft, Vermont,

Sir Champion S. Chase, Nebraska.

The Grand Encampment proceeded therein, with the following results :

Sir JOHN QUINCY ADAMS FELLOWS, of New Orleans, Louisiana, was then declared elected Most Eminent Grand Master.

The Grand Master appointed Sir Josiah H. Drummond, of Maine, Sir Luke E. Barber, of Arkansas, and Sir Thomas J. Corson, of New Jersey, to wait upon the M.: E.: Grand Master *elect* and present him to the Grand Master. The Grand Encampment being called up, the Grand Master officially informed Sir J. Q. A. Fellows of his election to the high and important position of Grand Master of Templars in the United States of America, and complimented him upon the same ;

When the Grand Master *elect*, in a few and appropriate remarks, accepted the office, and returned thanks.

Sir JAMES HERRON HOPKINS, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, was elected R.: E.: Deputy Grand Master.

Sir VINCENT LUMBARD HURLBUT, of Chicago, Illinois, was elected V.: E.: Grand Generalissimo.

Sir BENJAMIN DEAN, of Boston, Massachusetts, was elected V.: E.: Grand Captain General.

Each of whom, in turn, as inquired of by the M.: E.: Grand Master, arose and formally accepted the office to which he had been chosen.

The Tellers were then relieved, and

Sir Robert Farmer Bower of Iowa,

Sir Nicholas Van Slyck, of Rhode Island,

Sir Jerome B. Borden, of New Jersey,

Appointed, and

The election proceeded in, with the following further results :

V.: E.: Grand Senior Warden, Sir Irving Marvin Smith, East Saginaw, Michigan.

V. E. Grand Junior Warden, Sir William Samuel Patton, Meridian, Mississippi.

V. E. Grand Treasurer, Sir John W—— Simons, New York, N. Y.

V. E. Grand Recorder, Sir Theodore Sutton Parvin, Iowa City, Iowa.

Each of whom formally accepted the honor bestowed, with thanks suitably expressed.

ELECTION DEFERRED.

On motion,

The further proceeding in the election was arrested, to permit the reception of the Report of the Committee "on Unfinished Business"—having reference to the *Amendment* of the Constitution relative to the election of certain Grand Officers.

(4) REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE "ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS."

Your Committee "on Unfinished Business" respectfully submit the following report:

That they have carefully examined the printed Proceedings of the last Triennial Session of the Grand Encampment, and find no unfinished business therein to bring before this Grand Encampment, at this time, except the proposition *To Amend the Constitution*—laid over from the last Triennial Session, viz: to "Add to paragraph [2], Division 1, Section V. of Article First [specifying the duties of Most Eminent Grand Master], the following:

"To appoint a Grand Prelate, Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Warder, Grand Captain of the Guard, to serve during the term of the office of the Grand Master making the appointment."

We, therefore, would respectfully report the above proposed Amendment back to the Grand Encampment, and recommend that the same be adopted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES R. HARTSOCK.
CHARLES R. ARMSTRONG.
ABRAHAM MILLER.
W. R. HIGBY.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

[*Article First, Section V. Division 1. (2)]*

The Amendment proposed at the last Triennial Session, recorded on page 67 of the printed Proceedings, 1868, in the words following :

DUTIES OF GRAND MASTER.

“To appoint a Grand Prelate, Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Warder, Grand Captain of the Guard, to serve during the term of the office of the Grand Master making the appointment,”

Was then concurred in, by a vote of more than two-thirds of all the members present, to-wit: 51 votes for, and 10 votes against.

The M.: E.: Grand Master then declared the Amendment *adopted*, and ordered it proclaimed a part of the Constitution

The election of a Grand Prelate, Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Warder, Grand Captain of the Guard, was *indefinitely postponed*, and their appointment left to the M.: E.: Grand Master *elect*.

SPECIAL ORDER—FURTHER AMENDMENTS.

On motion of Sir Benjamin Dean, of Massachusetts,

Voted, That the hour of 11 o'clock to-morrow morning “be set to take a vote upon” the Amendments proposed to the Constitution by the M.: E.: Grand Master, in his Report.

(3) REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE “ON DISPENSATIONS AND NEW COMMANDERIES.”

Sir Champion S. Chase, from this Committee, submitted the following Report:

(3) ON DISPENSATIONS AND NEW COMMANDERIES.

The Committee on Dispositions and New Commanderies, to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's Triennial Report as treats of [1] New Grand Commanderies of the States of Kansas (December 29th, 1868), and Maryland (January 23d, 1871), (page 34), and [2] Dispositions for New Commanderies (page 30), have had the same under consideration, together with such Transcripts, By-Laws, and other papers relating to the same, as have been placed in their hands by the Grand Recorder.

[1] In relation to the proceedings had in reference to the organization of the two Grand Commanderies aforesaid, your Committee find them all regular and Constitutional, and recommend the adoption of the resolution (1) hereunto appended.

[2] The Grand Recorder has delivered to your Committee the applications for Charters, with the By-Laws and Transcripts, of the following Commanderies, viz: Jacques De Molay, Baldwin, Potomac, Damascus, Helena, Santa Fe, Mt. Carmel, Mt. Moriah, and Honolulu [9], all heretofore working under Dispositions granted by the M. E. Grand Master.

In a few instances we have found some irregularities in the Proceedings, which we have marked, and

In a few cases we have made some erasures in the code of By Laws, as conflicting with those of the Grand Encampment.

In general the Records are well kept.

We would here especially commend those of Potomac Commandery, No 3, Washington, D. C., as being very neat and methodical.

The By-Laws of Jacques De Molay Commandery, No. 3, Fort Smith, Arkansas, deserve credit for their brevity.

In several instances the Recorder has sent up the original Record Book, instead of a Transcript thereof, which should not be permitted — *first*, because the same might be lost; *second*, because the archives of the Grand Encampment should contain a history of its Subordinates to the date of their Charters.

In future, your Committee would recommend that the Grand Recorder, prior to each Triennial Session of the Grand Encampment, notify the Subordinates, and require a Transcript from the Records to be sent up, with a copy of its By-Laws, Returns of officers, members, &c., for the year, and the original Dispensation.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that Charters be granted to

the several Subordinate Commanderies designated, according to the resolution (2) relating thereto, and herein appended.

We also recommend that the By-Laws of the same be approved by the Grand Encampment — to which end we also append a resolution. (3)

GRAND COMMANDERIES OF KANSAS, AND MARYLAND.

(1) *Resolved*, That the action of the M. E. Grand Master in issuing his Warrants for a Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, and the appendant Orders, in the States of Kansas, and Maryland, be and the same is hereby ratified and approved.

SUBORDINATE COMMANDERIES CHARTERED.

(2) *Resolved*, That Charters be issued to the following Subordinate Commanderies, in the order named [by States, alphabetically], and with the numbers assigned, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee “on Dispensations and New Commanderies” — viz :

Arkansas — Jacques De Molay, No. 3,	Fort Smith.
Baldwin, No. 4,	Fayetteville.
District Columbia — Potomac, No. 3,	Georgetown.
Florida — Damascus, No. 2,	Jacksonville.
Montana — Helena, No. 2,	Helena.
New Mexico — Santa Fe, No. 1,	Santa Fe.
Nebraska — Mt. Carmel, No. 3,	Brownville.
Mt. Moriah, No. 4,	Lincoln.
Sandwich Islands — Honolulu, No. 1,	Honolulu.

And that the Charters be placed in the hands of the M. E. Grand Master, to be delivered, with his Commissions, to his Special Deputies authorized to Constitute the same, and Install their officers.

BY-LAWS OF SUBORDINATES APPROVED.

(3) *Resolved*, That the By-Laws of the Subordinate Commanderies named in this Report, as amended by the Committee, be approved by the Grand Encampment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAMPION S. CHASE,
 RICHARD F. KNOTT,
 NICHOLAS VAN SLYCK,
 BENJAMIN PORTER,
 JEROME B. BORDEN,
Committee

On motion of Sir Knight Mann,

The Report, with the three several Resolutions appended, were adopted.

INVITATION BY GRAND COMMANDERY OF MARYLAND TO A BANQUET THIS EVENING, AT 7 O'CLOCK.

Sir Charles H. Mann, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Maryland, in behalf thereof, invited the Grand Encampment to a Grand Banquet this evening, at the Hall of the Maryland Institute, remarking that he had unintentionally left the cards of invitation for the members at the Asylum of his Commandery.

On motion,

Voted, That the same be accepted, with the thanks of the Grand Encampment. (1)

On Motion,

The Grand Encampment then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow (Friday) morning.

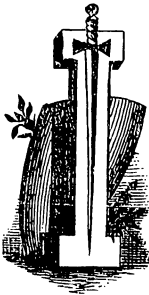


WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER,
Grand Master.

(1) For an account of the "Grand Banquet," see Appendix.

Fourth Day--Morning Session.

FRIDAY, September 22d, A. D. 1871,



IN accordance with the order of adjournment, the Grand Encampment convened at 9 o'clock, A. M., Sir William Sewall Gardner, Grand Master, presiding.

The Sir Knights were led in their devotions by Sir Knight the Rev. Grand Prelate.

The reading of the minutes of yesterday,
On motion,
Was dispensed with.

(5) REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES.

Sir Benjamin Dean, from the Committee on Grievances, presented the following Report:

In Grand Encampment Knights Templar of the United States,
Baltimore, September 22, A. D. 1871.

APPEAL OF SIR JOSEPH GRIFFIN.

The Committee on Grievances, to whom was referred the appeal of Sir Joseph Griffin from the action of the Virginia City Commandery, No. 1, and so much of the Grand Master's Report as relates thereto,

Respectfully recommend that the action of the Grand Master (page 58) be approved; and that the action of Virginia City Commandery, No. 1, be affirmed.

APPEAL OF SIR H. J. ALVORD.

Also, the complaint of Sir Knights H. J. Alvord and W. H. Faulkner, against Columbia Commandery, No. 2, of Washington, D. C., and so much of the Grand Master's Report (page 35) as relates thereto,

That the action of the Grand Master in the matter of said complaints be approved, and his order therein (page 37) be made perpetual.

COMPLAINT OF HUGH DE PAYENS COMMANDERY, NO. 1.

The Committee have also fully considered so much of the Grand Master's Report (page 58) as refers to the complaint of Hugh De Payens Commandery, No. 1, of Little Rock, Arkansas, against Columbia Commandery, No. 2, of Washington, D. C., for conferring the Orders of Knighthood on Companion William J. Patton, of Little Rock.

Report — That they find that Companion William J. Patton, at the time of his application to, and receiving the Orders in, Columbia Commandery, was a resident of Little Rock, and within the jurisdiction of Hugh De Payens Commandery. He had resided in Little Rock for some years. His family was there. He was a revenue officer there; he paid taxes there; and published a newspaper there. It seems that he had for some time also done some business in Washington, and had had an office there for eight months. This is his own statement — and he now claims that he had a residence in Washington.

It is, however, clear that his residence was in Little Rock; and that in 1866 he applied to Hugh De Payens Commandery for the Orders of Knighthood, and his application was indefinitely postponed.

Their defence shows that Columbia Commandery entertains very erroneous opinions as to what constitutes residence, and is too ready to conclude they have jurisdiction over those who for a time are brought from their homes to the Capital by the requirements of business.

Their defence also shows too great a readiness to shield themselves on unsubstantial grounds, for they call attention to the fact that their By-Laws only require candidates to be Royal Arch Masons, and Companion Patton was a Royal Arch Mason.

Your Committee recommend that Columbia Commandery be *ordered* to pay to Hugh De Payens Commandery the amount received from Companion Patton for the Orders — which, we are informed, is the sum of thirty dollars — that Hugh De Payens Commandery pay to Sir Knight Patton the amount received from him on his rejected application, if the same has not already been done.

And as sir Knight Patton was, so far as we have been informed, ignorant of the law governing his case, that he be received by the Order as if Columbia Commandery had jurisdiction over his application.

The application to Columbia Commandery did not state the residence of Companion Patton, nor whether he had before applied for the Orders of Knighthood.

We recommend that the Grand Master be authorized to prescribe *a form of application for the Orders* to all Commanderies under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment, and that said application shall, with such other things as the Grand Master may prescribe, state the residence of the applicant, and whether he has before applied for the Orders of Knighthood; and, if yes, when, and to what Commandery.

BENJAMIN DEAN,

CHARLES M. HOWELL,

WILLIAM O. GOULD,

For the Committee.

On motion,

The Report and recommendations were adopted.

(6) REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Sir Josiah H. Drummond, chairman, presented the Report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, as follows:

In Grand Encampment Knights Templar of the United States,
Baltimore, September 22, A. D. 1871.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence ask leave to report relative to the various matters referred to them.

The following subjects presented by the several Representatives, upon the call of Commanderies (pages 169, and 187), were referred to us, viz:

Sayre's Resolution "Council Degrees."

Stansbury's Resolution, "Ritual."

Stansbury's Resolution, "Title — Knights Templars."

Aglar's Questions "in Templar Law."

Borden's Resolution, "Test Oath."

Hopkins' Resolution, "Digest Templar Law."

Howell's Questions, "Relative to Appeal."

Blackie's Resolution, "Historical Relations of Order of Red Cross."

COUNCIL DEGREES — RITUAL — RED CROSS.

The Committee recommend —

That the Resolution of Sir Knight Sayre, in relation to making the Council Degrees prerequisites to the Order of Knighthood;

The Resolution of Sir Knight Stansbury, in relation to a revision of the Ritual; and

The Resolution of Sir Knight Blackie, in relation to the Order of Red Cross;

Be referred to the Special Committee "on Costume and Drill."

TITLE — KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

In relation to the Resolution submitted by Sir Knight Stansbury, relative to Title — Knights Templars, they report, that this Grand Encampment has no authority to determine questions of "historic truth, literary usage, and the philology and grammar of the English language," and they ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

QUESTIONS BY SIR KNIGHT AGLAR.

In relation to the Questions presented by Sir Knight Aglar, the Committee report, that in the absence of the particular facts which might qualify it, a decision of abstract questions of law is unsafe.

The first Question (page 172) submitted is a striking illustration of this, for the strict technical answer must be in the affirmative; because, under the Constitution, the Deputy is authorized to act in case of the "physical incompetency" of the Grand Commander, although the latter may be "in the State not authorizing" him to act.

In relation to the second Question, the Committee report, that, in their judgment, Subordinate Commanderies have no right to appear in public, as such, without the permission of their Grand Commandery or Grand Commander, except upon Masonic occasions, nor upon those if prohibited by their Grand Commandery or Grand Commander.

When, therefore, they appear in public, in the State or out of it, they are under the authority of the Grand Commander, if he chooses to assume command; and if he is not present, the officer upon whom, under the Constitution, his duties devolve, may act in his place.

The third Question is too indefinite to be intelligently answered.

To the fourth Question, the Committee report, that the Grand Encampment should give an emphatic affirmative answer.

TEST OATH.

In relation to the Memorial of the Grand Commandery of New Jersey (page 173), "that a *Test Oath* be required of all applicants for the Orders of Knighthood, in substance, that they have never been previously rejected in any other Commandery," they submit the following resolution :

(1) *Resolved*, That hereafter, no petition for the Orders of Knighthood shall be received by any Subordinate Commandery, unless the candidate shall state therein whether he has, or has not, been previously rejected by any other Commandery.

DIGEST OF TEMPLAR LAW.

That the Resolution of Sir Knight Hopkins (page 173), for the appointment of a committee to compile a Digest of Templar Law, be adopted, in the form following :

(2) *Resolved*, That a special committee of five be appointed, by the Grand Master, to examine all published Decisions of the Grand Encampment, and of its Grand Masters, and compile a Digest thereof, to report at the next Triennial Session.

APPEALS.

In relation to the Inquiry by the Grand Commander of Pennsylvania (page 174), whether an appeal lies from the decisions of a Grand Commandery, "That a Knight Templar, unaffiliated with a Lodge or Chapter for the space of six months, ceases to be a member of a Commandery," to the Grand Encampment, they report,

That by Article Second, Section IV. (6) of the Constitution of this Grand Encampment, Grand Commanderies are authorized "to adopt such Rules and Edicts, subordinate to the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of the United States, as may be necessary for the good of the Order."

Under this provision, the final determination of the question whether any Rule or Edict of a Grand Commandery is "subordinate to the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of the United States," is vested in this Body, as well as the final decisions of all questions of Templar Law. In the absence of any Rule or Edict of the Grand Commandery in relation to such questions, under this provision; also, the question whether any such Rule or Edict is "necessary for the good of the Order" is left to the final determination of the Grand Commandery.

If, therefore, the decision in question was made under a Rule or Edict of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, no appeal lies to this Body, unless such Rule or Edict involves a construction of the Constitution of

this Grand Encampment; but in the absence of any such Rule or Edict, or if the construction of any provision of our Constitution is involved, an appeal does lie.

This concludes all the subjects presented by the Commanderies, and referred to the Committee.

In relation to the matters in the Report of the M.: E.: Grand Master, referred to this Committee, they ask leave to make a further report.

Courteously submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,
JAMES H. HOPKINS,
THEODORE S. PARVIN,
JOSEPH P. HORNER,
ELBERT H. ENGLISH,
Committee.

In Grand Encampment Knights Templar of the United States,
Baltimore, September 22, A. D. 1871.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which was referred the following subjects, presented in the M.: E.: Grand Master's Triennial Report, viz:

South Carolina Commandery, No. 1 (page 47).

Templar Decisions and Correspondence of the Grand Master (page 57).

Templar Decisions. VI. Heads and 36 Decisions (page 59).

Rank and Titles of Past Grand Officers (page 89).

Powers of Grand Commanders (page 90).

Elections and Appointment of State Grand Officers (page 91).

Ask leave to report —

SOUTH CAROLINA COMMANDERY, NO. 1.

That in reference to the first topic, "South Carolina," &c, the action of the M.: E.: Grand Master was legally correct, and we recommend that it be confirmed by the Grand Encampment.

TEMPLAR DECISIONS.

In reference to the second and third topics, "Templar Decisions," &c, they recommend that they be referred to the Special Committee "on Digest of Templar Law."

SUBJECTS DEFERRED AND REFERRED.

The Committee having been unable to properly examine the remaining matters of the M.: E.: Grand Master's Report; and desiring that they

should be maturely considered, which is impossible at this time, do recommend that the same, to-wit:

Rank and Titles of Past Grand Officers, be referred to the Special Committee "on Digest of Decisions and Templar Law," to report at the next Triennial Session.

Powers of Grand Commanders; and

Election and Appointment of State Grand Officers.

Be referred to the Grand Encampment direct for its action.

Courteously submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,

JAMES H. HOPKINS,

THEODORE S. PARVIN,

JOSEPH P. HORNER,

ELBERT H. ENGLISH,

Committee.

On motion,

The Report, with recommendations and resolutions appended, were severally adopted.

(9) REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE "ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS."

Sir John W. Simons, from the Special Committee "on Foreign Affairs," asked leave to present the following Report:

In Grand Encampment Knights Templar of the United States,
Baltimore, September 22, A. D. 1871

The Special Committee to which was referred so much of the Grand Master's Report as treats of Foreign Relations, respectfully report that they have duly considered the matters referred to them, and without occupying time in repeating matters already fully treated in the Report, proceed at once to state their conclusions in the following resolutions, the adoption of which is recommended.

TREATY OF COMITY BETWEEN GRAND CONCLAVE OF ENGLAND, AND GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. *Resolved*, That the M. E. Grand Master be requested to appoint Commissioners to examine the subject of a Treaty of Comity between the Grand Conclave of England and Wales, and the Grand Encampment of

the United States; and to reduce to form the conditions and stipulations of a treaty of the kind named, and submit the same to this Grand Encampment at its next Triennial Session.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

2. *Resolved*, That the M. E. Sir William Stuart, M. E. and Supreme Grand Master of the Religious and Military Order of the Temple in England, be made an Honorary member of this Grand Encampment, with the rank and title of Past Grand Master.

RED CROSS KNIGHTS OF CANADA.

3. *Resolved*, That desirous of drawing closer the bonds of amity and friendship with our Canadian Fraters, and facilitating their exercise of Knightly visitation by them in Commanderies within the United States, we affirm the Decision of the Grand Master (page 102), and recognize the Knights of the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross made in Canada, under such authority as may be duly recognized there.

THE TEMPLARS OF EUROPE.

4. *Resolved*, That the efforts of Grand Master Gardner to open correspondence with, and awaken a more friendly feeling and closer union with the Templar powers of Europe, meets our warm approval, and that he has the hearty thanks of this Grand Encampment therefor.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

5. *Resolved*, That we fully approve and confirm the Decision of the Grand Master (page 105), that a Grand Commandery has no right, power, or authority to enter into an exchange of Representatives with any Masonic authority not under the jurisdiction of this Grand Encampment, that being, in the very nature of things, the prerogative of this Grand Encampment, which it cannot allow to be set aside.

GRAND CHAPTER GENERAL OF SCOTLAND.

6. *Resolved*, That the Commissioners appointed by the M. E. Grand Master to take into consideration the subject of the relation of the Grand Encampment of the United States to the Grand Conclave of England and Wales, be also directed to take into consideration the propriety of this Grand Encampment entering into closer relations of amity and fraternal intercourse with the Grand Chapter General of Scotland; the Grand Conclave of High Knights Templar of Ireland, and the Body of Knights

Templar of Sweden; and said Commissioners shall submit the result of their investigation to the next Triennial meeting of the Grand Encampment.

Courteously submitted,

JNO W. SIMONS,
BENJAMIN DEAN,
GEO. FRANK GOULEY,
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
JOHN FRIZZELL,

On motion,

The Report, with the resolutions, were adopted.

(10) REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE "ON DECEASED MEMBERS."

Sir Alfred Creigh asked leave, in behalf of the Committee, to present the following Report on the Virtues of Deceased Members :

In Grand Encampment Knights Templar of the United States,
Baltimore, September 22, A. D. 1871.

The Special Committee appointed to report upon the Virtues of our Deceased Sir Knights, named in the Grand Master's Report (page 106), would respectfully submit the following Report :

That since the last Triennial meeting of the Grand Encampment, we are called upon to mourn the loss of

R. E. Sir B. B. FRENCH, Past Grand Master, of Washington City.

V. E. Sir JOSIAH WHITAKER, Past Grand Generalissimo, of Providence;

Sir WILLIAM FIELD, Past Grand Commander;

Sir JOHN HEWS, Past Grand Commander;

Of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Sir LUCIUS J. POLK, Past Grand Commander;

Sir JOHN J. WORSHAM, Past Grand Commander;

Of the Grand Commandery of Tennessee.

Sir EDWARD HARTWELL GILL, Past Grand Commander;

Sir CHARLES A. GRICE, Past Grand Commander;

Of the Grand Commandery of Virginia.

Sir ELIPHALET G. STORER, Gr. Rec., and Past Grand Commander;

Of the Grand Commandery of Connecticut.

Sir GILES M. HILLYER, Past Grand Commander;

Of the Grand Commandery of Mississippi.

Sir WM. C. KEAS, Past Grand Commander;
Of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky.

Sir EPHRAIM COLESTOCK, Past Grand Commander;
Of the Grand Commandery of Indiana.

Sir ABNER B. THOMPSON, Past Grand Commander;
Of the Grand Commandery of Maine.

Sir W. E. HANNA, Eminent Commander;
Of Crusade Commandery, U. D., Maryland.

These Illustrious Sir Knights, having performed life's pilgrimage in the duties which they owed to God, their country, their families, and the practice of the undying principles of the Orders of Christian Knighthood, have each left behind them a record worthy of imitation; a record more enduring than words of eulogy or monumental marble. It was their aim so to live that when life's duties had been honestly, faithfully, and acceptably performed, they could look beyond death's cold river to the spirit land, and with faith in the promises of our Redeemer, boldly and triumphantly cross to that spirit land, bridged by the Cross of Christ. To these Sir Knights our loss was their gain — their death, the triumph of the pilgrim penitent; their triumph, the company of Angels and the redeemed of Heaven, through the merits of Jesus.

It is true their departures from their families have caused unmistakable grief; that the eyes of loved ones have been bathed in tears, and the sympathies of warm and devoted hearts have been subdued; yet, from the spirit land comes a voice to cheer desponding, agonized hearts. It is the voice of Jesus whispering consolation to every desponding, grief worn heart, those heavenly words, "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter."

God, in his inscrutable Providence, having removed from life's scenes and life's duties the Eminent and Illustrious Sir Knights we mourn, intended to convey lessons of wisdom, of faith, of hope, and of charity. In vain have the noble hearted Grand Master French, the gifted and talented Hillyer, the Christian gentleman Polk, the devoted Storer, the amiable Thompson, the philosophising Gill, the generous Whitaker, the self-sacrificing Colestock, the pure minded Field, the steadfast friend Keas, the genial and warm hearted Worsham, the obliging and modest Grice, and the distinguished Hews, bequeathed to us lives of purity, of moral excellence, of high toned morality, of Christian philanthropy, — if we do not practice, in the various walks of life, those great cardinal

principles of faith in God, hope in immortality, through the merits of an ascended Redeemer, and the charity for the errors and frailties of life. Let us, then, Sir Knights, relying upon the principles of our Christian Order, as exemplified by the teachings of Jesus, and the death of our departed Knights, trust that we may descend into the calm quiet of our graves, and await the resurrection of our bodies, when mortality shall put on immortality, and the crown of victory be placed upon our heads as the reward of our toils, our pains, and our sufferings.

MEMORIAL PAGE.

Resolved, That a *Record Monument* be attached to the printed Proceedings of this Grand Encampment, which shall state the name, residence, and rank of the deceased, his age, and date of death.

Courteously submitted.

ALFRED CREIGH,
IRA BERRY,
HERMAN C. DUNCAN.

(8) REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE "ON COSTUME AND DRILL."

Sir John A. Lefferts, of New York, from the Special Committee "on Costume and Drill," submitted the Report of the *majority* of said committee.

On motion of Sir James H. Hopkins,

The reading of the Report was dispensed with; and

Sir Henry H. Dickey, of Maine, from the *minority* of said Committee, submitted the following Report.

Sir James H. Hopkins moved that the reading of the minority Report be dispensed with.

Lost.

The Report was then read.

To the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America:

The *Special Committee* "on Costume and Drill," charged with the consideration of the subjects of TACTICS, UNIFORM, and TEMPLAR WORK, embraced in the several resolutions, and memorials, referred to them, as follows, viz

From the Triennial Report of the M. E. Grand Master:
Subject of "Ritual and Grand Lecturer" (page 91).

From the matters presented by Commanderies, on roll call (page 169):

Sir Knight Sayre's Resolution, "Uniform of Templars";

Sir Knight Dickey's Resolution, "Uniform in Maine";

Sir Knight Chase's Resolution, "Templar Work";

Sir Knight Leffert's Resolution, "Uniform of Knights";

Sir Knight Smith's Resolution, "Manual of Tactics";

And made part of this Report (for reference) — have attended to the duty assigned them, as fully as the limited time would allow, and beg leave to Report:

(1) That the Committee are of the opinion that any change in the "*Tactics and Drill*," now recognized by this Grand Encampment, and known as the system promulgated by Sir Orrin Welch, is uncalled for by the circumstances of the Order, so far as pertains to the *inside drill* of the *Asylum*. That, in their opinion, there is no objection to leaving the *outside drill* for parades, and other purposes, to the control of the several Grand Commanderies — *that* having no relation to the fundamental principles or work of the Order. And for the purpose of stating the matter definitely and concisely, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

WELCH'S MANUAL OF TACTICS AND DRILL.

Resolved, That the system of Sir Orrin Welch be adopted as the *Manual of Tactics and Drill* for the *inside* Tactics of all Grand and Subordinate Commanderies; and that each Grand Commandery is authorized and empowered to adopt and promulgate a system of *Tactics* for *outside of Asylum purposes*, and to enforce compliance therewith on the part of the Subordinate Commanderies of its jurisdiction.

Your Committee recognize the fact that the Order of Masonic and Christian Knighthood is "founded upon the Christian Religion and the practice of the Christian virtues," and therefore respectfully submit that the *martial* should ever be kept *subordinate* to the *religious* element in conducting *both* the *external* and *internal* affairs of the Order.

(2) In relation to "*Uniform*," the minority of the Committee are of the opinion that it is at variance with the *spirit* of a *Christian* Institution to adopt measures that shall lead to extravagance, or foster a taste for gaudy display.

We, therefore, are of the opinion that any material change in the present Regulation Uniform (as prescribed by the *Edict* of 1862) is uncalled for, and if attempted to be enforced, would seriously endanger the peace,

if not the very existence, of this Grand Body. We also deem it unjust to compel the *many* to change their costume in order to follow the fashions set them by the *few*; which, if permitted, will grow into a dangerous precedent. And if this spirit is not checked, we may learn *our* fate from the lessons of the *previous* history of the Order.

A few minor changes may be advantageously made, and your Committee recommend the following, viz. Substitute a black belt for the present one; edges lined with lace the color the wearer is entitled to per Regulations. Fatigue dress shall consist of black coat, vest and pants; black Navy cap, with three gold lace bands for officers of Grand Encampment, two bands for officers of Grand Commanderies, and one band, one inch wide, for officers of Subordinate Commanderies — the Eminent Commander's to be of gold, and remaining officers of silver. Each grade to have the appropriate cross in front. The Knight's cap will be bound with silver cord. The side buttons of cap shall be of the color appropriate to the grade of the wearer, bearing device of cross and crown in relief.

The Fatigue dress shall be the costume of the Red Cross Order, with addition of green scarf.

And that the regulations in relation to uniform shall be the same for all Commanderies in each Grand jurisdiction.

Upon due consideration of all points, we deem the above all the changes which a due regard for the circumstances of the Order render it wise or just to propose.

(3) In relation to the "*Templar Work*," the entire Committee are sensible of the imperfections and want of uniformity which exist therein. Yet we have not time to enter into a revision thereof, and if we had, there is no certainty of producing any satisfactory result. There is no subject connected with the entire Masonic and Knightly system, about which there is so much diversity of opinion as to what is best; and, as in all matters where morals or religion are concerned, each one is sure that *his work* is the "*true work*," your Committee will remark, in passing, that we consider that "*the true work*" which makes the *truest man*, in *point of character*, of our initiates.

We have seen, moreover, the results of attempts at uniformity of work, and are satisfied it never will be attained in this country, until men's *heads* are all brought to the *same level*. The reasons which rendered such uniformity a *necessity* no longer exist, and it is no longer a "*sin against the Holy Ghost*," to vary the phraseology of the work from the prescribed

standard of any man or set of men. We are decidedly of the opinion if we keep the *morale* of the *Order in good condition*, there will be *less danger of our getting too far to the left of the door* which leads to the "*Asylum of the Blessed*," than there will be if we spend our whole energies in *revising Rituals*.

Your Committee, therefore, are of the opinion that on the whole, the result which is within the bounds of probability of obtaining, by attempting to make the work entirely uniform in all this jurisdiction, will not repay the labor and expense attendant thereon.

In conclusion, your Committee beg leave to suggest that the recommendations herein contained are based upon the fundamental idea that *our character* is the standard of *our worth*, and that can be as well regulated by the several Grand Commanderies, so far as it can be influenced by anything of the kind, as by this Grand Body; and we therefore recommend that no further action be taken by this Grand Body, at this session, nor until it becomes apparent that the *moral condition* of the Order is endangered by leaving it to the supervision of the Grand Commanderies.

To sum up, we believe it is well to present a good appearance, *without being gaudy*; attend to the military department so far as "*military necessity*" demands, but no farther, for there is danger in it. We should treat it as a *magazine* — *an instrument of vast power if safely kept*, and the *contents judiciously used*.

Finally, there are two proverbs it is well to heed — "Whatever is worth doing at all it is worth while to *try* and do well." And the second is fully as important, "It is always best to let well enough alone."

Courteously and fraternally submitted.

A. V. H. CARPENTER,

H. H. DICKEY.

On motion of Sir Knight Alden,

The consideration of the majority report, and so much of the minority report as relates to "Tactics and Drill," was indefinitely postponed.

After some discussion, and the presentation and withdrawal of several propositions,

Sir Knight Drummond

Moved, to reconsider the vote of indefinite postponement, which was carried; when,

On motion of Sir Knight Drummond, it was
Ordered,

That the *minority* report be printed with the Proceedings, and its further consideration lie over until the next Triennial Session.

GRAND COMMANDERIES MAY NOT ESTABLISH COSTUME.

Sir Josiah H. Drummond

Offered the following :

Resolved, That any Grand Commandery may establish any Costume allowed under the statutes of the Grand Encampment, to be used in that State, as the Costume of that jurisdiction.

Sir James H. Hopkins

Moved to amend as follows, by adding the proviso,

Provided, That the Costume so established shall be the one adopted by this Grand Encampment in 1862.

Sir Knight Sayre

Offered an amendment.

[Which I do not find among the papers.—T. S. P.]

Sir Knight Alden

Moved, That the whole subject be indefinitely postponed.

Which motion carried.

And the Grand Master declared the matter of “ Costume ” postponed for the present Session.

THANKS TO ESCORTING COMMANDERY.

The Grand Recorder observed in the newspapers (no mention is made in the minutes of) the following Order, which he inserts here, as deserving of record, viz. :

GENERAL ORDER. NO. 1.



GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, }
BALTIMORE, Sept. 21, 1871. }

By Most Eminent Sir William Sewall Gardner, Grand Master of Templars :

The Grand Master hereby expresses his personal thanks, together with those of the Grand Encampment, to the Eminent Sir Eugene B. Myers, Commander of APOLLO COMMANDERY, No. 1, of *Chicago*, under the Grand Commandery of Illinois, for the Knightly escort to the Grand Encampment, at the Eighteenth Triennial Session, at Baltimore, Maryland. The Grand Master especially compliments the Eminent Commander upon the notable discipline and Knightly courtesy of his command, and upon the brilliant appearance of Apollo Commandery in the great pageant on Thursday, the 21st inst.

The Grand Master expresses his thanks to the R. E. Grand Commander of Illinois for detailing Apollo Commandery for the special duty of escort to the Grand Encampment. The Right Eminent Grand Commander of Illinois will cause this order to be transmitted to the Eminent Commander of Apollo Commandery.



JOHN D. CALDWELL,
Grand Recorder.

INSTALLATION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

The M. E. Grand Master Gardner appointed Sir Robert E. Withers, of Virginia, and Sir Benjamin Dean, of Massachusetts, to present the M. E. Grand Master elect, Sir John Quincy Adams Fellows, of New Orleans, Louisiana, for Installation, which they did, and the Installation was proceeded with in Ample Form, Sir William Sewall Gardner presiding and officiating.

The Religious Services appropriate to the occasion were conducted by the V. E. Sir Thomas R. Lambert, D. D., Grand Prelate.

By order of M.: E.: Sir William Sewall Gardner,
Sir Thomas W. Chandler, Grand Warder, made the following

PROCLAMATION.

Hear Ye — Hear Ye — Hear Ye — Valiant Knights of the Temple —

I am directed by the Past Grand Master of Templars, in the name of the Grand Encampment of the United States, to proclaim, and I do hereby proclaim, that Sir John Quincy Adams Fellows, of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, has been duly elected, and in Ample Form Installed M.: E.: Grand Master of Templars for the United States of America.

This proclamation is made from the East — the West — the North — the South — once — twice — thrice.

All true and courteous Knights will take due notice thereof, and respect him accordingly.

ADDRESS OF GRAND MASTER.

The M.: E.: Grand Master

Then returned his thanks to the Grand Encampment in words suited to the interest and importance of the occasion.

The M.: E.: Grand Master Fellows then announced the following

APPOINTED OFFICERS.

Sir William Wallace Goodwin, of Camden, New Jersey,
V.: E.: Grand Standard Bearer.

Sir Charles Rankin Woodruff, of Louisville, Kentucky,
V.: E.: Grand Sword Bearer.

Sir Russell Smith Taft, of Burlington, Vermont, V.: E.:
Grand Warder.

The appointment of Grand Prelate, and of Grand Captain of the Guard, was deferred to the next Triennial Session.

INSTALLATION PROCEEDED WITH.

The Installation was then proceeded with, Sir William Sewall Gardner, Past Grand Master, officiating, by request of Grand Master Fellows.

When the following Officers were Installed in due form :

Sir James Herron Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, R.: E.: Deputy Grand Master.

Sir Benjamin Dean, of Massachusetts, V.: E.: Grand Captain General.

Sir Irving Marvin Smith, of Michigan, V.: E.: Grand Senior Warden.

Sir William Samuel Patton, of Mississippi, V.: E.: Grand Junior Warden.

Sir John W—— Simons, of New York, V.: E.: Grand Treasurer.

Sir William Wallace Goodwin, of New Jersey, V.: E.: Grand Standard Bearer.

Sir Charles Rankin Woodruff, of Kentucky, V.: E.: Grand Sword Bearer.

Sir Russell Smith Taft, of Vermont, V.: E.: Grand Warder.

FURTHER INSTALLATION PROVIDED FOR.

Sir Vincent Lumbard Hurlbut, of Illinois, Grand Generalissimo, having had leave of absence, Sir John M. Pearson, Grand Commander of Illinois, was duly commis-

GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,
STATE OF ILLINOIS,
GODFREY, November 1, A. D. 1871.

V.: E.: THEODORE S. PARVIN, Grand Recorder :

Dear Sir, and Sir Knight :

Acting by virtue of a proxy from the Most Eminent Grand Master of Knights Templar, John Q. A. Fellows, I did, on the 24th day of October,

sioned to Install him, and make full return thereof to our Grand Recorder.

Sir Theodore Sutton Parvin, of Iowa, Grand Recorder, was detained by indisposition, and his Installation postponed until evening.

The Installation being concluded,

The Grand Officers Installed, took their several stations.

GRAND OFFICERS.

Sir J. Q. A. FELLOWS, New Orleans, M. E. Grand Master.

Sir J. H. HOPKINS, Pittsburg, R. E. Deputy Grand Master.

Sir V. L. HURLBUT,* Chicago, V. E. Grand Generalissimo.

Sir BENJAMIN DEAN, Boston, V. E. Grand Captain General.

Sir I. M. SMITH, East Saginaw, V. E. Grand Senior Warden.

Sir W. S. PATTON, Meridian, V. E. Grand Junior Warden.

Sir J. W. SIMONS, New York, V. E. Grand Treasurer.

Sir T. S. PARVIN,* Iowa City, V. E. Grand Recorder.

Sir W. W. GOODWIN, Camden, V. E. Grand Standard Bearer.

Sir C. R. WOODRUFF, Louisville, V. E. Grand Sword Bearer.

Sir R. S. TAFT, Burlington, Vt., V. E. Grand Warder.

* Not present.

THANKS TO GRAND RECORDER CALDWELL.

On motion of Sir William C. Munger, of Kentucky,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, be tendered to Sir John D. Caldwell, for the faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of Very Eminent Grand Recorder of this Grand Encampment, for the past nine years, and for his zeal in the cause of Templar Masonry.

A. D. 1871, A. O. 753, duly Install V. E. Vincent Lombard Hurlbut as Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America.

This done in presence of the Grand Commandery of the State of Illinois, then sitting in Grand Conclave in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois.

Witness my hand and sign



JNO. M. PEARSON,
Past Grand Commander.

(11) REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE "ON COMPENSATION TO GRAND RECORDER."

Sir Alvin B. Alden, from the Committee, presented the following Report, viz.:

The *Special Committee* to whom was referred so much of the Report of the Grand Recorder as relates to the compensation of said Officer, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully recommend that the sum of Six Hundred dollars be allowed to Sir John D. Caldwell, in full for his services as Grand Recorder to the close of his present term.

Also, that the sum of Six Hundred dollars be appropriated to the widow of the late Sir Samuel G. Risk, in consideration of his services as Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment from 1859 to the date of his decease.

Courteously submitted.

ALVIN B. ALDEN,
RUSSELL S. TAFT,
ROBERT N. BROWN.

On motion,

The same was concurred in, and the appropriations made as recommended.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE "ON TESTIMONIAL TO SIR HENRY L. PALMER, PAST GRAND MASTER."

Sir John W. Simons, in behalf of the Special Committee, submitted the following Report; which,

On motion, was

Ordered to be spread upon the Records.

To the Grand Encampment of the United States:

The undersigned, in behalf of the *Special Committee* appointed at the last Triennial Conclave, to prepare and present a *testimonial to M. E. Sir Henry L. Palmer*, Past Grand Master, respectfully reports, that he was authorized and requested to act for the Committee, and that under such authority he procured a *Service of Silver*, and had the Resolution of Thanks to past Grand Master Palmer, adopted by your Honorable Body, suitably engrossed and ornamented. That he proceeded to the city of Milwaukee, the residence of Sir Knight Palmer, where he was made the

guest of Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, and treated with that large-hearted and genial courtesy that Kings may envy, but cannot command. On the evening of the 14th of October, 1869, in the presence of the Sir Knights of Milwaukee, and the Representatives of the Grand Commandery of Wisconsin, together with their families and friends, the testimonial was presented in an appropriate address.*

To which a suitable response was made by Past Grand Master Palmer.*

All of which is courteously submitted.

JOHN W. SIMONS,
For the Committee.

TESTIMONIAL TO PAST GRAND MASTER GARDNER.

On motion of Sir Alvin B. Alden, past Grand Commander of Wisconsin,

Resolved, That a Special Committee be appointed by the M.: E.: Grand Master, to procure and present to Past Grand Master William Sewall Gardner, some suitable testimonial of the high appreciation of this Grand Encampment for the ability, zeal, and devotion with which he has discharged the duties of Grand Master during his term of office.

THANKS TO GRAND COMMANDERY OF MARYLAND, AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

Sir Benjamin Dean, Grand Commander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to, viz.:

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this Grand Encampment of Knights Templar are due to the Grand Commandery of Maryland, and the City Council of the city of Baltimore, for the generous hospitality, uniform kindness, and courtesy with which we have been welcomed and entertained.

INSTALLATION OF GRAND RECORDER.

Sir John D. Caldwell presented

Sir Theodore Sutton Parvin, of Iowa, Grand Recorder elect, who was Installed, in Ample Form, by the M.: E.: Grand Master Fellows;

* Neither of the addresses above referred to accompanied the Report.

When he repaired to his post and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

(12) REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE "ON THE MEMORIAL (FROM THE GRAND COMMANDERY) OF VIRGINIA."

Sir Theodore S. Parvin, chairman of the Special Committee "on Memorial of Virginia," in behalf of said Committee, presented the following Report, viz.:

In Grand Encampment Knights Templar of the United States,
Baltimore, September 22, A. D. 1871.

The Committee to which was referred so much of the Grand Master's Report as relates to the

(1) "Report of the Committee of the Grand Commandery of Virginia on separation from the Grand Encampment" (pages 51 and 125);

(2) "Territorial jurisdiction of Virginia over North Carolina, and Florida" (pages 48 and 123); and the

(3) "Jurisdiction of the Grand Commandery of Virginia over West Virginia" (page 55); as also

(4) The "Memorial from the Grand Commandery of Virginia" presented to the Grand Encampment upon the Call of Commanderies (page 175), have given the several subjects the consideration and deliberation which their importance demands, and now beg leave to report:

MEMORIAL OF VIRGINIA.

(1 and 4) That, in reference to the Memorial of the Grand Commandery of Virginia, that Body was accorded a full and patient hearing, in the person of her Representative, Sir Robert E. Withers, who ably reviewed the points presented in the Memorial of his Grand Commandery, and the Report of the Grand Master.

The Memorialists present two causes for their desire of separation. *First*, that "they have never believed that the Knightly Order is benefited by the Grand Encampment;" *Second*, that "their whole connection with the Grand Encampment has been filled, or heavily interspersed with causes so managed by her as, at least, not to beget love toward her as a superior."

In reference to these causes, the Committee do not deem it necessary to go into a refutation of them, for the reason that, so far as the history and

the principles involved are concerned, the arguments of our Grand Master upon them are incontrovertable. We cannot, however, but express our regret that in this discussion both of the parties have suffered themselves, in the heat of the argument, to be betrayed into the use of expressions which we could have desired had not been written.

Your Committee feel that in the determination of this question, a great principle is involved, one which will deeply affect the future of the Grand Encampment, if not its very existence.

It is now the Supreme Head of a *united* constituency of Grand Commanderies, which, under its mild and paternal government, have prospered in an unparalleled degree. And, with perhaps this single exception, receiving from all of them not only a willing, but a cordial allegiance and support. Its great efficiency and usefulness as a governing power is derived from and depending upon this fact; while reciprocally, as we believe, have the constituent bodies been as largely benefited and prospered.

To both, would the withdrawal of a constituent body in peace, honor, and recognition, prove disastrous, if not in its immediate effects, in its influence upon the future of Templarism in the land.

Whatever may have been the feeling or action in the *past*, your Committee are sure they but re-echo the sentiment of this Body and of the Templars of its jurisdiction, in the statement that *now* this Grand Body and its constituent members entertain towards the Grand Commandery of Virginia, one of the oldest and most renowned in the jurisdiction, its venerable Grand Commander, and Grand Recorder, and their associate officers and members, none other than the most kindly, courteous, and Christian sentiments of brotherhood, and we are sanguine in the belief that our distinguished Fraters there will, in the future, hail with delight the failure of their efforts to effect a separation from the great family of which they are now an important member.

Your Committee, therefore, conclude this portion of their report in submitting the appended Resolution, the adoption of which they ask.

NORTH CAROLINA, AND FLORIDA.

(2) In reference to the *second* topic, the jurisdiction exercised by the Grand Commandery of Virginia over North Carolina, and Florida, your Committee find that it was only during the late war that such jurisdiction was claimed, and that since peace was restored, the Grand Commandery had disclaimed all jurisdiction over those States. Wherefore no action is needed upon this part of the subject.

During that time, however, the Grand Commandery of Virginia organized a Commandery at Winston, North Carolina, and at Lake City, Florida. Of the latter we have no knowledge, as no papers in relation thereto have come to the presence of this Body.

In relation to the former, we have a petition for a Charter, and the Committee concur in the recommendation of the Grand Master (page 50) that a Charter of recognition be granted them free of charge.

JURISDICTION OVER WEST VIRGINIA.

(3) Jurisdiction of Virginia over West Virginia. Your Committee are not disposed to enter upon the discussion of the doctrine or principle involved in this case, here and at this time, which is not demanded of them, inasmuch as there is no application before this Body from the Subordinate Commanderies of the Grand Commandery of Virginia, situated in the State of West Virginia (formed out of her original territory), for a Warrant of Constitution for a Grand Commandery in that State.

Nor are they in favor of incorporating into the Constitution a provision such as is recommended by the Grand Master in his Report (page 57) They therefore refer this subject back to the Grand Encampment for its direct action, with the recommendation that the Amendment proposed be adopted as a simple Resolution, repealable at pleasure at any subsequent session of the Grand Encampment, when the exigencies of the case may require.

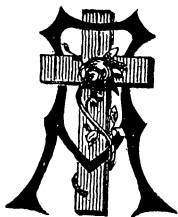
GRAND COMMANDERY OF VIRGINIA.

Resolved, That the Grand Encampment, entertaining for the Grand Commandery of Virginia the most courteous and Knightly feeling of fraternal brotherhood, and being anxious to preserve intact the Knightly array of its constituent Grand Commanderies, and to "continue to preserve the good, well being, and perpetuation of the principles of Templar Masonry," does decline and refuse "to allow the Grand Commandery of Virginia, in peace, in honor, and in recognition, to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment," as prayed for in its Memorial.

Respectfully submitted by the Committee.

THEODORE S. PARVIN,
CHARLES R. WOODRUFF,
RICHARD F. KNOTT.

Committee.



MENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

It being eleven o'clock (and past), the Grand Encampment proceeded to the consideration of the "order of the day,"—"to take the vote upon" the Amendments to the Constitution (as voted yesterday, page 222).

(a) RANK AND TITLE OF PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

The Amendments under this head, as recommended by the M.·. E.·. Grand Master, in his Report (page 89, of the printed Proceedings),

[To which reference is made.—GR. REC.]

Were severally read; and,

On motion,

Rejected.

II.

[I. being on page 222.]

ELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF STATE GRAND OFFICERS.

The Amendment proposed by the M.·. E.·. Grand Master in his Report (page 91, printed Proceedings), to add to Article Second, Section I. (3), after the word "members," in the eighth line, the following:

"the first nine of whom shall be elected by ballot, and the remaining four officers—(tenth and thirteenth inclusive)—shall be elected or appointed, as the Grand Commandery may direct."

On motion,

The same was concurred in by (more than) the Constitutional number required.

III.

POWERS OF GRAND COMMANDERS.

The Amendment recommended by the M.·. E.·. Grand Master, in his Report (page 90, printed Proceedings), to

Article Second, Section V. Division 1, (6) was then read, as follows :

Insert as Paragraph (6) " During the recess of his Grand Commandery he may suspend a Sir Knight, or a Commander, until the ensuing meeting of his Grand Commandery, when he shall present the reasons for such suspension, in writing."

Sir Jno. W. Simons moved an amendment in lieu thereof. [No where to be found among the papers handed me.—T. S. P.]

Sir George Frank Gouley moved the following as a substitute; which was agreed to, viz.:

" During the recess of his Grand Commandery he may suspend from the functions of his office any officer of the Grand or Subordinate Commandery, or arrest the Charter or Dispensation of a Commandery, but, in neither case shall such suspension affect the standing in the Order of such officer, or his membership in the Commandery. And he shall report his action in full therein to the next Conclave of the Grand Commandery for its final action."

The substitute being concurred in by more than three fourths of the members present,

Was adopted.

IV.

OF REVENUE.

The M. E. Grand Master proposed, in his Report, to amend the Constitution, under the head of Finances (page 92, printed Proceedings). [Reference is here made to the proposed amendments on pages 96 and 97].

Which, being read,

[Here I record, *fully* and literally, from the minutes and papers before me, all I can find, verbatim.—T. S. P.]

" 4 183 Gr. Enc. Fund—Strike out fr 1st amend. words "immediate"—adopted as amendment. A. Gouley—to amend Sec. 6, adopted. B. adopted as to \$1. clause. (I can find no "A." but the paper marked B reads as follows) :

Duncan's amendment B, 4 Section 7. "It is hereby provided that the payment by a Sir Knight of one Dollar at any time shall exempt him from any further payment to this fund."

Frizzell C. substitute for whole prop. of amendment—adopted in blank, 5c agreed by 31 to 3 adv.

(I can find no paper marked "C," but another paper marked)

4 Substitute to adopted, add the following as paragraph (1, 2) to Section I. Article Fourth :

"The State Grand Commanderies, in such manner as they may respectively determine, shall annually collect and pay to the Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment, an amount equal to five cents for each Knight returned as a member of their respective Subordinate Commanderies, at the meeting of the Grand Commandery preceding August the first in each year. This fund, with the Returns of the Grand Commandery (as required in Article Second, Section V. Division 4. (3),) shall be forwarded to the Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment, on or before the first day of August in each year."

The same being concurred in by a vote of thirty-one to three, more than the Constitutional requirement,

Was adopted.

The M. E. Grand Master then declared the four Amendments just concurred in by the Constitutional majorities, to be adopted, and to constitute a part of the Constitution for the government of Knights Templar for the United States of America.

[Having some doubts as to the correctness of my records read due to from the minutes, I submitted those relating to AMENDMENTS to Sir Knights Gardner, Fellows, Drummond, Gouley, Frizzell, and others, and the records thereof here inserted are the result of their several revisions and corrections.

T. S. PARVIN, GR. REC.]

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

ADOPTED SEPTEMBER, 1871.

I.

To modify Article First, Section V, Division 1. (2), (specifying the Duties of the Grand Master), so as to read, after the word "following," thus :

(2) "to appoint a Grand Prelate, Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Warder, Grand Captain of the Guard, to serve during the term of the office of the Grand Master making the appointment."

Adopted September 20th, 1871.

II.

Add to Article Second, Section I. (of the Constitution of State Grand Commanderies) as paragraph third (3), following the word "members," in the eighth line, the following:

(3) "The first nine of whom shall be elected by ballot, and the remaining four officers—tenth and thirteenth inclusive—shall be elected or appointed, as the Grand Commandery may direct."

Adopted September 21st, 1871.

III.

Add to Article Second, Section V. Division 1. (specifying the Duties of the Grand Commander), as paragraph six (6), next immediately before the last, the following:

(6) "During the recess of his Grand Commandery he may suspend from the functions of his office any officer of the Grand or Subordinate Commandery, or arrest the Charter or Warrant of a Commandery; but, in neither case shall such suspension affect the standing in the Order of such officer, or his membership in the Commandery. And he shall report his action in full therein to the next Conclave of the Grand Commandery for its final action."

Adopted September 21st, 1871.

IV.

Add to Article Fourth, Section I. (specifying the "Fees, Dues, and Finances") as paragraphs first and second (1), (2), the following:

(1) "The State Grand Commanderies, in such manner as they may respectively determine, shall annually collect, and pay to the Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment, an amount equal to five cents for each Sir Knight returned as a member of their respective Subordinate Commanderies, at the meeting of the Grand Commandery preceding August the first in each year.

(2) This fund, with the Returns of the Grand Commandery, as required in Article Second, Section V. Division 4, (3), shall be forwarded to the Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment, on *or before* the first day of August in each year."

Adopted September 21st, 1871.

JURISDICTION OF GRAND COMMANDERY OF VIRGINIA OVER
WEST VIRGINIA.

On motion of Sir Knight Gouley,

Resolved, That (until otherwise ordered) the Grand Commandery of Virginia is recognized as holding jurisdiction over both the States of Virginia, and West Virginia.

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The M. E. Grand Master, John Q. A. Fellows, announced the following appointments on Special Committees, to act during the recess of the Grand Encampment, viz.:

ON DIGEST OF TEMPLAR LAW.

Sir James H. Hopkins, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
Sir Josiah H. Drummond, Portland, Maine.
Sir Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa City, Iowa.
Sir Joseph P. Horner, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Sir Elbert H. English, Little Rock, Arkansas.

ON TREATY OF AMITY, &C., WITH GRAND CONCLAVE OF ENGLAND
AND WALES.

Sir William Sewall Gardner, P. G. M. Boston, Mass.
Sir John W. Simons, New York City, New York.
Sir George S. Blackie, Nashville, Tennessee.

ON TESTIMONIAL TO PAST GRAND MASTER GARDNER.

Sir John W. Simons, New York City, New York.
Sir James H. Hopkins, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
Sir Joseph P. Horner, New Orleans, Louisiana.

PRINTING PROCEEDINGS OF GRAND ENCAMPMENT, AND THE DISTRIBUTION
THEREOF.

Sir Josiah H. Drummond, of Maine,

Offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously agreed to, viz.:

Resolved, That two thousand copies of the Proceedings of this Session (after stereotyping, as provided for), be published and distributed by the

Grand Recorder. That he forward to each Grand Recorder of State Grand Commanderies a sufficient number of copies to supply one copy to each Subordinate Commandery under its jurisdiction; four copies for the Grand Commandery; and two copies for each member of the Grand Encampment, present at this session, and resident in the jurisdiction of his Grand Commandery. And that the Grand Recorder be authorized, in his discretion, to supply copies to the Public, National, and State Libraries.

[By order of the M. E. Grand Master, all other persons (*except* Editors of Masonic Periodicals), desiring copies of the Proceedings, will be charged *two dollars* per copy. GR. REC.]

(2) REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Sir Charles Marsh, from the Committee on Finance, presented the following Reports, which were read, and,

On motion,

Adopted.

In Grand Encampment Knights Templar of the United States,
Baltimore, September 22, A. D. 1871.

1. FINANCES OF GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

Your Committee on *Finance* would respectfully report, that they have examined the accounts of the Grand Treasurer (found on page 157), and find them correct.

The balance in his hands at the close of the last Triennial

Meeting, was \$2,565 09

The receipts since that time are:

For Interest on Deposits \$147 50

For Dispensations 720 00

Dues from Subordinates 954 05 1,821 55

\$4,386 64

They find that he has paid out, on orders properly drawn, for which vouchers are exhibited:

Expenses of Grand Officers \$1,036 50

Printing, and Contingent Fund 536 89

Testimonial 255 00

Cash on hand 2,558 25

\$4,386 64

Your Committee further report, that they find the accounts of the Grand Treasurer in a neat and well ordered condition.

2. BONDS OF GRAND TREASURER, AND GRAND RECORDER.

Your Committee also recommend that, in view of the increasing funds of the Grand Encampment, the provisions of Article First, Section V. Division 1, (5) of the Constitution, in relation to Bonds of Grand Treasurer, and Grand Recorder, be *strictly enforced*.

3. CONTINGENT FUND OF GRAND MASTER.

Your Committee to whom was referred so much of the M. E. Grand Master's Report (page 154), as relates to the use of the "Contingent Fund," find that the moneys so used were in accordance with the usages of the Order, and in the performance of the duties of his Station.

4. FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF GRAND RECORDER.

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the Report of the Grand Recorder (page 161), have examined the same, and find that in all matters pertaining to money accounts it is correct, and that the sums received by him have been paid over to the Grand Treasurer.

5. EXPENSES OF GRAND OFFICERS.

Your Committee on Finance would respectfully recommend the following allowances for expenses of the Grand Officers at this Triennial Meeting:

M. E. Grand Master William Sewall Gardner.....	\$140 00
R. E. Deputy Grand Master J. Q. A. Fellows	100 00
V. E. Grand Generalissimo Kent Jervis.....	50 00
V. E. Grand Captain General George W. Belt.....	75 00
V. E. Grand Senior Warden John Frizzell	60 00
V. E. Grand Junior Warden William C. Munger	75 00
V. E. Grand Treasurer John W. Simons.....	30 00
V. E. Grand Standard Bearer Alfred Creigh.....	40 00
V. E. Grand Warder Thomas W. Chandler	75 00
V. E. Grand Prelate, Rev. Thomas R. Lambert, D. D.....	25 00
V. E. Grand Captain of the Guard Stephen C. Bush	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$690 00

6. PRINTING OF REPORTS OF GRAND OFFICERS.

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the Resolution of Sir Theodore S. Parvin (page 171), having reference to the printing of the Addresses and Reports of the Grand Officers previous to the commencement of each Triennial Meeting, would respectfully report, that it would cause but a slight additional expense to do so, and would greatly assist the members in understanding and transacting the business devolving upon them.

They therefore recommend the adoption of the Resolution.

7. STEREOTYPING PROCEEDINGS.

The Committee have also considered the Resolution of Sir Knight Parvin (page 171), requiring the Proceedings of the Triennial Meetings of the Grand Encampment to be stereotyped, and would respectfully report, that they are assured, by competent authority, that the expense of so doing would be small in proportion to the benefit resulting from having an imperishable copy of our Proceedings.

They therefore recommend the adoption of the Resolution.

8. REMISSION OF DUES TO HONOLULU COMMANDERY.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the application of *Honolulu* Commandery, No. 1, Sandwich Islands, asking for remission of dues, respectfully report, that the reasons assigned for such application are, that it is an outpost of civilization, where, by reason of the exposure of men to the dangers of the sea, many more calls for charity require attention than occur in more populous communities. These reasons your Committee deem sufficient,

And recommend that the dues of Honolulu Commandery be remitted.

9. TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the Resolution offered by the Eminent Charles F. Stansbury (page 170), relative to the erection of an appropriate Mausoleum for the Remains of Washington, have, after careful consideration of the subject, arrived at the conclusion that the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar cannot, consistently with its Theory of action and the powers claimed in its Constitution, take upon itself the responsibility required by the Resolution, it being a Representative Body, with the object simply to adopt such Rules and Edicts as may be necessary for the good of Templar Masonry; and while your Committee believe the object sought to be obtained by the Resolution truly noble and

sublime, they do not think it the particular province of the Order of Knights Templar, but rather the duty of the whole American people, in which the members of our Order will gladly bear their part.

Therefore they recommend the Resolution be not adopted.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES MARSH,
VINCENT L. HURLBUT,
WILLIAM F. SALMON,
RUSSELL S. TAFT,
HENRY H. DICKEY.

(7) REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE TO DESIGNATE THE PLACE OF THE
NEXT TRIENNIAL MEETING.

Sir Thomas J. Corson, for the Committee, submitted their Report, as follows :

To the Grand Encampment of the United States :

Your Committee who were appointed to select a *place for the next Triennial Session* of this Grand Encampment, would respectfully report, that we have selected CHICAGO, in Illinois, as the most favorable place.

• THOMAS J. CORSON,
CHAS. F. STANSBURY,
JAMES NESBITT.

REPORT RE-COMMITTED.

On motion of Sir Joseph P. Horner,

The Report was re-committed, with instructions to designate New Orleans, Louisiana, as the place, and the first Tuesday in December, A. D. 1874, as the time for the next Triennial Meeting.

In a brief space of time the Committee returned and reported, as instructed, the



TIME, AND PLACE OF MEETING

To be

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

FIRST TUESDAY IN DECEMBER, 1874.

Which was,
On motion of Sir Joseph P. Horner,
Unanimously concurred in.

CLOSING CEREMONIES.

All the business having been completed,
The solemn ceremonies preparatory to closing were performed, Sir Knight Rev. Herman Cope Duncan, officiating as Grand Prelate, assisted by the Sir Knights present.

The M.: E.: Grand Master J. Q. A. Fellows then pronounced the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar for the United States of America closed, until the first Tuesday in December, A. D. 1874, A. O. 756, then to assemble at 12 o'clock, Meridian, at the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana.



J. Q. A. FELLOWS,
Grand Master.

ATTEST :



J. S. Darling

GR. REC.

APPENDIX.

Biographical Sketches

— O F —

PAST GRAND MASTERS.

William Blackstone Hubbard.

Benjamin Brown French.

Henry L. Palmer.

William Sewall Gardner.



Engraved by A. R. B. N. Y.

Yours truly & fraternally
W. B. Hubbard

Sir William Blackstone Hubbard.

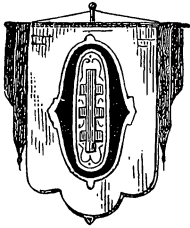
[*Grand Master* 1847—59.]



BY THEODORE S. PARVIN.



“I have had playmates, I have had companions,
In my days of childhood, in my joyful school days.
All, all are gone, the old familiar faces.”



OUR first thought in the hour succeeding our induction into an office so suddenly and unexpectedly thrust upon us, was an inspiration resulting from the view of the splendid picture unveiled at Baltimore. We determined that the records of that week's "work and play" should not be one of routine merely, but a living history, serving to recall the hours so happily spent in fraternal and Knightly fellowship. And while we thought of the then living, moving present, our thoughts were carried back a decade or two, when we first entered the Knightly arena, and the faces and memories of early associates and friends came up and were daguerrotyped upon the procession we had so pleasantly seen pass in review before us. We fully resolved that our work should be adorned with the portraits of such of the Past Grand Masters as we could, by diligent

search and labor of love, procure. When this had been secured we acted upon a good suggestion of our correspondent across the water, Dr. Findel, who said, "Better complete your work, and give us who may look upon their faces a sketch of their lives and their life work, that we, too, may learn the source of the great success that has attended the Order during the few past years."

How expressive the words of Lamb, quoted above, become of the thoughts of the older members of the Grand Encampment, who, at Baltimore, in 1871, recalled the forms and actions of those who, in the decade of 1850-60, were the moving spirits of Templarism in the land. That was the era when this Grand Body was being born anew — when, with the Revised Constitution of 1856, and the wise and energetic rule of Hubbard, order, and system, and harmony were infused into the heart whose pulsations were to quicken into new life the old, and serve to create new, Commanderies all over the land. In the lives of great men we are reminded that we, too, may make ours useful to our fellow men, and thus attain to goodness, which is better than greatness. Hence it is well to consider them.

In the series of Biographical Sketches which we purpose to present to the readers of *Templarism*, as embodied in the *Annals* of 1871, the outgrowth of 1856, it is fit and proper that we begin with the subject whose name heads these pages.

And here we gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to Sir Wm. B. Thrall, of Columbus, Ohio, the friend and early associate in the Templar work of our great Past Grand Master. We shall make literal use of his sketch, which, unfortunately for us, is only brought down to his election as Grand Master of Templars, in 1847.

“WILLIAM BLACKSTONE HUBBARD

“Was born at Utica, New York, August 26, 1795, and, after receiving an academical education, such as the country then afforded, entered, as a student, the law office of his maternal uncle, Silas Stowe, Esq. Having completed a regular course of studies, preparatory to entering upon the practice of his profession, in conformity to a custom which had at the time acquired almost the sanction of statute law, he set his face toward the setting sun as the theater of his future prospects. Accordingly, our young adventurer drove his professional stake at St. Clairsville, Ohio, and soon entered upon a busy practice at the bar, in the year 1816. His location brought him in contact with some of the first minds of his profession in the state, among whom were Charles Hammond, one of the most thorough analytical scholars of his day, and renowned as a most eminent journalist; John M. Goodenough, an able barrister, afterwards a Judge of the Supreme Court of the state, and a distinguished representative in Congress; and Benjamin Tappen, also a distinguished scholar and jurist, and senator in Congress. With such surroundings, it were not strange had our young aspirant shrank from the unequal contest, and contented himself with occupying a secondary position. But such was not the composition of his nature. Ardent and self-reliant, he entered upon the struggle, and right gallantly did he sustain the contest. He soon took and maintained a prominent position at the bar, and earned and enjoyed a lucrative practice. His professional career was early interrupted by the call of his fellow citizens for services in another field. He was repeatedly elected to the

legislature of the state, and presided with distinguished ability in the popular branch of that body.

“Mr. Hubbard’s professional business was so well established, and his prospects so promising, as to warrant his entering into the more permanent relations of life; and, accordingly, as early as the 2d of January, 1817, he led to the hymeneal altar Margaret, the estimable and accomplished daughter of Sterling Johnston, Esq., then a prominent citizen of St. Clairsville. She proved a worthy helpmeet and most judicious companion throughout his remaining pilgrimage of life, and still survives, the representative of his social and moral virtues. Eight children were the fruits of this marriage, five of whom (three sons and two daughters) survived at the time of his decease.

“Mr. Hubbard continued to reside at St. Clairsville until the year 1839, when, more extensive prospects presenting for his varied talents, he was induced to remove to Columbus, the capital of the state, where he gave his attention to financial pursuits, for which he was eminently qualified, and and in which he realized ample success. During the fierce strife of “*bank reform*” and “*specie currency*,” which so long disturbed the politics of the state, Mr. Hubbard was safely and prudently conducting the affairs of a banking house, and demonstrating its utility to the public at large, and especially to the business portion of the community where it was located. When the old system (or rather *want* of system) of individual and independent banking was supplanted by the system of state banks, which was adopted about the year 1844, and after which the present system of national banks was, in a great measure, modelled, few men in Ohio contributed more to the success of these enterprises than he. Such was his reputation as a financier and general

business director, that at the inception of the network of railroads that now thread every portion of the state, his aid, and the influence of his name, were sought in the prosecution of those schemes of improvement.

“In the year 1841 Mr. Hubbard met a blighting calamity in the death of a son, Douglass Vance Hubbard, a youth of unusual promise, who was seized with sickness at Nelsonville, while on his way home from the Ohio University at Athens, and expired after a brief illness. This calamity cast a shadow of gloom over the subsequent life of the doting father, to which he often alluded in his social hours, and which he could never dispel.

“Mr. Hubbard was, from early maturity, an ardent and active Freemason. Receiving the first three degrees at second hand from Thomas Smith Webb, that renowned teacher in the sublime art, he soon became, himself, an instructor of no common merit. On removing to Ohio he affiliated with Belmont Lodge, No. 16, one of the early Lodges of the state, as its number indicates. He was, for a series of years, its presiding officer and representative in Grand Lodge. When he removed to Columbus the Lodge at that place had been, for several years, dormant. On its revival he was made, by appointment of the Grand Master, the Master of the Lodge. He soon took prominence in the councils of the Grand Lodge, and having passed through the preparatory stations of Junior and Senior Grand Wardens, was elevated to the Oriental chair, which he filled with distinction for a series of years. He received the Orders of Chivalrous and Christian Masonry in Lancaster Commandery, No. 2, and in process of time was called to preside in the Grand Encampment of the United States.

His career in that position is too recent and too well known to the members of the Order to need repetition here.

“He died of a stroke of paralysis, at his residence in Columbus, on the 3d day of January, 1866, in the 71st year of his age.”— *Thrall*.

Had our friend *continued* his sketch, our task would have ended in its beginning. We do not agree with him that the career, illustrious and recent as it was, of Sir Wm. B. Hubbard, as Grand Master, is so well known as to dispense with a sketch of the principal points in it, and the leading characteristics of the man and officer. A host of Knights have arisen since his day who “knew not Joseph,” and who are seeking light. And we know but too well the difficulty in obtaining it, from the embarrassments we have met with in securing the necessary facts to complete the most excellent sketch of Sir W. B. Thrall.

It was early in 1855, when we were first moving to introduce Templarism into Iowa, that we opened an active correspondence with Grand Master Hubbard, whom we first met at the Thirteenth Triennial Session at Hartford, in 1856.

We had read up what little history there was of the Grand Encampment, had studied with the enthusiasm of a devotee, so far as we could, the men who were its leading spirits, and formed our estimate of them and their work, which time has only served to strengthen. That Grand Body, at the time of Sir Wm. B. Hubbard’s elevation to the Grand Mastership, was, as has been written, “a mere handful of aspiring men, meeting every three years chiefly for the election of each other to office.” He had already served three years as Grand Captain General. He had

entered the Grand Encampment with a reputation second to none, which he had nobly earned in his efforts successfully exerted in the resuscitation of the Grand Lodge of Ohio from a state of lethargy and disorder, and establishing it upon a most prosperous basis, which it has ever since maintained. As a jurist he had early turned his attention to Masonic jurisprudence, the tone of which he improved, and the scope of which he greatly enlarged. His decisions in Masonic law were models of brevity and simplicity, and their soundness seldom or never called in question, because he searched the reasons for the law, and, without precedent, his decisions have become the precedents to which his successors have ever resorted with delight. He found the Body over which he was called to preside, in 1847, "without an aim, without a drill, or any well defined ritual, with no official decisions or precedents for his guidance, or even Forms for the use of the various grades of service in the National, Grand, or Subordinate Bodies." He at once set about his work, the mission to which he had been called, and for which he was peculiarly fitted from habit, inclination, and education. He promulgated a series of decisions which have since (1854) been published as the Official Edicts of the Grand Encampment. He originated the Drill, since improved by Welch, Garfield, Brower, and others; suggested the costume afterwards modified and enforced in the Edict of 1862. He framed the Forms now in use, and, in the language of Sir Rob Morris, to whose just tribute to his and our friend we are much indebted, he not "merely improved, but created," the Grand Encampment and Templarism as we have it now. What it is in 1871 is largely "due to the talent, knowledge, and energy, of Past Grand Master Hub-

bard, whose decision of character, second to none, enabled him to carry every point he undertook, and become the St. Bernard of the nineteenth century."

The Session of 1856 called together "an array of age, talent, learning, and zeal, that has not been equalled since, and the events of that Session have established it as the crowning point in the history of Templarism in the United States. We had commenced an enumeration of its great men, but the list so increased that we forbear. At that Session the Revised Constitution, largely the work of this remarkable man, was adopted. Let any one compare the Constitution of 1853, as published in the Compendium, with that of 1871, as we have published it, the revision of 1856, with some eight amendments only made necessary to keep pace with the demands made by the extraordinary progress the Order has attained from the new life and vigor infused into it then and there by its Grand Master. He found it with six Grand Commanderies, it had but twelve when the present Constitution was adopted, and the present edition is the governing law of some thirty prosperous independent Bodies, yet owing allegiance to this great head.

In the history of no one of our great worthy chiefs do we find so apt an illustration of the truth of that old saying, that "a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country and in his own house," as is presented in that of Sir Wm. B. Hubbard. In verification of which, we let most prominent Knights, old and young, from distant portions of the state, testify of the sentiments entertained of him *there*, which, as "actions speak louder than words," appear to be general; —

“He was vain, tyrannical, selfish, and penurious. I don’t believe he ever gave a dime to starving humanity in his life, though very wealthy. Besides, while in Masonic office, especially as head of the Grand Encampment of the United States, the treatment of our Grand Commandery, and the vile slanders he uttered against some of us, were of such a character as to secure my perpetual dislike. I cannot, I fear, do him justice, and certainly could not write anything commendatory of him. When I cannot do this, I prefer being silent. Being in his grave does not alter my opinion of him while living. I never forget a friend, and scarcely ever an enemy.”

“The papers were read in Grand Commandery, but no one seemed to care for perpetuating the memory of Grand Master Hubbard, so passed the matter by in silence. I have talked with many Sir Knights on the subject, and amongst the older ones who took much interest in Templar Masonry, I find the same opinion in regard to the Sir Knight prevails. He was one of the wealthiest men in the state, and one whom the Order had honored, &c., &c., but he took no steps for the pecuniary benefit of the Order when he could have done so without the least embarrassment to ‘himself’ or family,’ and they all think if he did not think enough of the Order to have left some token as a *souvenir* of the past, they do not feel disposed to contribute anything for that purpose. Many things came to my knowledge that I had never dreamed or thought of. There are quite a number of Knights in this part of the state who took active part in all the Masonic Bodies while Grand Master Hubbard was prominent in them, and all are of the same opinion:

“Ever since I have been writing this letter, I have been constantly reminded of an old Latin phrase I learned in my schoolboy days — ‘*Nil mortuus nisi Bonum.*’”

The writer knowing the ample estate left the widow and children of our deceased Grand Master, applied to them to furnish a portrait for these proceedings, that the face of him whom they and we loved might, in its shadow, be looked upon by the thousands who had become Knights from his example. We scarcely met a *courteous* refusal. We then applied to the Grand Commandery of Ohio, the outgrowth of his vigorous administration, then to the leading Commanderies and Templars of his state, who owe their all in Templarism to his teachings and the wisdom of his government, with no better success, except the refusal was courteous and candid, based upon reasons *to them* satisfactory. Such is the estimation of his character in Ohio, where he did more for Masonry and Templarism than any of her sons. *Outside* the state, the following judgment has been passed upon his character by the body of Templars who fully appreciate his services in their behalf:—

“As the Governor of a deliberative assembly in Masonry, Past Grand Master Hubbard has had no superior, always retaining quiet self-possession, never hasty or embarrassed. He decided the most complicated questions as they arose, referring each to principle, and fortifying each with ample precedent. His decisions were consistent with each other, because consistent with reason and a common plan. If any fault has ever been attributed to his manner, it was to his evident indisposition to explain those things which he thought, and justly, too, his fellow legislators or interrogators ought, without his aid, to know.”

We could wish that all were like him in this respect, and not, as is frequently the case with many, inclined to "rush into print," and decide questions often decided before, which "the wayfaring men, though fools, need not err therein," if they would but use common diligence and effort to inform themselves. As a debater he was forcible, not eloquent; his logic was clear and consistent, and upon that he relied rather than upon the graces of rhetoric. His speeches were brief; all superfluity of language and gusto were studiously avoided.

His industry was almost unparalleled. We have now the custody of his official papers. His letter books of voluminous correspondence, and his decisions in questions of jurisprudence, involving much thought, studious reference, and deep research, all show him to have been a man of vast energy, clear memory, and great experience—and they, while a monument of his industry and ingenuity, will ever remain a storehouse of facts, law, and counsel of inestimable value to the studious and inquiring Templar.

His addresses before the Grand Encampment are models in their place, and did much, very much, to inaugurate the system of business which has grown out of his valuable suggestions.

In reference to *that* element in his character which has rendered him so unpopular *at home*, we print the extenuation of his apologist, who thus refers to it:—

"The writer feels called upon to add, though admitting the delicacy of the subject, a remark relative to the generosity of Bro. Hubbard. It was the fashion of a certain clique to disparage the man whose Masonic services and honors threw so far into the shade their own, and the charge

was made that he was illiberal in the distribution of his ample means. This *we know* to have been an untruth. While he was a business man, managing prudently the fortune which his industry had acquired, no man was more ready to give an answer to proper appeals. Like all wealthy men, he was continually harrassed not only by needy, honest brethren, but by the horde of professional beggars, whose names are in all our Lodge books. Men, who were scarcely known to him by name, were constantly asking loans and alms, and he was never without a case of the kind upon his table. In his reply to such he used the discretion which every one has the right to use in the management of his own affairs, being responsible to no one for it save the Divine Giver. While he gave much, he refused much; had he not, he would soon have become a beggar. And it happened with him, as with all men, those who received his money were silent; those whom he refused were clamorous, and called him uncharitable."

"Our acts our angels are, or good or ill,
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still."

Not knowing ourselves, we trust that it was so. We only know that he appears in an unfavorable light by contrast, in comparison with his successor, who was generous to a fault, and who so let the light of his generous nature shine abroad, that all are inclined to give him credit and glory. In his dying testament, Past Grand Master French, who was the bosom friend and Recorder of Hubbard, remembered the Fraternity, the Order, and bequeathed to them most valuable tokens of remembrance and affection. It was the desire of Past Grand Master Hubbard, "that, when dead, there should be laid upon his grave a plain

cubic granite stone"—a fit emblem of his character, Masonic, unassuming. We know not whether the inheritors of his "ample wealth" have used any of it for this purpose or not.

He died of a stroke of paralysis, at his residence in Columbus, Ohio, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1866, in the 71st year of his age, leaving to the Order, and especially the young and ambitious for distinction therein, an example illustrious for its common aim, persistent method for its accomplishment, and the energy and devotion with which he pursued the honest conviction of a mind well balanced and fully stored with Templar learning, which he ever freely used to advance the Grand Encampment into which he breathed a life that has, since his day, shed its lustre far and near, and to-day has become a power for good in the land—so long as governed by men of his lofty aim and noble ambition—to promote the welfare of men.

The religious views of Sir Knight Hubbard may be gathered from his address delivered at Hartford in 1856, upon the assembling of the brilliant array of Knights he there met, many of them for the first time, and, as he believed, for the last, as he declined a re-election (from which, however, he was forced, by the pressure of opinion, to withdraw). In his peroration he said (and as we listened to his words we felt that he believed their truth): "With the brightest reminiscences, then, of social scenes with you, and such as you whom I am soon to meet above; with the most unswerving confidence in Him whose EMBLEM it is our honor to bear; with sanguine hope in the perpetuity of our Order, whose increasing prosperity it has been my joy to witness, commending you, each and all, to God, and to your own pious thoughts to the work to which you are called, and in

which you are devotedly engaged, and to the glorious reward which assuredly awaits the valiant Templar who holds out faithful to the end, I beg leave to bid you, officially, and most affectionately, farewell."

We have tried in vain to abridge our sketch, but how could we say less of one who, as a fitting conclusion to long and faithful official service in one of the most prominent state jurisdictions, was honored with this position, upon which he shed equal honor, of M. E. Grand Master of Templars for the United States, which exalted station he most worthily filled for twelve years, and which affords ample evidence of the high esteem and affectionate regard in which he was held by those who remember him in scenes to which the world was not a witness, and where the better feelings of humanity were exhibited without disguise.

Grand Master Palmer, in reference to his decease, justly remarked, that "his superior talent, purity of life, honesty of purpose, and profound knowledge, have all been devoted, with unsurpassed energy, to the cause of truth and justice; and the impress of his character has been left not only upon the history of Masonry, but upon the spirit of his day and generation. 'The memory of his virtues begins in our remembrance, and reflects its shining lustre beyond the portals of the tomb.' 'To his name and memory be justice done, as we hope to receive the like meed ourselves.'"



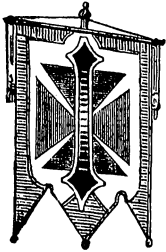
Faithfully & Fraternally
D. J. M. M. C.
D. G. M.

Sir Benjamin Brown French.

[*Grand Master* 1859—65.]



BY SIR JOHN EDWIN MASON, M. D.



IN the lives of our Grand Masters, the studious young Knight may learn a lesson, if practiced, calculated to advance his interests and promote the welfare of the Order he would serve. This is more especially true of the subject of this sketch, who was born at Chester, in Rockingham county, in the state of New Hampshire, September 4, A. D. 1800. His father was Hon. Daniel French, a distinguished lawyer of the Rockingham county bar, who afterward became Attorney General of New Hampshire. The maiden name of his mother was Mercy Brown, the daughter of a prominent merchant in Chester. From both his father and mother he inherited the famous Scotch-Irish blood, which characterized the early settlers of Chester, Derry, Londonderry, and other adjoining towns, which were settled by the Scotch-Irish after the celebrated siege of Londonderry, in Ireland. Among the early settlers of New Hampshire, none have achieved more success than these settlers. In these towns, some of the most distinguished men in the nation have been born. The wonder-

ful heroism displayed at the siege of Londonderry characterizes the descendants, and this Scotch-Irish element is recognized in New Hampshire as her very best blood.

The mother of Sir Knight French was known in Chester as a lady of remarkable literary attainments, and he undoubtedly inherited his literary taste from her. When he was but eighteen months old his mother died. At an early age he was sent to Yarmouth Academy, Maine, to fit for college. At the age of seventeen he declined to pursue his studies and enter college, preferring a more active life than a profession could give.

He enlisted, at the age of nineteen, in the United States army, as a private, was soon promoted to a Sergeant in the 8th Infantry, and was stationed at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor. His father was not satisfied with his purpose to become a soldier, so he furnished a substitute, and he was discharged, after an honorable record in the army, and returned to his home in Chester. He then entered his father's office and commenced the study of law, which he continued, with indefatigable zeal, for five years, when he was admitted to practice at the Rockingham county bar.

In 1825 he removed to Hooksett, N. H., and commenced the practice of his profession. The next year he removed to Sutton, N. H., and, in 1827, he finally settled in Newport, N. H., in the practice of his profession. The practice of law never suited his mind. His tastes were strongly for literature, and, to gratify and cultivate these tastes, he purchased one-half of the *New Hampshire Spectator*, an influential paper published at Newport, and became its editor. In the columns of the *Spectator* were some of the best articles that ever appeared, from his pen. They attracted considerable attention in the literary world, and were wide-

ly copied. His editorials were remarkable for political sagacity, and became noted for strength and vigor. He was quite young to enter the political arena beside such politicians as Edmund Burke, Franklin Pierce, and Governor Hill, yet he became at once their favorite. He was elected Assistant Clerk of the New Hampshire Senate in 1828-29-30. He was elected Representative from Newport in the State Legislature in 1831-32-33, and filled this position with remarkable ability and fidelity, being recognized as one of the leaders of his party, and the most prominent debater in the Legislature. In 1833 he received the appointment of Assistant Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and removed to Washington, D. C., in December, 1833, where he lived to the day of his death, August 12, 1870. He was for several years Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and in 1845 was elected Clerk of the House, which place he held for two years. In 1853 he was appointed, by his friend, President Pierce, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, which position he held until he could no longer affiliate with the democratic party, and resigned the office in 1855. About this time the troubles in Missouri and Kansas commenced, and the action of Mr. Pierce's administration in reference to them caused him to leave the democratic party and proclaim his anti-slavery sentiments, which had always been very strong. When the republican party was formed, in 1856, he joined that party, and was several times elected President of the Republican Club of Washington, and the Republican General Committee. He was several times elected to both boards of the City Council, and was President of the Common Council, and subsequently President of the Board of Aldermen. In the city government he was

noted for his warm attachment for city improvements, and vigorous aid in behalf of all charitable and philanthropic institutions. He lived to see Washington grow from a straggling village, in 1833, to a beautiful city of 130,000 inhabitants at his death, in 1870.

President Lincoln appointed him, again, in 1861, Commissioner of Public Buildings, which office he held until it was abolished by act of Congress, March 2, 1867. He then returned to the practice of law, which he continued to the time of his death, with the exception of a year, in which he filled an important office in the Treasury Department.

His first marriage, at the age of twenty-six, occurred at his New Hampshire home, with Miss Elizabeth S. Richardson, a daughter of Hon. W. M. Richardson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. This lady was talented and amiable to a remarkable degree, and he frequently said he owed to her much of his success in life. She died in 1861, lamented by a wide circle of friends in Washington. He was again married, to Miss Mary Ellen Brady, in September, 1862, an accomplished lady, who survives him.

His MASONIC LIFE is very interesting, and claims the attention and admiration of the Masonic world.

In 1825 he was residing in Sutton, N. H., where there was no Lodge, so he made application for the degrees to King Solomon's Lodge, No. 14, located in the adjoining town of New London. In this Lodge he was initiated, passed, and raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason during the winter of 1825-6. When he removed to Newport, N. H., in 1827, he affiliated with Corinthian Lodge, No. 28, and the next year was elected Senior Warden, and in 1830 Worshipful Master. The same year he was appoint-

ed District Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and his zeal and ability in this office gave him remarkable distinction among the craft. Just as he was meeting the anti-Masonic excitement, and combatting the prejudice and bigotry that ruled triumphant then, he was elected to an important office in Washington City, and was obliged to leave New Hampshire at a time when he was needed most.

He found the Lodges and Chapters in Washington nearly dormant, and no meetings being held. In 1846 he urged the organization of a new Lodge, and through his influence, National Lodge, No. 12, was established, and he became affiliated with Freemasonry in the District of Columbia. He was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, November 3, 1846, which office he held until 1853, when he declined a re-election. It was through his zeal and labor that Masonry became once more reorganized in the District of Columbia. He was again elected Grand Master in 1867, and served one year, but declined a re-election on account of his advancing years. He laid the corner-stones of many public buildings while Grand Master—among others, the Smithsonian Institution, Washington Monument, and extension of the United States Capitol. His Masonic orations and poems were delivered during these years, all over the United States, and added greatly to his Masonic labors.

His eminence in CAPITULAR MASONRY is well known among Royal Arch Masons around the Globe. He was exalted in Columbia Chapter, No. 1, of Washington, D. C., November 5, 1846, and the next year elected Most Excellent High Priest. He was elected, the same year, Grand King of the Grand Chapter of Maryland and the District of Columbia; and, in 1848, Deputy Grand High Priest, and,

in 1850, Grand High Priest, which position he held until 1855, when he declined re-election.

When the proposition was made, in 1867, to form a Grand Chapter for the District of Columbia, and sever connection with Maryland, he gave it his warmest assent, and aided in its formation. In 1868 he was elected Grand High Priest of the new Grand Chapter of the District of Columbia, which office he continued to fill until his death. During the stormy period that followed the organization of his Grand Chapter, he was ever found to be its guardian and protector. At the celebrated contest at St. Louis, in 1868, in the General Grand Chapter, he obtained recognition for his own Grand Chapter, and gained the victory over all opposition.

He was elected General Grand Secretary of the General Grand Chapter of the United States in 1850, and continued in that office until 1859, when he positively declined re-election. During this period he published a Compendium of the Proceedings of the General Grand Chapter, from its organization in 1797 to 1856, which required great labor and research.

In CRYPTIC MASONRY he was also much beloved by the Craft. He received the degrees in Ohio, because the degrees of Royal and Select Master were then illegally conferred in *Chapters* in the District of Columbia. When the new Grand Chapter was formed, in 1867, these degrees were eliminated by order of the Grand Chapter. He headed a petition to the Grand Council of Massachusetts to organize a Council in Washington, in July, 1870, which Dispensation was granted August 1, 1870, only twelve days before he died. His last Masonic labor was arranging the

details for establishing a Council of Royal, Select, and Super Excellent Masters.

In KNIGHTHOOD he stands among the first whom Knights Templar delight to honor. To this Order of Masonry he devoted the best years of his laborious life. While he was resuscitating the Lodges and Chapters in Washington, after the anti Masonic war, he found that the only Commandery of Knights Templar in the city needed aid and reorganization. Washington Commandery, No. 1, was chartered in 1825, but was dormant when he removed to the city, in 1833. In order to reorganize it he went to Brooklyn, New York, and received the Order of the Temple, April 8, 1847, in De Witt Clinton Encampment. Returning to Washington, he obtained enough members of the old Commandery to reorganize it, which he did April 24, 1847, and was elected Eminent Commander. Excepting a single year, he was Eminent Commander for twelve consecutive years. He was elected Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment of the United States in 1850, and held the office until 1859, when he was elected Grand Master. He was re-elected Grand Master in 1862.

It was during his administration of the affairs of the Grand Encampment that the war of 1861 severed the bonds of brotherly love and produced discord around the triangle. He tried in vain to heal these difficulties, and keep Knight-hood and Freemasonry a unit, even if the best government ever invented by man should be destroyed. Although unsuccessful, yet the attempt was one of the noblest acts of his life. His famous letter to Grand Commander Gill, of Virginia, will live when the passions of men shall die and be forgotten. It showed how his great Masonic heart rose

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above the strife of the hour, and beat in unison with Knighthood.

During the late fratricidal struggle he would frequently say, that the Knight Templar who could stand up and truly say that he held no ill-will against any human being he would not freely forgive if he found in him a corresponding disposition, was not only the best Mason, but the noblest work of God.

In 1851 he received the degrees in the ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE, including the 32°; and the 33° was conferred December 12, 1859, by M.: P.: Sov.: Grand Commander Albert Pike. He was elected Grand Chancellor of the Supreme Council April 21, 1866, and to that of Lieutenant Grand Commander May 4, 1870, only three months before his death. In the Scottish Rite, as elsewhere in Masonry, it may be said that he died while working in the harness.

As a Masonic jurist, he was ready at all times to give his opinions, which were carefully formed after mature deliberation.

As a scholar, he was versed not only in languages and ancient and mediæval history, but also added the accomplishments of mathematics, philosophy, and natural history. He was a lover of the fine arts, and his beautiful mansion shows his taste in painting, statuary, and the fine arts.

In parliamentary law he was very able and accomplished. While Clerk of the House of Representatives he published a series of articles on parliamentary law as applicable to Masonic Bodies and their government, which have governed and guided the Craft to this day. As a presiding officer he added dignity to courtesy, and was popular, as well as able and discriminating.

In poetry he excelled during his younger years, while editing the *Spectator*, and several of his later poems have been published in a volume, which has had an extensive sale.

His Masonic and poetical works are to be issued soon, under the direction of a committee, of which the writer is chairman, appointed by the Grand Chapter of the District of Columbia. His most valuable contributions to the Masonic literature of the day, in papers and magazines, as well as his addresses, orations, and poems, on Masonry, will form a volume of about four hundred pages octavo. It will surprise the Craft to see the productions of his pen, and learn from this volume what an immense amount of literary labor he has performed the past forty years for Freemasonry. His mind was called to religious subjects at an early age, and he read and studied the Bible with remarkable interest. He read the best thoughts of the theologians of the day, and was well versed in theological literature.

After mature deliberation he joined the Unitarian Church, and was a devout and earnest member. When he came to Washington he purchased a pew in the Unitarian Church, which still bears his name, and was fond of talking on religious subjects with John Quincy Adams, Judge Cranch, Millard Fillmore, Gales, and Seaton, and other prominent members of that church. He frequently remarked that Dr. Albert G. Mackey, also a Unitarian, blended his own religion and Masonry together better than any other man, and reflected his own sentiments more truly. What he called the "Religion of Masonry" was the guiding star of his life. He loved his fellow men and brother Masons with pure, unselfish friendship, which grew brighter as his years increased.

The beautiful lines of Leigh Hunt are peculiarly adapted to describe his own purpose in life, and reflect the image of BENJAMIN BROWN FRENCH:—

“Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase)
 Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
 And saw, within the moonlight of his room,
 Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,
 An angel writing in a book of gold;—
 Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
 And to the Presence in the room he said:
 ‘What writest thou?’—the Vision raised its head,
 And, with a look made of all sweet accord,
 Answered, ‘The names of those who love the Lord.’
 ‘And is mine one?’ said Abou. ‘Nay, not so,’
 Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
 But cheerily still, and said, ‘I pray thee, then,
 Write me as one that loves his fellow men.’

“The angel wrote and vanished. The next night
 It came again, with a great wakening light,
 And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,
 And lo! Ben Adhem’s name led all the rest.”

To alleviate suffering and distress in the world seemed to be, to him, the greatest of pleasures. He spent a large share of his time in seeking out poor brothers and getting them work and providing them with what they required. A share of each year’s income he regularly gave to the poor. He was constantly imposed upon while giving to the seekers of alms, but he always declared that he had rather a thousand worthless mendicants should receive his bounty than that one worthy but poor applicant should be turned from his door. He had a smile for all, both young and old, and was always cheerful, and made all about him happy. His goodness of heart was the feature in his char-

acter that outshone all else in him. He could truly apply to himself the dying words of Governor Andrew, that "he never despised any man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black."

But he has crossed the River of Death, to enjoy that reward awaiting him in Heaven. All over this broad land loving hearts are yearning and Masonic hearts are beating when his name is mentioned. His memory will be green forever in these loving hearts—*it can never die*. There seems to be ringing out in clarion notes the words of his own true poetry, with which we will close this poor sketch of his life. They were written by him on the death of a much loved brother:—

"List to the strokes of the bell—

High Twelve!

Sweet on the air they swell

To those who have labored well—

And the Warden's voice is heard—

From the south comes the cheering word:

'In the quarries no longer delve.'

"There is, to each mortal's life,

High Twelve!

In the midst of his earthly strife—

With earth's groveling luxuries rife—

The voice of the Warden comes,

Like the roll of a thousand drums,

'In earth's quarries no longer delve.'

"List to the tones of the bell—

High Twelve!

As if from on high they fell,

Their silvery echoes swell;

And again the voice we hear,

As if from an upper sphere:

'Hence for heavenly treasures delve.'

"There shall ring in the world of bliss
 High Twelve!
When relieved from our work in this—
If we've not lived our lives amiss—
The Master shall call us there,
Our immortal Crown to wear,
 No more in earth's quarries to delve."



Wm. July
H. L. Ramm

Sir Henry L. Palmer.

[*Grand Master* 1865—68.]



BY SIR A. V. H. CARPENTER, GRAND COMMANDER WIS.



OF the few distinguished Masons whom the Templars have delighted to honor, not the least distinguished is Sir Henry L. Palmer, Past Grand Master of Knights Templar of the United States, who was born October 18, 1819, at Mt. Pleasant, Wayne county, Pennsylvania. Removed to Cohoes, Albany county, New York, in May, 1836, and thence to West Troy in October, 1838, and commenced the study of law with Edwin C. Litchfield. Was admitted an attorney in the Supreme Court of New York, at the May term, 1843. Married in May, 1843.

He was initiated an Entered Apprentice in Evening Star Lodge, No. 75, West Troy, New York, February 24, 1841; passed to degree of Fellow Craft March 3d, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason March 10th of the same year.

In or about the year 1846 he received the Chapter degrees in Apollo Chapter, at Troy, New York, and, in 1848, the Orders of Knighthood in Apollo *Encampment*—as it was then called—located at Troy aforesaid. It was his fortune to be an active participant in the Masonic affairs of

that state during the eventful period of the attempted "secession" and formation of a schismatic Grand Lodge, and was there and then, as ever since, a firm supporter of the *legally constituted authority*, and to his firmness and clearness is owing in a great measure the strong stand taken by the regular Grand Lodge, and which, in the end, achieved a signal triumph for the right, the example thereof being a guiding star in the many trials to which the Order has been subjected since, through the *uneasy* spirit which impels a certain class of men to be restive under the restraints of a salutary, and, in Masonry, *vital*, discipline. But as these matters have passed into history, and been there *embalmed* and veiled with the mantle of Masonic charity, I will not disturb their repose; and they are only referred to *en passant*, to bring into prominence a distinguishing incident in the life of our most distinguished frater.

In July, 1849, Sir H. L. Palmer removed to Wisconsin, and settled in Milwaukee. He immediately affiliated with *Tracy* Lodge, No. 13, afterwards changed to *Wisconsin* Lodge, retaining the same numerical position. He was for several years Master of his Lodge.

He was one of the charter members of the Wisconsin Chapter, No. 7, and served as High Priest thereof several terms. Was one of the charter members of Wisconsin Council, No. 5, and served as Thrice Illustrious Grand Master thereof. He is one of the three surviving Knights who organized Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, and for many years served as Eminent Commander thereof.

In 1859 he assisted in the organization of the Grand Commandery of the state of Wisconsin, and was elected first Grand Commander thereof, which position he held until the Annual Conclave in 1866, when he retired therefrom in

consequence of having been elected Grand Master of Templars of the United States. He was elected Grand Master of Masons of Wisconsin in 1852 and 1853, and again in 1871, which position he now holds.

He was Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin in 1858 and 1859, Grand Master of Royal and Select Masters of the same state in 1863 and 1864, and Grand Master of Templars of the United States from 1865 to 1868.

August 6, 1863 he received the degrees of the A.: and A.: Rite by communication, under and by virtue of a Dispensation from the Sovereign Grand Commander. Was elected Illustrious Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Consistory of Wisconsin, and remained in that position until the reorganization, when he was appointed State Deputy, which position he resigned at the triennial session held in 1870. He is now Illustrious Commander-in-Chief of Wisconsin Consistory, No. 1.

From this record it will appear that the subject hereof has been most actively engaged in Masonic labors from the outset of his career. And yet, the writer personally knows that he has never sought an office, but that the offices have sought him; and, as a consequence, whatever he has done has been well done—and that may be considered a rule in all Masonic affairs. If the Fraternity wish their affairs well managed, let them select men who have demonstrated a capacity to manage other business successfully, and have the modesty not to seek, and the public spirit not to decline any service in their power to render.

In all his acts as a Mason he has been preëminent for clearness, force, and earnestness; and, though as well versed in all that pertains to the Ritual of all the various

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branches of the Order as most of those who have made the study and teaching thereof a specialty, he never placed the *sign* above the *significance*. Masonry, with him, means what its lessons inculcate, *outside* of the Lodge room as well as *inside*; and his idea of a "good and true Mason" is one who appreciates the principles of Masonry and gives them expression through his *life*.

Sir H. L. Palmer has been active in all the walks of life; has made his mark in the halls of legislation; was a member of the Assembly and Speaker in 1853; again a member in 1860 and 1862, and at the Extra Session in the latter year was again chosen Speaker. In 1862 he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Was State Senator from the district formed of the north half of the city and county of Milwaukee, in 1867 and 1868.

During all the time since he came to reside in Wisconsin he has been engaged in a large and ever-increasing legal practice, and justly ranks among the highest in the profession, both as a counselor and advocate. As a lawyer, a legislator, and citizen, he is *par excellence* in standing and in *merit*.

As a Mason, his standing needs no elucidation or bolstering, while his merit is so clear as to need no panegyric.

In manner, Sir H. L. Palmer is quiet and unobtrusive; in action, prompt and decisive. In speech, he *never "slops over,"* and, when he aims at duck or plover, his gun "*never bears wide*" nor "*kicks him over.*" In physique, he is what may be denominated "*slight,*" yet in *presence*, commanding. In short, he is eminently possessed of

"A combination, and a form indeed.
Whereon every god has set his seal
To give the world assurance of a MAN."

Sir William Sewall Gardner.

[*Grand Master* 1868—71.]



BY SIR CHARLES W. MOORE, ED. FREEMASON'S MAGAZINE.



THE subject of this brief memoir, whose portrait, as an accompaniment to the present volume of the Proceedings of the Grand Encampment of the United States, has been furnished by the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, was born at Hallowell, in the State of Maine, October 1, 1827, and is the only son of Robert and Susannah Sewall Gardner, of that place.

Having completed the usual course of elementary studies taught in the public schools of his native town, he at once entered upon the higher branches of education, and in September, 1846, entered as a Freshman at Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine. In September, 1850, he graduated, having attained high rank in his class as a scholar, and was assigned the subject of "Individual Liberty" as a thesis in the graduating exercises. Among his classmates were Gen. O. O. Howard, of the United States Army, and Professor C. C. Everett, of Harvard College.

His parents having removed, in 1846, to Lowell, he commenced the study of law in that city, and in November,

1852, was admitted to the bar, having successfully passed the required examination before the Hon. Caleb Cushing, then one of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts; and in the winter of 1852-3 he visited most of the Southern and Western States, with a view to a settlement in the practice of his profession, but not meeting with sufficient inducements he returned to Massachusetts and opened an office in Lowell in March, 1853, where he continued the practice of his profession on his individual account until February, 1855, when he entered into a co-partnership with the Hon. Theodore H. Sweetser, one of the most eloquent and successful advocates at the Massachusetts bar. In December, 1861, the firm removed their office from Lowell to Boston, where it still remains.

On the 15th of October, 1868, our Brother married Mary Thornton Davis, and became a resident of Boston, but owing to the ill-health of his wife, soon after removed to the suburban town of Newton, where he at present resides, having increased his family by the addition of a daughter.

The Masonic history of our distinguished Brother dates from the 1st of August, 1852, when he was initiated into Masonry in Ancient York Lodge, working under Dispensation at Lowell. He was among the first of its initiates, and so warm and hearty was the interest he took in its success, and so manifest were his qualifications for future usefulness, that he soon after received the appointment of Senior Deacon, an office of only secondary importance in the working of the Ritual. The Lodge having been organized under its Charter, he was early elected its Senior Warden, and subsequently became its Worshipful Master, holding the latter office during the years 1855, '56, and part of 1857, when he was appointed Grand Marshal of the

Grand Lodge by M.: W.: John T. Heard. The two offices being constitutionally incompatible, he resigned the office of Master of the Lodge, and continued to discharge the duties of Grand Marshal during the three years of Bro. Heard's Grand Mastership.

In December, 1859, he was appointed, by M.: W.: Grand Master Winslow Lewis, District Deputy Grand Master for the Third Masonic District, and so acceptably were the duties of this important office performed by him, that in December, 1860, he received a reappointment from M.: W.: Grand Master Wm. D. Coolidge, and in December, 1862, was again reappointed by M.: W.: Grand Master Wm. Parkman, and continued to hold under this appointment until the following December, when he was elected Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge.

In 1867 he was appointed Master of Kilwinning Lodge, at Lowell, then working under Dispensation. The Lodge having received its Charter the following year, he was unanimously elected its first Worshipful Master, and became an affiliated member of it, having previously, for this purpose, dissolved his connection with Ancient York Lodge.

While Master of the former Lodge, in December, 1868, he received his first election as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and was re-elected to the same office in 1869 and 1870—in both the latter years by the unanimous vote of his Brethren. And it is worthy of note in this connection as indicative of the conscientious fidelity with which he has fulfilled all his official Masonic duties, that he has been present at every meeting of the Grand Lodge from December, 1854, to December, 1871, with three exceptions, namely: once when detained by pressing busi-

ness engagements, and twice when attending the meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States. Such instances of devotion to duty are of too rare occurrence.

In 1853 our Brother was made a Royal Arch Mason in Mount Horeb Chapter, at Lowell, but has held no official position in Capitular Masonry. It is not, however, to be inferred from this fact, that he has, in any respect, been remiss in his duties, or neglectful of the interests of this branch of our Institution, but rather that his many and pressing labors in other fields have left him little time to cultivate this. That he has, however, faithfully and carefully studied its history, and made himself proficient in its general characteristics and Masonic importance, is amply verified by the learning and research manifest in the eloquent *Centennial Oration* delivered by him before St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter of Boston, in September, 1868—a production eminently worthy of his own reputation as a Masonic scholar, and of the ancient Body before which it was pronounced.

In the spring of 1854 he received the Orders of Knighthood in the Boston Encampment of Knights Templars, and soon after united with the Sir Knights at Lowell, in a petition for the establishment of Pilgrim Encampment in that city, and was appointed its first Junior Warden. On the 10th of October, 1855, this Encampment was organized under its Charter, when our Brother was elected its first Captain General, and subsequently its Generalissimo, and, finally, its Commander. In the latter office he served during the years 1861–2–3, and contributed, by his talents and energies, to raise it to the rank it now holds, as one of the finest Bodies of its class in the jurisdiction.

Having served in the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island as Junior and Senior Grand Wardens, he was, in 1860, elected its Grand Captain General, which office he held for two years, when, in 1862, he was advanced to that of Generalissimo, and in 1863 he was elected its Grand Commander, and served as such the two following years. During his administration as its Grand Commander he wrote the history of the Body, and sketched with distinguished ability and learning the introduction and early annals of the Order in the United States.

At the Seventeenth Triennial Session of the Grand Encampment of the United States, held at Columbus, Ohio, in September, 1865, he was elected Deputy Grand Master of that distinguished Body; and at its following Triennial Session, held at St. Louis in September, 1868, he was honored with its Grand Mastership. So unexceptionably and ably had he discharged the arduous and delicate duties of this high position, and so popular had been his administration of its affairs, that his Companions, representing all parts of the United States, at the late Session of the Body in Baltimore, would joyfully have continued him as their cherished Commander for another term of three years; but this honor, complimentary as it was, he felt himself, from personal considerations, imperatively obliged to decline.

In May, 1857, our Companion connected himself with the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry, and was successively advanced in the Grand Consistory of Massachusetts, held at Boston under the authority of the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, through all the grades of the Rite to the 32°, and immediately after united with the Brethren of the Rite at Lowell in the organization of a Lodge of Perfection and Council of

Princes of Jerusalem in that city. As the chief officer of the Council, he conferred the degrees of both Bodies, with more of the beautiful and impressive ceremonies than was common at that period in any part of the jurisdiction. In 1859 he was mainly instrumental in the establishment of the Massachusetts Consistory at Lowell (now removed to Boston), over which he presided for three years, conferring in full all the more important degrees of this division of the Rite.

On the 16th of May, 1861, he was elected Sovereign Grand Inspector General, 33°, and active member of the Supreme Council, and was immediately appointed its Deputy for Massachusetts, which office he held until the union of the two contesting Councils in 1867. In this branch of Masonry, as in all its other branches, his labors have been wise, faithful, and eminently successful, and to him are the members of the Rite largely indebted for the high and commanding place it now occupies as a leading power in the Masonry of the country.

Nor have his services and talents, voluntarily rendered in behalf of our beloved Institution in all its various grades and departments, failed to command that recognition which is conspicuously their due. They have won for him eminent distinction in the Craft throughout the country, and, what is doubtless of more value and more gratifying to him personally, they have earned for him a high and honorable place in the respect and affection of his Brethren. And in this connection, it may not be out of place to mention, that he has been complimented with *Honorary Membership* in many of our oldest and most respectable Masonic organizations; among which are St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter and St. Bernard Commandery, of Boston; Apollo Com-

mandery, Chicago; St. John's, Philadelphia; Missouri, St. Louis, and others; and, on the Tenth Anniversary of the Union of German Freemasons, held at Darmstadt on the 23d of July, 1871, he was elected Corresponding Member of that Body and honored with its Diploma.

In politics our Brother has rarely mingled, believing that in this respect "the post of honor is a private station." The turmoils and strifes of the political arena are not agreeable to his tastes, nor consistent with his profession and literary pursuits—a conclusion to which he seems to have arrived after having served the city of his residence as a member of its Board of Aldermen for a term of two years.

As a Masonic writer and historian, our Brother occupied a high rank among the Masonic *literati* of this country. Many of the ablest essays on our national and local Masonic history, in its various branches, are the fruits of his learning and the productions of his pen. His indefatigable industry and logical acumen, as evidenced by his various and profound antiquarian investigations, have enabled him to lay before his Brethren many of the most elaborate and valuable Masonic contributions of the day. But neither the limits of this memoir, nor the time of the writer, admit of a specific enumeration of them. That must be the work of another time and another pen. And we close this brief and imperfect sketch with the perhaps unnecessary remark—unnecessary wherever he is personally known—that as a presiding officer, a courteous gentleman, and a ripe Masonic scholar, our Brother justly enjoys the love and respect of his personal friends and Masonic Brethren wherever he is known, at home or abroad.

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Memorial Tablets.

Grand Encampment.

SIR BENJAMIN BROWN FRENCH, PAST GRAND MASTER.
SIR JOSIAH WHITAKER, PAST GRAND GENERALISSIMO.

Grand Commanderies.

Connecticut,	. . .	SIR E. G. STORER.
Indiana,		SIR EPHRAIM COLESTOCK.
Kentucky,	. . .	SIR W. C. KEAS.
Maine,	. . .	SIR A. B. THOMPSON.
Massachusetts-Rhode Island,		SIR WM. FIELD.
“	“ “	SIR JOHN HEWS.
Mississippi,	. . .	SIR G. M. HILLYER.
Tennessee,	. . .	SIR L. J. POLK.
“	. . .	SIR J. J. WORSHAM.
Virginia,	. . .	SIR E. H. GILL.
“	. . .	SIR C. A. GRICE.

Subordinate Commandery.

Crusade Commandery, U. D., Md., SIR W. E. HANNA.

“There is No Death.”

“THERE IS NO DEATH! AN ANGEL FORM
WALKS O’ER THE EARTH WITH SILENT TREAD,
AND BEARS OUR BEST LOVED ONES AWAY,
AND THEN WE CALL THEM ‘DEAD.’”

Spes altera Vitæ.

*“Securus moritur, qui scit se morte renasci: Non ea mors dici, sed noua
vita potest.”*

“FEARLESS DOTH THAT MAN DIE WHO KNOWS
FROM DEATH HE AGAIN SHALL BE BORN:
WE NEVER CAN NAME IT AS DEATH,—
’TIS NEW LIFE ON ETERNITY’S MORN.”



Past Grand Masters.

I. DE WITT CLINTON, NEW YORK.

Grand Master, 1816-29;

Born, Little Britain, N. Y., March 2, 1769;

Died, Albany, N. Y., February 11, 1828.

II. JONATHAN NYE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Grand Master, 1829-35;

Born, Wareham, Mass., March 5, 1781;

Died, Ft. Madison, Iowa, April 1, 1843.

III. JAMES M. ALLEN, NEW YORK.

Grand Master, 1835-44.

IV. ARCHIBALD BULL, NEW YORK.

Grand Master, 1844-47;

Born, Hoosac Falls, N. Y., July 16, 1789;

Died, New York, December 22, 1865.

V. WILLIAM BLACKSTONE HUBBARD, OHIO.

Grand Master, 1847-59;

Born, Lowville, N. Y., August 25, 1795;

Died, Columbus, Ohio, January 5, 1866.

VI. BENJAMIN BROWN FRENCH, DIST. COLUMBIA.

Grand Master, 1859-65;

Born, Chester, N. H., September 4, 1800;

Died, Washington, D. C., August 12, 1870.



IMMORTALITY

M. E. SIR

BENJ. BROWN FRENCH

Grand Master Knights Templar
United States, 1859-1865.

BORN:

Chester, N. H., September 4,
1800.

DIED:

Washington, D. C.,
August 12,
1870.



IMMORTALITY

SIR

JOSIAH WHITTAKER,

V. E. Grand Generalissimo Grand
Encampment, U. S., 1829-'32.

BORN:

Warwick, R. I., October 29,
1788.

DIED:

Providence,
May 8,
1871.



CONNECTICUT.

Sir Eliphalet Gilman Storer,

NEW HAVEN.

Grand Commander, 1847-1849.

Grand Recorder, 1850-1870.

BORN, RUTLAND, VERMONT, SEPTEMBER 27, 1793.

DIED, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.



INDIANA.

Sir Ephraim Colestock,

INDIANAPOLIS.

Grand Commander, 1857-1858.

BORN, GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 3, 1803.

DIED, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JUNE 27, 1871.



KENTUCKY.

Sir William Catlett Reas,

MT. STERLING.

Grand Commander, 1854-1855.

BORN, —, VIRGINIA, SEPTEMBER 1, 1795.

DIED, RAY COUNTY, MISSOURI, MARCH 22, 1871.



MAINE.

Sir Abner Bourne Thompson,

BRUNSWICK.

Grand Commander, 1862-1864.

Grand Standard Bearer in the Grand Encampment, 1856-1862.

BORN, MIDDLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS, SEPTEMBER 23, 1797.

DIED, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, AUGUST 4, 1871.



MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND!

Sir John Hewes,

CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

Grand Commander, 1837-1838.

BORN, WESTON, MASSACHUSETTS, JULY 30, 1786.

DIED, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, MARCH 17, 1870.

Sir William Field,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Grand Commander, 1860-61.

Grand Sword Bearer, 1847-1853.

Grand Standard Bearer Grand Encampment, 1853-1856.

BORN, PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND, SEPTEMBER 21, 1797.

DIED, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, DECEMBER 27, 1869.



MISSISSIPPI.

Sir Giles Humford Hillier,

VICKSBURG.

Grand Commander, 1859-1860.

BORN, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, MAY 7, 1818.

DIED, VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI, APRIL 23, 1871.



TENNESSEE.

Sir Lucius Junius Polk,

ASHWOOD.

Grand Commander, 1860-1861.

BORN, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 16, 1802.

DIED, COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 3, 1870.

Sir John Jennings Morsham,

MEMPHIS.

Grand Commander, 1861-1865.

BORN, BROAD ROCK, VIRGINIA, MARCH 7, 1812.

DIED, WHITE RIVER, ARKANSAS, JULY 31, 1871.



VIRGINIA.

Sir Edward Hartwell Gill, LYNCHBURG.

Grand Commander, 1849-1868.

BORN, ENNISCORTHY, IRELAND, JANUARY 20, 1804.

DIED, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, DECEMBER 20, 1868.

Sir Charles A. Price, PORTSMOUTH.

Grand Commander, 1838-1839, 1845-1849.

BORN, BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY, OCTOBER 26, 1792.

DIED, PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA, JULY 22, 1870.



MARYLAND.

Crusade Commandery, U. D.

BALTIMORE. MD.

Sir Wm. L. Hanna,

Eminent Commander.

DIED, OCTOBER, 1870.

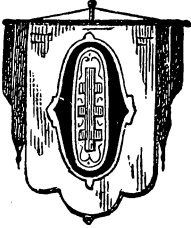


Incidents of the Week



- I. GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER.
- II. DEPUTATION FROM CANADA.
- III. GRAND BANQUET.
- IV. COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET OF MARY COMMANDERY,
No. 36, PHILADELPHIA.
- V. PRIZE FOR THE BEST DRILL.
- VI. BANQUET TO SUPREME COUNCIL.
- VII. MUSICAL RECEPTION AND PARADE CONCERTS.
- VIII. STEAMBOAT EXCURSIONS.
- IX. DISPLAY AND PARADE OF FIRE COMPANIES.
- X. VISIT TO WASHINGTON, AND MT. VERNON.
- XI. PRESS OF BALTIMORE.

Incidents of the Week.



OF the many INCIDENTS OF THE WEEK of "WORK AND PLAY," which were made to act a prominent part in the drama at Baltimore, we cannot omit a proper though brief description of the more important and interesting of them. Though past, they are not forgotten by those who participated in, or were privileged to witness them.

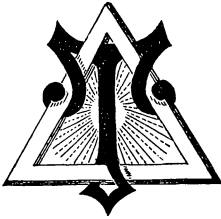
"The memory of the eternal *yesterday*,
Which, ever warning, ever still returns,
And weighs to-morrow, for it weighed to-day,"

has an influence, and the influence of that "yesterday" upon the Order and the Fraternity is very great; but whether for good or evil cannot be known, until *time* has weighed to-morrow as it has to-day.

"Disinterested friendship and unbounded hospitality," the legitimate outgrowth of the valiant and magnanimous Orders of Knighthood, has long adorned, distinguished, and characterized the citizens of the Monumental City of BALTIMORE, whose brave Knights and fair ladies dispensed such a noble and generous hospitality to the assembled thousands of their *Fraters* upon that ever-memorable occasion.

And this work, devoted to the week's history of the Order, would be incomplete, come short of the general expectation, and prove unworthy of ourselves, were *we* to let it remain in the daily papers of the passing hour, or inscribed only upon the tablets of the memories of those permitted to behold the grand pageant.

General Grand Chapter.



HE first in the order of time and importance, proper and Masonic, is that of the GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER which held its Twenty-first Triennial Convocation in a Hall adjoining to that in which the Grand Encampment, a younger member of the same great brotherhood of Masons were in council.

This Body, after passing through many vicissitudes of fortune, is renewing its youth and quickening its energies under the wise rule of able men under the stimulating influences of the times.

Eighteen years our senior at our Eighteenth Session, it commands the respect due to age, for

“There is a consecrating power in time,
And what is gray with years, to man is Godlike.”

It has enrolled among its presiding officers in the past, names historical in the *annals* of our common country as well as in the Fraternity—such men as De Witt Clinton, Edward Livingston, Paul Dean, and Robert P. Dunlap, who for more than forty years ably and wisely administered its affairs. With them were associated those great Masonic luminaries who have made Symbolic Masonry the fruitful field in which the Chapter and Encampment have gleaned, men whose memories are still bright and green, and will

forever live in the names of Webb, Fowle, and Snow, with whom *the work*, as now taught, originated, and through whom it has been promulgated to the present generation. Names equally honored and illustrious have adorned its chief places, and still live among us to diffuse genuine Masonic light and knowledge.

Organized at Boston, October 24, 1797, with three Chapters, it closed its recent session with thirty-four constituent Grand Chapters—twenty-nine of which were represented—yielding to it their allegiance, and only Pennsylvania and Virginia out in the cold. These thirty-four Grand Chapters enroll one thousand six hundred and fifty-six Subordinate Chapters, and ninety-six thousand one hundred and twenty-seven members, over eleven thousand of whom were exalted during the past year. Beside these, it has subordinates in seven of the territories of the United States, and in Turkey, China, South America, and the Sandwich Islands.

Companion James M. Austin, General Grand High Priest, an experienced Mason, opened its Session with a valuable *resume* of his official labors and *expose* of the condition of Royal Arch Masonry throughout its extended jurisdiction. He closed with the following utterance: "I believe that you will go forth from this Convocation with a more enlarged appreciation of the power and influence exercised by this National Body as the representative of Royal Arch Masonry in the United States, and as the medium through which our practice will become that of a majority of the nations of the earth; and that you will esteem it a duty so to labor in your several spheres, to so influence your several jurisdictions, that we shall all be drawn more closely together, and that instead of being reeds that bend before

every blast, we shall, by our firmer union, become as a three-fold cord that cannot be broken,"—a prophecy, for the fulfillment of which many devout Masons will ever pray.

His successor in the Oriental Chair is that most enlightened and useful Mason, Companion Josiah H. Drummond, of Maine. The labors of this Companion in rescuing from oblivion the published proceedings of the various State Grand Bodies, and recognizing their value and importance in the history of the Institution, is truly commendable. His services in collecting and publishing the *statistics* of the origin, history, growth, and condition of our National and State Grand Bodies, as well as his zeal and research in the investigation of the usages, customs, and laws, which govern our Assemblies and shape their legislation, are deserving of all praise, and have won for him the gratitude of all intelligent Masons, and the promotion so well earned. In his Secretary he has an intelligent and honored workman, Christopher G. Fox, of Buffalo, New York.

The General Grand Chapter has cut loose from its ancient moorings, and holds its next Session (independently of any "side show," as its Past Grand High Priest remarked) in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, on "the last Tuesday of November, A. D. 1874."

Deputation from Canada.



DEPUTATION from the "GRAND PRIORY for the DOMINION OF CANADA" was received in Knightly form by the Grand Encampment. Past Grand Masters Hubbard and Gardner had done much to cement more strongly the union of sentiment and action between the Fraters "of the united Orders of the Temple and Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta, &c., &c., of Canada, and the Knights Templar of the United States,"

As an evidence of their good will and Knightly courtesy, V.: E.: Frater Colonel W. J. B. McLeod Moore, Grand Prior, deputed those eminent *Fraters*, Henry Robertson, of Collingwood, Provincial Grand Sub Prior, and Robert Ramsey, of Orillia, Past Provincial Grand Sub Prior, and editors of the *Craftsman*, and *Gavel*, Canadian Masonic periodicals, as his special Representatives.

These Sir Knights were officially received and treated with the Knightly courtesy due their official rank and character. Of choice, in the Grand Parade they were escorted by the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, and, appearing in the full costume of *their* jurisdiction, attracted much attention.



THE officers and members of the Grand Encampment, with many distinguished Masons and Templars, were invited by the Grand Commandery of Maryland to a Grand Banquet—(which invitation had been accepted, see proceedings, page 225).

On Thursday evening, at an early hour, the Sir Knights assembled in the large Hall of the Maryland Institute, where tables had been sumptuously spread for their physical entertainment. As many of the Sir Knights had already left the city, only some two hundred and fifty Knights, with several ladies, were present.

The arrangements of the large Hall was of the character of all the displays prepared for the entertainment of the assembled thousands in the city. Martial bands were present to enliven the hours with suitable music.

Grand Commander, Sir Knight Chas. H. Mann, presided. On his right sat Grand Master Gardner, of Massachusetts; Deputy Grand Master Francis Burns, of the Grand Lodge of Maryland; Sir Knight Gen. Brooke, Rev. Dr. Piggott,

and Rev. Dr. McCron. On his left, Grand Master J. H. B. Latrobe, of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and Past Grand Commander Sir Wm. H. Allen, of Pennsylvania.

After the wants of the inner man had been satisfied, the intellectual part of the evening was opened by a brief address suited to the occasion by Grand Commander Mann, who invoked the spirit of eloquence, when the speaking of the evening commenced. We shall introduce but two or three of the many eloquent responses evoked by the "beautiful surroundings" of the occasion.

POSTPRANDIAL SENTIMENT.

The toasts were read by Sir Knight General F. C. Latrobe, who also read letters from those gentlemen who were unable to attend, expressing regret at not being able to be present.

The first regular toast was as follows:—

*"Our Guests—*The Knights Templar of the Union, nobly illustrating the appreciation of the truths of Christianity by the principles of Freemasonry."

Responded to by Grand Master Sir William Sewall Gardner, of Massachusetts.

REMARKS OF GRAND MASTER GARDNER.

Sir Knight Gardner said that one of the official duties he had performed since elected to the position of Grand Master, was to institute the Grand Commandery of Maryland. In the procession to-day it had occupied the extreme left of the line, as the youngest of the Commanderies. Massachusetts and Rhode Island, as the oldest Commanderies, had the right of the line, and along between were Massachusetts and South Carolina, New York and California, Ohio and

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Missouri, marching side by side. The extreme of every section of the Union met hand to hand and heart to heart. When the Grand Convocation was held in St. Louis, three years since, no one ever expected that the splendors of that meeting would ever be equalled, but triumphant as was the Convocation on the banks of the Mississippi, it has been far surpassed by this on the shores of the Chesapeake. After taking all the great cities of the Union in turn, it may be that the Grand Encampment will have to come to Baltimore again before it meets another welcome so royal. Sir Knight Gardner gallantly intimated that the beauty of the Baltimore ladies had given the Knights a great deal of satisfaction.

GENERAL GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

“*Our Guests*—The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States—the keystone of the arch that supports the Order of Knights Templar.”

This sentiment was responded to by Sir John W. Simons, of New York, in the absence of the General Grand High Priest, Companion James M. Austin.

GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND.

“*The Grand Lodge of Maryland*—Representing, on this occasion, the Order of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons—the foundation stone on which rests the Royal Arch.”

To this sentiment Grand Master Latrobe responded.

REMARKS OF HON. J. H. B. LATROBE.

“As Grand Master of Masons of Maryland, I thank you for the honor done to the Grand Lodge by the toast that has just been drunk.

“Upon an occasion like the present, the response to any toast is more than ordinarily difficult, owing to the exclusion of the usual topics for after-dinner eloquence. Politics are, most righteously, eschewed. There is no individual to be honored beyond his fellows, and good taste prevents our dealing in that self-glorification which, while pleasant enough to those who indulge in it, is rarely as much so to their listeners. Neither, as a Baltimorean, can I claim credit for the reception given to our visitors. To do our best was but doing our duty, when the question was, how should we testify, in the most emphatic manner, our sense of the honor that has been done to the City that we love, by this gathering, this vast gathering, from every portion of the Union, of those whose bearing has been as chivalric in our midst as their objects are exalted, and of whom we are all so proud, as representatives of our entire people.

“Still, sir, the occasion is suggestive. The time was when the Knights of the Temple adopted for a seal the effigy of a pair of them on one horse, as typical of their poverty. History does not tell us that this mode of equitation was more popular than it was comfortable, and if it ever was adopted, it was certainly abandoned when the lancers of the Temple rode where they would, when they counted their Preceptories by the thousands, and when a league of Pope, Princes, and Prelates was required to put them down. Adopting their name and their ceremonial, their successors have revived the Ancient Order in accordance with the spirit of our age, and engrafting on the Masonry of a far remoter origin the truths of Christianity, have produced the great Society that the people of Baltimore have now delighted to honor.

“Scarcely, sir, shall our Templar friends have left us before another great assemblage will take place in our city; and in the same Hall wherein the banners of the Commanderies have waved will be collected the representatives of the commerce of the land—a commerce unknown in any land when the Knights of St. John gathered round the *Ori flamme*—the commerce of a continent whose existence even was not dreamed of then—a commerce possibly exceeding now what was then the whole commerce of the civilized world, whose items almost defy enumeration, and which, great as it is, will yet be spoken of as only in its infancy by those who, following in the wake of our Templar friends, will assemble here to promote and to increase it.

“Nor is this all, sir, that the particular occasion suggests. Following the past and the present—the Templars and the powers of commerce—will come the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, with its throng of Bishops, Priests, Deacons, and Laity. So that, looking to the functions of this last great body, when all three shall have disappeared from amongst us, we may say, figuratively, that, in 1871, the Past, the Present, and the Future here sat in Conclave.

“There is a legend, sir, which tells that at the dedication of Solomon’s Temple, the Great King found seated on his throne a stalwart smith, fresh from his forge, who claimed the right to be there because he had made of steel the implements that had hewn the cedars of Lebanon and fashioned the stones of the Edifice; and because, without him ‘the House of the Lord at Jerusalem, in Mount Moriah,’ could not have been built; and the legend runs that Solomon allowed his claim and seated him on his right hand.

"It was this same steel that, in later days, gave to the Templars their power as it was hammered into spear, morion, and breast-plate, and which becomes a far mightier element as its uses are multiplied by art into appliances for man's behoof as countless as the sands, to be distributed by commerce with the freedom of the winds—none being more potent for good than that form of it which covers the nations with highways as with a network like that which, on this occasion, will have brought together the Past, the Present, and the Future—the Templar, the Merchant, and the Pastor—in our midst."

OTHER TOASTS.

A sentiment to the

"Masonic Order Generally,"

Was responded to by Albert Ritchie, Esq.

"The President of the United States."

Responded to by General Sir Knight Horace Brooke (commanding at Fort McHenry).

"The Memory of Washington—The Father of his Country—a Master of a Masonic Lodge."

Drank in silence.

"Baltimore City."

Eloquently responded to by Hon. George William Brown.

"The North, the South, the East, the West—Our Country, our whole country, and nothing but our country."

Responded to by Hon. J. Morrison Harris.

REMARKS OF MR. HARRIS.

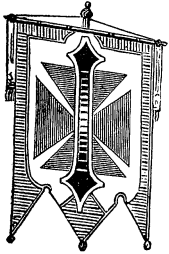
"We have seen representatives from every section of this great country gathered in our streets. We have seen men, who evidently embodied and represented the solid worth,

the high, responsible position, the wealth and personal standing and dignity of every section from which they came. We have seen representative men from every city, almost, in the Union, gathered under the gorgeous banners and marching to the splendid music of this Order to-day, and, if the occasion was a favorable one, I could well dilate upon the toast which has been submitted, because I remember, as you all do, a few years ago this broad sentiment of an 'undivided country' would have been an embarrassing one to respond to. One of the most beautiful and most impressive incidents that followed the late war was the fact that the Masons of the country came up *first* in the breach to proclaim their doctrine of a common Fraternity. A fact more significant and impressive is, that no body of men in the whole land would be regarded as more eminently fitted to go out into their respective districts to restore union and harmony than these representatives of the broad charity and sentiment of fraternity that underlies their noble Institution. We have done with war, and have a united country, or, rather, a Union of theory and not of fact. Justice will never be done until the fair fabric of the National Government is respected and loved by all American citizens, and that will not be until, from Florida to Maine, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, every American citizen is reinvested and reclothed with all his appurtenant rights. You, Knights Templar and Masons—the cornerstone of every charity—you representative men from the different sections of this Union, are the very elements best calculated to restore the old justice and bring about the old love. I know that such a body of men as swept through our streets to-day will, personally and together, influence, in their respective sections of the country, such a result;

you will go back to your homes from this fraternal gathering, into the center of this common country, and use every personal and political influence to bring back the good old times, which will insure to us a sincere American sentiment. If the country of the past was a country to be proud of and to love, the country that we can establish in the future will be one infinitely more to be proud of and infinitely more worthy to love. Whatever its material progress may be, however grandly it may develop its commercial relations, however broadly it may lay its foundations, however valuable its manufacturing interests—however all these material elements of growth may rise, there is, above them all, one thing better worth having, and that is the fraternal love, respect, and affection, of the people for each other.

Complimentary Banquet

TO THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT, ETC., BY MARY COMMANDERY, NO. 36, PHILADELPHIA.



It would be unknighly and unjust to omit from these *incidents* an allusion to the magnificent entertainment given by this celebrated Commandery to the Grand Encampment of the United States and the Commander-ies of Baltimore. It was gotten up in princely style. The most beautiful Banner of the Commandery, displayed in a conspicuous position, attracted universal attention and elicited much praise.

ARRIVAL OF THE DIGNITARIES.

The arrangements were admirable. There was something of military precision in the preliminary arrangements which prevented that bustle and confusion that so often takes possession of the banqueting hall. The Knights of the Baltimore Commanderies and of the Grand Encampment (the guests of the occasion), to the number of three hundred or more, were on hand early—as guests always should be—and at precisely 5 P. M., at the word of command, they took their places and were ready for the grand *entree*. At this moment the Ringgold Cornet Band was coming up the main entrance, playing a stately march. The doors opened, and the great dignitaries filed in, most of them (in addition

to the adornments which such high potentates are permitted to wear) having a lady leaning on the left arm, probably a wife, or sister, or sweetheart, or some other gentle spirit to whom a Knightly soul paid adoration. They passed up between the tables and took their places, and then all the Knights reverently uncovered their heads, and the Past Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment, Rev. J. S. Evans, of Philadelphia, invoked the Divine blessing. Sir John Wilson, Jr., Eminent Commander, presided, having M. E. Sir William Sewall Gardner, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, Sir Richard Vaux, and other high officials, on his right.

HELPS TO DIGESTION.

In addition to other gastronomic joys, there were other entertainments that appealed to the higher senses. The Ringgold band (Reading) was stationed in the gallery and during the first two courses breathed out notes sometimes sweet and tender, and sometimes loud and bold enough for a battle charge. The obliging musicians then descended, and dined with that relish that belongs to robust men who have fasted for ten hours.

A singing quartette, composed of Messrs. Jacob Graf, George Ford, Wm. H. Burkhardt, and N. Tillman (all Knights belonging to Mary Commandery, except Mr. Tillman), took up the musical part of the entertainment, and at intervals delighted the applauding company with their sweet songs, Prof. Tillman playing a piano accompaniment.

TOASTS AND SPEECHES.

After two hours had been spent in discussing the bill of fare, the flow of sentiment began.

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Sir John Wilson, Jr., Eminent Commander, arose and gave a brief historical sketch of the Commandery over which he presided. Two years ago, fifty Sir Knights, members of the old St. John's Commandery, No. 4 (Philadelphia), resolved to ask for a Dispensation to found a new Commandery. It was obtained through the kind offices of Grand Commander James H. Hopkins, one of the guests of the evening. The Commandery was instituted, and out of respect for one of the Sir Knights, who was then dearly beloved, and for whom the affection of his brother Knights still warmly glows (Sir Andrew Robeno, Jr.), it was named after the loved partner that had been lately taken from him. Perhaps it was the only Commandery that had ever taken the name of a woman.

Sir Knight Wilson made some further remarks as to the peculiar sweetness and appropriateness of the name, "Mary." Under the inspiration of that name the Commandery had increased from fifty Knights, two years since, to one hundred and ninety-five to-day.

Sir Knight Wilson then read the first toast of the evening:—

"The Grand Encampment of the United States—Our sovereign power. Loved at home for the manifest justice of its laws; respected abroad for the signal ability of its officers; revered everywhere for the purity and integrity of its members."

To this sentiment Sir William Sewall Gardner, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States, responded.

REMARKS OF THE GRAND MASTER.

Grand Master Gardner, after assuring the Eminent Commander of the heartiness and satisfaction with which the Grand Encampment appreciated the loyalty expressed in the sentiment, the jolly Knight began to be complimentary to the gentle spirits who had brought grace and sweetness to the banquet, and out of a pure sense of gallantry he cast a horoscope for A. D. 1900, and thought that he dimly saw visions of *lady* Knights Templar in the last year of the nineteenth century. He said some pleasant words about the name of the Commandery. It touched a tender chord in many a bosom, and brought up sweet memories of the "Marys" at home. Having said these complimentary things, Grand Master Gardner recited a stanza which rather threw a shadow over his horoscope:—

"It was wisely decreed by our Order of old,
To tie fast the door spite entreaties or sighs,
For once in our Lodge she would rule uncontrolled,
And govern the Craft by the light of her eyes."

The second toast was as follows:—

"*The Grand Commandery of Maryland*—Though still in her infancy, wise by experience, just by inclination, and generous by duty."

This toast was briefly responded to by Grand Commander Charles H. Mann, who said that the Grand Commandery over which he had the honor to preside was yet in its infancy, and for that reason less should be expected of it. Although young in years, it numbered some of the oldest Knights in the country.

The next toast was also complimentary to Maryland:—

“*Maryland, No. 1; Baltimore, No. 2; and Monumental, No. 3* — Worthy sons of the great Monumental City; worthy Fraters of our noble Fraternity.”

Briefly responded to by Sir Edward T. Schultz, Eminent Commander of Maryland Commandery, No. 1.

The next toast was as follows: —

“*The Templar’s Grand Characteristics* — Justice, Fortitude, and Mercy — divine virtues practiced by the Templars, and which have made our Order famous for ages.”

Responded to by Sir Joseph P. Hornor, Past Grand Chaplain, of Louisiana, who discoursed first of that *justice* which underlies the Templar’s creed, and observed, with something of patriotic warmth, that although coming as he did from the far Southwest, he failed to find anything but *justice*. Six long years have buried the bitterness of civil strife, and among the brethren from all sections, North, South, East, and West, there is that measure of justice which the Templars must mete out. Sir Knight Hornor next talked of the Templar’s *fortitude* and the trial to which it had been put. In this age it is not the fortitude that goes out to fight, but the fortitude that stands out against the machinations of the Evil One. The Templar unsheaths not his sword against mortal man, but against the seductions of the world, the flesh, and the devil. After paying the usual Shakspearean tribute to *Mercy*, Sir Knight Hornor brought down the Commandery with the happy suggestion that “Mary was the Mother of Mercy.”

The next toast was this: —

“*The Ancient Craft of Masonry* — The foundation stone which now sustains the magnificent superstructure of our Order. May she flourish to the end of time.”

Responded to by Grand Commander Benjamin Dean, of

Massachusetts, in a happy speech, of which we are unable to present even a sketch.

A number of volunteer toasts were proposed, generally in honor of the Grand Commanderies represented at the banquet. To that of the

GRAND COMMANDERY OF NEW JERSEY,

Sir Thomas J. Corson, of Trenton, New Jersey, made a happy speech, in which he responded to Sir Knight Gardner's vision of A. D. 1900, and expressed the hope that he might live to that time to see the pleasant consummation. He thought that some progress at least had been made. Four years since he had assisted in laying the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple in this city, and at the banquet given on that occasion the ladies were graciously permitted to look down from the galleries while the men feasted below. To-night they sat down with them, and there is no telling what they will do in the year 1900. Sir Knight Dean had said that Masonry knew no "lines." Masonry *has* lines, and they have fallen to us in pleasant places. Sir Knight Corson concluded by saying that he would carry back with him nothing but pleasant memories. There was a lady waiting for him at his home who would hear with delight of the proceedings of this evening, and it would afford him particular delight to tell the good news to *Mary*.

SPEECH OF SIR RICHARD VAUX.

The next sentiment was,—

"Masonry at Home,"

And was responded to by Sir Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, a gentleman who stands high in Masonic circles. He speaks with the ease and grace of a practiced orator, and

has a play of humor so pleasant, and withal so sharp, that his fun is sometimes more effective than his brilliant figures of speech. He indulged in those highly-wrought apostrophes to Masonry which form part of the lore of every accomplished member of the Craft.

BOSTON.

To a sentiment in honor of Boston, Dr. Winslow Lewis, a dignified old gentleman in white cravat and black dress coat, responded. Not much of his speech could be heard, but if it was all as good as the classical pun he got off at the expenses of Sir Knight Vaux, it was worth hearing. Alluding to one of Sir Knight Vaux's predictions, he hoped it would not give point to the motto, "*Vox et præterea nihil.*"

Prize for the Best Drill.



PRIZE for the best Drill had been offered by Baltimore Commandery, No. 2 (consisting of a superb LIBATION SERVICE), to be presented to the Commandery (other than those of Baltimore) which exhibited the most perfect Drill on the Parade and Review. It was on exhibition at the Headquarters, New Assembly Rooms, during Wednesday and in the evening, and attracted much attention. It consists of six Pompeian cut glasses, two large silver goblets lined with gold, and a silver urn, also lined with gold. The goblets and urn are surmounted with a gold cross, and bear the motto, "*In hoc Signo Vinces.*" The service is enclosed in a triangular case of handsomely varnished and grained wood, and the inside of the cover is filled with a gold plate, having the inscription: "Presented by Baltimore Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, stationed at Baltimore, Md., to ———, at the Eighteenth Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States."

The judges to award the prize were General Andrew W. Denison, Colonel James R. Herbert, Colonel Albert Ritchie, General Adam E. King, and General John W. Horn.

THE NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

The headquarters of Baltimore Commandery, No. 2, were again opened, as on previous days, to all who desired to

partake of their hospitality. The tables in the Banquet Hall groaned under the substantials provided for the tired and hungry Knights as they returned from the long march of the morning. Fair women and brave Knights thronged the Hall as on former occasions, but the feature of the evening was the presentation of the *Libation Service*. At eight o'clock the DETROIT COMMANDERY, No. 1, in full uniform, accompanied by their Cornet Band, marched to the Hall. The Band took position near the left entrance and played several beautiful airs. The Knights from Detroit scattered through the room, and in a few moments the *Libation Service* became the cynosure of all eyes. The guards on duty had strict orders not to allow the pieces to be handled, but what could they do when some fair creature boldly grasped a pitcher or a goblet, and daintily twirled it in her hand before their astonished gaze? Men who, perhaps, had been the heroes of a hundred battles, became perfectly helpless from the corruscations of a pair of sparkling eyes. After this inspection had continued for some time, and everybody in the room was supposed to have viewed the prize to their hearts' content, the visitors were requested to move over to the north side of the Hall, that the Detroit Commandery might be formed into line for its reception. After severe exertions on the part of the Knights, who were too polite to do anything that might bear the impress of force, a space was cleared and the Commandery drawn up in line.

General Adam E. King mounted a chair, and addressing Sir Knight Frank J. Kugler, Eminent Commander of Baltimore Commandery, No. 2, read the report of the Committee, which is as follows:—

“SIR FRANK J. KUGLER, *Eminent Commander of Baltimore Commandery, No. 2* : —

“The undersigned, having been appointed a Committee to view the Parade of the Knights Templar, held in our city, and to give our views as to the merits of the respective Commanderies, beg leave, respectfully, to report, that we have carefully performed the duty assigned to us. It has been our object to note particularly the bearing, discipline, and marching of the various Commanderies which constituted the brilliant array that filed through our streets yesterday. We find it difficult to discriminate between organizations of the same family when all are so admirable, and are diffident in submitting our verdict, where an entire community had the opportunity, with us, of an impartial judgment as to the claims of the gallant Sir Knights that so nobly sustained the reputation of their Order. We observed, with profound satisfaction, that each Command seemed inspired with generous emulation, and that both rank and file bore themselves as if conscious of the significance of the occasion, and the interest which their presence created. We are compelled to mention with special commendation the martial bearing, splendid marching, and fine appearance, of the following Commanderies, viz : Columbia, No. 2, of Washington, D. C. ; Cyrene, No. 7, of Camden, New Jersey ; Adrian, No. 5, of Michigan ; Cœur de Leon, No. 8, of New Brunswick, New Jersey ; Terre Haute, No. 16, Indiana ; St. John's, No. 4, and Mary, No. 36, of Philadelphia ; Mount Olivet, No. 30, of Erie, Pennsylvania ; Kadosh, No. 29, of Philadelphia ; Baldwin II. No. 22, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania ; Allegheny, No. 35, of Pittsburgh ; Louisville, No. 1, of Kentucky ; Hanselman, No. 16,

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of Cincinnati; Appollo, No. 1, of Chicago; Portsmouth, No. 5, of Virginia; Richmond, No. 2, of Virginia; Manhattan, No. 21, of New York; St. Omer, No. 19, of New York; Morton, No. 4, of New York, and the sturdy Commandery of Kansas. After careful consideration, however, of all the characteristics of the several Commands, we have arrived at the conclusion, that, for excellence of movement, perfection of discipline, and general Knightly appearance, the DETROIT COMMANDERY, NO. 1, of Detroit, Michigan, bore away the palm. We, therefore, award to it the first place in the procession, and consider it entitled to the honors of the day.

“Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

“(Signed)

ANDREW W. DENISON,

“JOHN W. HORN,

“ADAM E. KING,

“JAMES R. HERBERT,

“*Committee.*”

General King then stated that this was the honest, impartial judgment of the Committee, after having endeavored faithfully to perform their duty.

Sir Knight John L. Thomas then mounted the chair, and spoke as follows: He said he felt peculiarly honored in having been selected to represent the Baltimore Commandery, No. 2, for the purpose of presenting to Detroit Commandery, No. 1, this estimate of their worth. He desired to say, that since they had made their home here, the Baltimoreans had endeavored to show them, in a Masonic sense, that they appreciated the Knightly courtesy which had induced them to visit this city. When a man came to the City of Baltimore as a guest, he was treated according-

ly. It made no difference whether he came from the North, or the South, the East or the West, what was his religious or political persuasion, there was one tie which connected them all together as courtly Sir Knights. They knew nothing but a common brotherhood and common Knighthood. He desired to say that this presentation was no made-up affair. Four gentlemen had been selected as judges who were not connected with any Commandery; men, some of whom had served in the Union army and some in the Confederate, and who thoroughly understood the matter upon which they were to decide — men whose very names were sufficient guarantees that they could be controlled by no dictation, and it was no mean compliment that they should have decided to award the prize to the Detroit Commandery. The speaker said, that while the presentation of this *Libation Service* was evidence of superior proficiency in Drill on the part of the Detroit Commandery, it was nothing against any other Commandery that did not reach that high degree of precision which would entitle them to receive it. He would like to present a set to all the Commanderies, but that was impossible. He then told the Knights to remember their vows, and endeavor to keep them intact. Protect the widow, shield the innocent, succor the afflicted. If, as Sir Knights, they fulfilled these obligations, their country and their religion could not possibly be the losers. He then alluded to the fact that thirty years had passed since the Triennial Conclave had been held in Baltimore, and forty more might elapse before another was held in this city. In the meantime, many who were now present would be removed from the scene of action forever, to render an account *above*. He hoped that

when they were summoned before the Grand Master, they might be found worthy to join the Grand Conclave as Knights who had faithfully performed their duty, and their whole duty.

Sir Knight Thomas was warmly cheered at the conclusion of his speech.

The Band played "Maryland, my Maryland;" and Sir Knight John A. Barnes, Eminent Commander of Detroit Commandery, No. 1, said:—

"SIR KNIGHT THOMAS, and Sir Knights of Baltimore Commandery, No. 2:—

"I will not attempt to say how gratefully we have received this unexpected gift. We supposed we had come down here from the Wolverine State as lookers-on. In behalf of Detroit Commandery I return you hearty thanks for this beautiful gift. All that we knew about the prize offered to-day was what we saw in a Washington paper, that a prize would be offered. We expected that some crack Commandery would get it. In marching through your narrow streets—for many of them are narrow in comparison with the broad common upon which we drill at home—we were unable to show with what precision we can execute our manœuvres; but, not as bombast, but in earnest, we ask you to go down to Washington with us, as we would like you to judge us under more favorable auspices."

Sir John A. Barnes then introduced Sir Knight Gurman, the Prelate of the Commandery. He said "it afforded him pleasure to meet them. It seemed almost incredible that strangers as they were, they should be tendered this beauti-

ful gift in a state they had learned to love, but from which they were so remote. They had come from the shores of Lake Michigan to be with them on this occasion, and it was a pleasant day. They had not thought of contending for the prize until to-day, and they would rather that one of the Maryland Commanderies or some Commandery that lived further away towards the Rocky Mountains had been the recipients. Their hearts were wedded to this whole land, and their bosoms filled with pride to-day when they grasped the hands of Mississippians and Knights from the far South. This was a noble Fraternity, broad in its charity; based upon the eternal principles of justice and truth, it could not but lead to good results wherever it was established. This presentation would render their return very pleasant. Their people would come out to meet them. He thought it a peculiar honor that they would carry away from Maryland this prize. They would ever remember the gentlemen whose names were on the report, and the name of the Commandery would be inscribed where it could never be forgotten. In conclusion he thanked the Sir Knights."

The Eminent Commander then stated that he was not quite as generous as the gentleman who had preceded him—he would much rather his Commandery should have won it than any other.

The presentation being over, the Commandery melted into the crowd, the Band struck up a lively air, and enjoyment was the order of the evening.

Banquet to the Supreme Council

OF THE A.: AND A.: RITE OF THE NORTHERN
JURISDICTION.



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F all the Banquets given during the week, this *par excellence* was the most *recherche*, and deserves an “humble mention” among the “Incidents of the Week.”

FRATERNAL MASONIC SUPPER AT BARNUM'S HOTEL.

“The Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite,” gave an elegant supper on Wednesday evening at Barnum's Hotel to the Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, &c. The following was the form of invitation to members:—

“ORIENT OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, }
“5th Tisri A. M. 5632, 20th September, 1871. }

“*Very Eminent Mr. and Very Dear Brother*:—

“The Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, at present in Baltimore, fraternally invite you to sup with them this evening, at 9 o'clock, at Barnum's Hotel, and hope you will honor them with your

presence at that informal reunion of the two Supreme Councils.

“ALBERT PIKE, 33°,

“ALBERT G. MACKEY, 33°,

“LUKE E. BARBER, 33°,

“JOHN Q. A. FELLOWS, 33°,

“THOMAS A. CUNNINGHAM, 33°,

“*Committee.*”

The members of the two jurisdictions assembled in one of the parlors of the hotel at 9 o'clock, and engaged in conversation until 10 o'clock, when the guests were invited to to the Ladies' Dining Room, where a supper was served up in the best style of this celebrated house.

After all had entered the room, Albert Pike, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction, took his seat at the head of the table, having upon his left Josiah H. Drummond, of Maine, the Sovereign Grand Commander of the Northern Jurisdiction, and upon his right Inspector General Dr. Winslow Lewis, of Boston. At the foot of the table sat Albert G. Mackey, of Washington, D. C., Secretary General, having upon his right Robert Ramsay, Provincial Sub Grand Prior of Canada, and upon his left Luke E. Barber, a member of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction. Around the table were seated, as representatives of the *Southern* Jurisdiction, Theodore S. Parvin, of Iowa, Grand Minister of State; Sovereign Inspector Generals, Martin Collins, of Missouri; Robert F. Bower, of Iowa; Thomas A. Cunningham, of Maryland; Richard F. Knott, of Alabama; John Q. A. Fellows, of Louisiana, and Thomas W. Chandler. And of the *Northern* Jurisdiction, Daniel Sickles, of New York,

Secretary General; Sovereign Inspector Generals, Abraham T. Medcalf, of Michigan; Albert G. Goodall, of New York; Alvin B. Alden, of Wisconsin; Dr. Thomas J. Corson, of New Jersey; Hon. Benjamin Dean, of Boston; George B. Edwards, of New Jersey; William W. Goodwin, of Camden, New Jersey; Robert Macoy, of New York; General Wm. Sutton, of Massachusetts; Dr. James M. Austin, of New York; John Christie, of New Hampshire; Wm. R. Higby, of Connecticut; Wm. Sewall Gardner, of Massachusetts; Thomas A. Doyle, of Rhode Island; Eldridge G. Hamilton, of Indiana; Alfred Creigh, of Pennsylvania; John B. McClellan, of Massachusetts; and John W. Simons, of New York; and many others.

After doing ample justice to the elegant entertainment prepared for the company, the Sovereign Grand Commander, Albert Pike, presiding, arose and said "that it was the first time in the history of the country that they had had the pleasure of welcoming the "Northern Jurisdiction" on Southern soil, and the number of those having all the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite was greater than were ever assembled together in this or any other country. He then gave a definition of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He said that they should impute the insufficiency and inadequacy of the language in which he would endeavor to convey to them the regard in which they were held by their brethren of the Southern Jurisdiction to his inability to say anything new; that the language had been exhausted in speeches of greeting, but the whole of what he meant and felt was expressed in that one good old English word, "*Welcome*;" that he hoped it would be well for his brethren of the Southern Jurisdiction that they had been present, and that he hoped that those of the

Northern Jurisdiction would feel it well for them to meet face to face with us, and to feel the electric thrill that passes from heart to heart as the hands of brothers of the Scottish Rite are clasped together. Their welcome was sincere, they were glad to see them, and they were proud of their presence. The Illustrious Brother then referred to the many definitions of Freemasonry that had been given, saying that one definition of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite always seemed to him better than all others, and that it was taken from the tools of the working Mason—the Compass and the Square. The definition is, that the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite is an endeavor to subordinate the material nature of man to his spiritual nature, the material and sensual nature being represented by the Square, and the spiritual by the Compass.

The Illustrious Brother then spoke very eloquently of the lessons taught by the Rite to the man of trade, the politician, and the bigot, and also to the fact that these lessons and the lectures combined in their teachings the united wisdom of all the philosophers from Zoroaster down. He expressed the firm belief that if ever the statutes of the gods were replaced in the Temple, that around the hearthstone of the Scottish Rite would be placed those of Truth, Justice, and Toleration, and in the portals of their Temple those of Honor and Duty.

After referring to their happy reunion at the Banquet table, and asserting that if the two Jurisdictions would only keep together and work together as they had been doing, they would become a great power in the world by their moral and social influence.”

Sovereign Grand Commander Pike closed by proposing, as a sentiment,—

“*The Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States*, presided over by a Grand Commander eminently worthy of his place, and composed of brethren eminently worthy of theirs—may it continue to increase in prosperity and usefulness until its mission shall be accomplished.”

At the suggestion of the Chair the toast was drunk standing, with three times three repeated with clappings of hands, and uttering the words, “Welcome! welcome! welcome!”

Sovereign Grand Commander Drummond, of the Northern Jurisdiction, responded. “He expressed his thanks for the generous welcome tendered to the Body he had the honor to represent. It constituted an era in Scottish Masonry. He believed there had never been so many brethren, Chiefs of the Rite, permitted to assemble and consult together in this or any other country, or even to meet informally. He had received Sovereign Grand Commander Pike in the bosom of the North, and welcomed him. In the Councils of the Southern and Northern Jurisdictions there should be no diversity of opinion. Their dissensions were healed; they were a unit in the South and a unit in the North—all working together. They could congratulate themselves upon the promise of the future, surpassing that of the last twelve years. He knew he was but feebly expressing the feelings of satisfaction and pleasure felt by the entire Northern Jurisdiction.”

Sovereign Grand Commander Drummond then gave the following toast:—

“The Supreme Council of the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions of the United States—May they unite in heart and purpose in the objects which they pursue, and become one in spirit and effort for the support of the Order to which they belong.”

The following sentiment was then read by the Secretary General:—

“The Supreme Council of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Scottish Rite in Canada.”

This called out Robert Ramsay, 32°, Provincial Grand Sub-Prior of Canada, Past Grand Commander of the Conclave of England, and a Delegate from Canada, who “returned his thanks for the courteous manner in which they had referred to his Mother Country. Masonry had done much to cement friendship between the two nations, and his heart beat with pride at the manner in which the Grand Master of England was welcomed. It showed that they had the true principles which belong only to Masons. He had attended this Convocation by the express direction of the Masons of Canada, and they will be gratified to hear of the manner of his reception. England, in this particular branch of Masonry, has not been as kind to us in Canada as we deserve, and unless England does something in Scottish Masonry, there will not be one of them who will not feel free to separate from England. England is too slow for Canada.”

Sovereign Grand Commander Pike gave the following toast, and called upon Dr. Winslow Lewis, of Massachusetts, to respond:—

“The Masons of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the State of Massachusetts.”

Dr. Lewis, who appeared to have reached his three-score-and-ten years, said he had been forty-five years a Mason. For thirty-three years he was never absent from a meeting of the Boston Knights Templar. He had been present at a meeting of the Supreme Council of Great Britain, composed of the most illustrious men, and had also attended the Supreme Councils of Scotland and Ireland, France, Italy, Switzerland, &c. He would express to his younger brethren the great gratification he had experienced from his Masonic life in its social relations. May all of you, he said, feel that pleasure at the close of your career which had been vouchsafed to him.

GRAND RECEPTION OF SCOTTISH RITE MASONS BY KEDRON LODGE.

In accordance with an invitation given by Kedron Lodge of Perfection, No. 1, to "all Masons having the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite," by Grand Master John M. Miller, the rooms of the "Grand Consistory of Maryland," corner of Baltimore and Holliday streets, were thronged from noon throughout the evening with visitors who had obtained the degrees which admitted them. They were received by John M. Miller, 32°, Grand Master, and Lieutenant Grand Commander of the Grand Consistory of Maryland, with an address of welcome, which was responded to by Sir Knight Thomas R. Austin, 33°, of Terre Haute, Indiana, a member of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction.

During the day, Sir Knight J. L. Hutchinson, of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, of Philadelphia, presented Sir Knight John M. Miller with one of the medals of their Commandery, in consideration of the courteous and Knightly services he had rendered their Commandery. Among

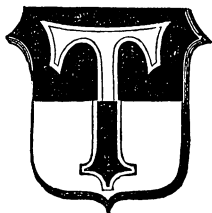
the visitors during the day were Sir Knights G. V. Rainbaut, 32°, of Memphis, Tennessee; John S. Stevens, of Philadelphia; Chas. E. Meyer, 33°, of Philadelphia; J. L. Hutchinson, 32°, Past Grand Commander; Joseph F. Emery, 31°, of Philadelphia; Ezra L. Stevens, 32°, of Washington; George W. Leonard, 32°, of New York; Charles A. Woodward, 32°, of Cleveland, Ohio; Henry Robertson, Grand Sub-Prior, of Canada.

During the evening, Robert Ramsay, 32°, Provincial Grand Sub-Prior of Canada and Past Grand Commander of the Grand Conclave of England, and a Delegate from Canada, visited the rooms. A speech of welcome was made by Grand Master Sir Knight Miller, which was responded to by the brethren, after which they were socially entertained by Kedron Lodge.

Musical Reception

AND GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT BY THE BALTIMORE.
COMMANDERIES.

MUSICAL RECEPTION AND PROMENADE CONCERT AT MASONIC TEMPLE.



THE entertainment given by the Baltimore Commanderies on Thursday evening at the Masonic Temple, modestly called "a musical reception," was a brilliant affair. At 10 p. m. Charles street was blocked with carriages from Fayette to Saratoga, and the sidewalks were teeming with the crowd that poured in and out of the main entrance of the Temple in a perpetual stream. There were Knights with drawn swords at each door, who permitted no one to pass that did not produce a card of invitation duly signed and attested; but invitations must have been sent out with marvelous prodigality. It is probable that ten thousand persons visited the Hall during the evening. For two hours they filled up the entire area of the main floor (the seats having all been removed), so that the man who could obtain comfortable standing room was esteemed particularly fortunate. A few persevering young folks made out to keep clear a small circular space in the center of the Hall

around which they made pretence of promenading, but the pressure from without constantly lessened the diameter of the circle, and at last the promenade degenerated into a sort of spasmodic turning on the heels.

The fair sex predominated, and there was something truly heroic in the way they pushed through the crowd. The St. Louis Band (Frank Bøhm, leader) was stationed on the platform, and played airs so sweet and enchanting that the visitors stayed, perhaps, longer than desired by the young people, who were anxious that the dance should begin. Dancing, however, was out of the question until at least five hundred persons should vacate the Hall. Shortly before 11 o'clock the crowd began to diminish, and soon a space was cleared large enough to permit the evolutions of a quadrille. The St. Louis Cornet Band vacated the platform, and was succeeded by the excellent Reed Band, led by Professors Draper and Dawson. There was a little tuning up, and then, brave Knights and fair ladies, at a given signal, began to toss about in rythmical motion. There was such a glitter of swords and trappings, such a flutter of costly silks, such a tossing of snowy plumes and auburn ringlets, as has not been seen since the days of Orlando Furiosa. There were some civilians, too — beardless youths, whose courage was perfectly startling. They trod fearlessly among those plumed Knights, and would sometimes seize the prettiest girls and go waltzing around the room with them, just as if there were no swords, and helmets, and visors, in all the world.

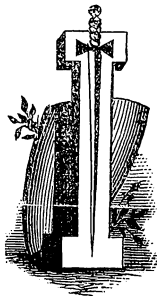
In the lower Hall refreshment tables were set, and all who were permitted to enter were served with cake, ice cream, lemonade, &c.

MASONIC WELCOME.

The three Commanderies — Maryland, Baltimore, and Monumental — vied with each other in their efforts to give the thousands of Knights and their ladies, their guests, a most courteous and Knightly welcome. Each evening of the week their magnificent Halls were opened for the reception of the Knights and their friends. Their Halls were magnificently and tastefully decorated with all the emblems of chivalry and Masonry. Martial and vocal music enlivened the gay scenes, while tables without number were bountifully loaded with the choicest viands, so that no one could go away hungry or thirsty for either physical or mental food.

We do not see how more could have been done by human agency than was done, and so well done, by those courteous, valiant, and magnanimous Sir Knights, of the Commanderies of Baltimore.

Steamboat Excursions.



IN order to afford amusement and entertainment to their numerous guests, the Com-manderies of Baltimore had planned and successfully arranged for several Steamboat Excursions down the river and bay. The Committee provided three steamers—the Pentz, Kent, and Champion—upon which some two thousand Knights and their ladies embarked on the morning of the 20th. The weather was thick and rather unpropitious, but it had little effect in dampening the spirits of the merry party on board the steamers. The boats steamed slowly down the harbor, giving a fair opportunity of witnessing its beauties and commercial advantages. After passing Fort McHenry, whose flag was dipped in token of recognition, the steamers were headed for the mouth of the river, and the various points of historic or commercial interest were fully pointed out and explained to the visitors. Both on the downward and upward trips refreshments were furnished, and on each of the boats the party partook of the appearance of a happy social gathering.

On the return the steamers stopped for an hour at Fort McHenry, where General Sir Knight Brooke, the commander, most courteously received the Knights and ladies.

All were taken through the fortification, and the guns and other implements of war explained. The Band attached to the fortification discoursed excellent music, and the five companies of the Fourth Artillery were put through the drill. In the meantime a detachment was working at the great guns, and during the stay a salute of some sixty guns was fired. The whistles of the steamers summoned the party on board, and those composing it left with regret at the short stay, but at the same time with warm thanks to General Brooke and his gallant officers for their attentions.

The same boats again left Light street wharf shortly after 3 P. M. with a gay and gallant crowd of Sir Knights and their ladies, estimated in all at about fifteen hundred persons. The same route was taken as on the morning trip, except the stoppage at Fort McHenry, want of time on the return preventing that expected pleasure on the part of the visitors. All the interesting points along the harbor and river were, however, fully explained. The steamship Leipzig, of the Bremen line (which was gaily decorated with flags during the day), the Liberty, just in from Havana, and the immense docks of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, at Locust Point, were objects of especial attention, particularly to the Western Knights, who generally seemed to take a deep interest in all that they witnessed. As on the morning excursion, refreshments were freely served and eagerly partaken, the fresh wind from the bay sharpening the appetites of all. The party, than whom, perhaps, a more jovial and brotherly one never before left Light street wharf, was safely landed on the return shortly after 6 o'clock. Many were the favorable expressions uttered of

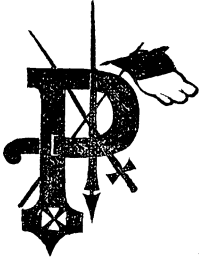
the beauties and capacities of the harbor and river, and the enterprise and liberality of Baltimore.

An excursion down the Chesapeake in the revenue cutter James Guthrie was enjoyed by a number of the Sir Knights who accepted the kind invitation of Sir Knight J. L. Thomas, Collector of the port.

Nothing was omitted by the Committee of Arrangements and the officers to make these trips pleasant and enjoyable.

Display and Parade

OF FIRE COMPANIES..



PARADES and displays being prominent in the programme of arrangements for amusements, &c., a Display and Parade of the Fire Department was held by order of the city authorities. Accordingly, at an early hour in the afternoon of Thursday, a large concourse of persons, Knights and citizens, including a very fair percentage of the fair sex, assembled in Monument Square to witness the Display and Parade of the Fire Department. At 4 o'clock every available place for sight-seeing was occupied. The balconies and windows of Barnum's, the St. Clair, and Guy's Hotels were filled with eager spectators, as were the porches and windows of all the houses in the neighborhood, while thousands gathered on the sidewalks and in the street, and the juveniles appropriated to themselves the iron railing around the Battle Monument in the Square, and by their numbers and proximity to each other shut out all view of the railing.

At 5 o'clock an alarm was sounded from box No. 28, and in an incredibly short space of time the Department was on the spot, Engine No. 6 arriving first, and the others soon after. Engines Nos. 2 and 6, on arriving, prepared for action, and for about fifteen minutes their relative capacity

for throwing a stream of water was tested, to the apparent gratification of the spectators. The other engines and hose carriages of the Department passed through the Square to Saratoga street, where they were joined by Nos. 2 and 6 after the exhibition, and the entire department then formed in line and paraded through Calvert, Baltimore, Eutaw, and Fayette streets, to Gay, where they were dismissed.

The following was the order of the procession: *Western Division* — Comprising Hook and Ladder No. 2, and Engines Nos. 1, 2, 7, and 8, under charge of John M. Hennick, Assistant Engineer. *Eastern Division* — Comprising Hook and Ladder No. 1, and Engines Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, and Hook and Ladder No. 3 — the whole under charge of Chief Engineer Henry Spillman. Many of the engines and hose carriages were decorated with flags and wreaths of flowers, and presented a fine appearance, which elicited high encomiums from the visiting Knights, who were very favorably impressed with the promptitude of the arrival of the Department upon the sounding of the alarm.

Visit to Washington and Mt. Vernon.



THE Sir Knights of Washington had, through Eminent Commander Stansbury, Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia, extended a cordial invitation to the Grand Encampment to visit Washington, which was reluctantly declined solely for want of time. (Proceedings, page 180.)

The various Commanderies, however, assembled in the city, accepted, and went on their pilgrimage, not only to the National Capital, but to the Mecca of the nation, where reposes the mortal remains of our best beloved brother. Some three thousand Knights joined in this crusade of peace and love, and shared the hospitalities of the Washington Commanderies, visiting the Capitol and various public buildings.

A Grand March took place down Pennsylvania Avenue, which afforded ample room for a Grand Display and Drill of the various Commanderies, and which was reviewed by Governor Cooke.

An excursion to Mount Vernon, and a Grand Banquet at the Masonic Temple, concluded the programme of Friday, and on Saturday the Knights went on their way rejoicing, all speaking in the liveliest praise of the noble and generous hospitality of the Knights and citizens of Washington and Baltimore.

The Press of Baltimore.



NY account of the Grand "Incidents of the Week" would be very incomplete without a proper notice of the Press of the city, to which the Sir Knights were indebted for a daily mention of the passing events.

The Grand Recorder here acknowledges his great obligations to his brother editors (particularly of the *American*) for the indispensable aid rendered him in their descriptions of these "*Incidents*," much of which he has largely transcribed to these pages. Being a man of work, and not of play, we were denied most of the pleasures thousands enjoyed, and which were the more enjoyable in contrast with the labors of the committee room and conclaves.

The three dailies,—*The Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser*, *The Baltimore Gazette*, and *The (Baltimore) Sun*—each morning advertised, not only to the citizens and assembled Knights of Baltimore, but of the great American public of readers, the programme of daily events. And each evening their fulfillment was as promptly gazetted through the city and nation, and, like the sun, shedding its light upon the millions of readers all over the land.

Conclusion.

In concluding this hurried and brief description of so many incidents, necessarily omitting many others for want of time and room, we cannot do better than to quote from the papers so often drawn upon in these sketches what they have to say of this,—

THE GRAND TEMPLAR CONVOCATION.

“It will be a source of gratification, we are sure, to our citizens generally, to know that the Knights Templar now thronging the city, representing all sections of the Union, speak in the warmest terms of the kindness and generous hospitality which have been extended to them, not by their brother Masons only, but that all have exerted themselves to add to the enjoyment of the city’s guests. During their three days sojourn in our midst they have passed through a regular succession of ovations, the insignia of the Order being a passport even to private dwellings, as it carries with it the assurance that those who wear it are gentlemen in the fullest acceptance of the term.

“To-day, should the weather prove favorable for the demonstration, a scene will be witnessed in Baltimore such as has seldom been presented in any city of the Union. The recommendation of the *American* that there be a general suspension of business, a closing of the schools, and the decoration and display of flags from the houses along the line of procession, having been generally adopted, the whole

of that portion of the city will present a gala appearance. Every available spot for witnessing the procession will be lined with spectators, and we anticipate that the scene will be grand and beautiful. The exceedingly bright, and at the same time tasteful, character of the uniform of the Knights Templar, presents a most imposing aspect when massed in procession. The movement of about fifty different Commanderies through our streets yesterday, accompanied, as each were, with large and elegantly uniformed bands of music, gave some foretaste of what will be the appearance of the demonstration to-day.

“In days gone by, Baltimore was regarded as the most popular city in the Union for the convocation of national assemblages. Our citizens all vied with each other in adding to the pleasure and enjoyment of their guests, and we are more than gratified to know that nothing has been omitted on the present occasion that was calculated to re-establish the character of our city and people for unbounded hospitality and the extending of a cordial and hearty welcome to all who may honor us with their presence.

“THE GRAND TEMPLAR PARADE.

“The procession of the Knights Templar on Thursday was truly a magnificent demonstration. There was a sparkling grandeur in its massed columns, and it may be doubted whether a finer looking set of men ever marched in solid phalanx before. A manly and martial tread indicated military service, and the perfection of drill could be accounted for in no other way. An army of veterans could scarcely have kept step to martial music with more precision than was universal throughout the line. Many of the Com-

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manderies also went through various evolutions along the line of march, forming crosses, diamonds, &c., and one from Philadelphia, actually, without halting or breaking the line of march, formed the figures signifying the number of their Commandery.

“Of course nearly all of our citizens witnessed the procession, as throughout the line of march, extending not less than five miles, the streets and sidewalks were literally massed, and the windows and steps, even to the house tops, thronged with ladies. We have, therefore, endeavored to give our out-of-town readers an idea of what they missed by not joining the throngs who flocked to the city from far and near. We think we do not exaggerate when we number the spectators at not less than two hundred thousand, there being just room sufficient for the broad platoons of Knights to pass. At all points of the route they were greeted with cheers, the clapping of hands, showering of bouquets, and the waving of handkerchiefs, by ladies on all the elevated positions. They marched generally in platoons of eight, whilst some numbered twelve, and others kept up through a greater portion of the route the form of a cross. Each of the seventy-six Commanderies bore a handsome banner, and the number of full bands of music in line was thirty-three with seven drum corps. These bands were mostly from other cities, and included all the finest and most elegantly equipped military organizations from all sections of the country. The music, of course, was grand and inspiring, and there was no lack of it, their fine uniforms serving to break the uniformity which might otherwise have marred the scenic effect of the display.

“We have no idea of the actual number of Knights in

the procession, but think they must have numbered fully five thousand. The time required for the procession to pass any given point was precisely one hour, and there was no break in the line or stoppage to prolong the time. The fact that it was a demonstration composed of members from nearly every state in the Union, and some of the territories, added to the interest felt by the spectators, and the manly presence of each was the theme of general comment. The men of Mississippi were in brotherly fellowship with those of Maine and New Hampshire, and Virginia and South Carolina trod in the footsteps of their brethren from Massachusetts and Kansas. They marched together to the inspiring airs of the 'Star Spangled Banner,' and 'Dixie,' and 'My Maryland,' and 'Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys,' which are now the property of a united nation.

"We bid our visitors adieu, and hope they may have a safe and pleasant journey to their homes. Their assemblage here has been most fitting for the present time—it has been good for us and good for them. It will give an impetus to that *national sentiment* which is rapidly spreading through our city and state, taking the place of a sectionalism that has been most damaging to our progress and prosperity. It has brought together in brotherly concord the North and the South, the East and the West, and has cemented a fellowship that will be lasting and serviceable to both sections. We feel sure that they will carry with them a pleasant recollection of their sojourn in Baltimore, and we are confident that their brethren here, and our citizens generally, will hold in kind remembrance the occasion of their visit."—*American*.



PRESENT AT THE TRIENNIAL SESSION GRAND ENCAMPMENT, BALTIMORE, MARY-
LAND, SEPTEMBER 19-22, A. D. 1871.

OFFICERS, 1868-71.

Sir WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, Grand Master, Boston, Mass.
Sir KENT JARVIS, Grand Generalissimo, Massillon, Ohio.
Sir GEORGE W. BELT, Grand Captain General, Platte City, Mo.
Sir JOHN FRIZZELL, Senior Grand Warden, Nashville, Tenn.
Sir WILLIAM C. MUNGER, Junior Grand Warden, Franklin, Ky.
Sir JOHN D. CALDWELL, Grand Recorder, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sir THOMAS R. LAMBERT, Grand Prelate, Charlestown, Mass.
Sir ALFRED CREIGH, Grand Standard Bearer, Washington, Penn.
Sir THOMAS W. CHANDLER, Grand Warder, Atlanta, Ga.
Sir STEPHEN C. BUSH, Grand Captain General, Baltimore, Md.

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

Sir WINSLOW LEWIS, Past Grand Generalissimo, Boston, Mass.
Sir EZRA S. BARNUM, Past Grand Captain General, Utica, N. Y.

OFFICERS, 1871-74.

Sir JOHN QUINCY ADAMS FELLOWS, Grand Master, New Orleans, La.
Sir JAMES HERRON HOPKINS, Deputy Grand Master, Pittsburg, Penn.
Sir VINCENT LUMBARD HURLBUT, Grand Generalissimo, Chicago, Ill.
Sir BENJAMIN DEAN, Grand Captain General, Boston, Mass.
Sir IRVING MARVIN SMITH, Senior Grand Warden, East Saginaw, Mich.
Sir WILLIAM SAMUEL PATTON, Junior Grand Warden, Meridian, Miss.
Sir JOHN W—— SIMONS, Grand Treasurer, New York, N. Y.
Sir THEODORE SUTTON PARVIN, Grand Recorder, Iowa City, Iowa.
Sir WM. WALLACE GOODWIN, Grand Standard Bearer, Camden, N. J.
Sir CHARLES RANKIN WOODRUFF, Grand Sword Bearer, Louisville, Ky.
Sir RUSSELL SMITH TAFT, Grand Warder, Burlington, Vt.

MEMBERS, 1871 (WITH THEIR POST OFFICE ADDRESS).

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED (as correct as I could ascertain them, as no list was kept).

Aglar, James F., St. Louis, Missouri.
 Alden, Alvin B., Portage City, Wisconsin.
 Allen, Edwin A., Omaha, Nebraska.
 Allen, William H., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 Anderson, George T., Atlanta, Georgia.
 Armstrong, Charles R., Augusta, Georgia.
 Armstrong, John, ———, Mississippi.
 Babcock, George B., Troy, New York.
 Baker, A. C., Galveston, Texas.
 Baker, William Wilson, Boston, Massachusetts.
 Barber, Luke Edgar, Little Rock, Arkansas.
 Barnes, J. J., Washington, D. C.
 Bassett, O. A., Lawrence, Kansas.
 Beattie, James A., Louisville, Kentucky.
 Bechtell, Charles, Trenton, New Jersey.
 Berry, Ira, Portland, Maine.
 Blackie, George Stodart, Nashville, Tennessee.
 Blumenthal, Charles E., New York city.
 Bond, Charles T., Jackson, Mississippi.
 Borden, Jerome B., New Brunswick, New Jersey.
 Bostwick, Henry, Covington, Kentucky.
 Bower, Robert Farmer, Keokuk, Iowa.
 Brown, John H., Leavenworth, Kansas.
 Brown, Robert Newlin, Buffalo, New York.
 Bruns, Robert S., Charleston, South Carolina.
 Caldwell, Edward H., Montgomery, Alabama.
 Calkins, Daniel, East Lyme, Connecticut.
 Carpenter, A. V. H., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Chase, Champion S., Omaha, Nebraska.
 Collins, Charles F. C., Beloit, Wisconsin.
 Combs, William S., St. Paul, Minnesota.
 Corson, Thomas J., Trenton, New Jersey.
 Craft, Charles, Terre Haute, Indiana.
 Dickey, Henry Holden, Lewiston, Maine.
 Dikeman, Nathan, Waterbury, Connecticut.

Dodge, R. L., Little Rock, Arkansas.
Donshea, Robert, Jersey City, New Jersey.
Drummond, Josiah H., G. G. H. P., Portland, Maine.
Duncan, Herman Cope, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Edwards, George B., Bergen, New Jersey.
English, Elbert H., Little Rock, Arkansas.
Ensign, Howard B., New Haven, Connecticut.
Estes, W. R. G., Skowhegan, Maine.
Evans, Fitz James, York, Pennsylvania.
Fetta, Christian, Richmond, Indiana.
Fellowes, Joseph W., Manchester, New Hampshire.
Flowers, Theron A., Pontiac, Michigan.
Fox, J. M., St. Joseph, Missouri.
Garfield, E. I., Detroit, Michigan.
Girard, M. E., ———, Louisiana.
Gouley, George Frank, St. Louis, Missouri.
Gould, William O., Leavenworth, Kansas.
Griffin, J. W., Washington, D. C.
Green, George S., Jackson, Mississippi.
Hacker, William, Shelbyville, Indiana.
Hanselman, Christopher, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hamilton, Elbridge Gerry, Laporte, Indiana.
Harris, John A., Concord, New Hampshire.
Hartsock, James R., Iowa City, Iowa.
Hazelrig, Harvey G., Lebanon, Indiana.
Higby, W. R., Bridgeport, Connecticut.
Horner, Joseph P., New Orleans, Louisiana.
Howell, Charles Miller, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
Hubbard, Hiram W., Centralia, Illinois.
Hutchinson, James, Providence, Rhode Island.
Hutchinson, Jeremiah L., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Isaacs, William B., Richmond, Virginia.
Jewett, Edward A., Burlington, Vermont.
Jones, D. S., Washington, D. C.
Jones, David W., Jackson, Mississippi.
Kiefer, Charles C., Dayton, Ohio.
Knott, Richard F., Mobile, Alabama.
Knapp, Christian F., Bloomsbury, Pennsylvania.

Langley, Benton H., Winona, Minnesota.
Lea, Edward, Columbus, Mississippi.
Lefferts, John A., New York, N. Y.
Le Moyne, John V., Chicago, Illinois.
Libbey, Joseph, Georgetown, D. C.
Lincoln, Francis, Baltimore, Maryland.
Liningier, George W., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Long, Eben K., Omaha, Nebraska.
Lorton, Robert, Nebraska City, Nebraska.
McIlhanney, W. H., Elizabeth, New Jersey.
McIntire, William B., Wilmington, Delaware.
McKean, H. B., Towanda, Pennsylvania.
Macoy, Robert, New York, N. Y.
Mann, Charles H., Towsontown, Maryland.
Marsh, Charles, Virginia, Nevada.
Marshall, Daniel R., Nashua, New Hampshire.
Marshall, William, Wilmington, Delaware.
Metcalf, A. T., Kalamazoo, Michigan.
Mellersh, George, Memphis, Tennessee.
Miller, Michael, Baltimore, Maryland.
Miller, Abraham, Easton, Pennsylvania.
Mitchell, J. L., Jackson, Michigan.
Moore, William G., Washington, D. C.
Moore, William Q., Wilmington, Delaware.
Mooser, Isaac A., Marion, Alabama.
Myers, Eugene B., Chicago, Illinois.
Nesbitt, James, Troy, Ohio.
Newby, Thomas, Cambridge City, Indiana.
Obear, George Smith, Macon, Georgia.
Otis, George L., St. Paul, Minnesota.
Palmer, Joseph Benjamin, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.
Patterson, John D., Manchester, New Hampshire.
Pearson, John Mills, Godfrey, Illinois.
Pinney, M. E., Nebraska City, Nebraska.
Porter, George W., New Albany, Indiana.
Porter, Benjamin, Jackson, Michigan.
Reed, John, Nebraska City, Nebraska.
Reid, George R. L., Marion, Alabama.

Rice, John M., Atchison, Kansas.
Richardson, A. S., Houston, Texas.
Salmon, William F., Virginia, Nevada.
Sayre, Daniel, Montgomery, Alabama.
Scanlan, F. A., Vicksburg, Mississippi.
Schultz, Edward T., Baltimore, Maryland.
Sears, Achilles D., Clarksville, Tennessee.
Sexton, F. B., San Augustine, Texas.
Sheffield, Henry, Nashville, Tennessee.
Smith, W. Morris, Georgetown, D. C.
Smith, Martin H., Maysville, Kentucky.
Smith, Nathan, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Smith, Moses H., Rutland, Vermont.
Spaulding, O. L., St. Johns, Michigan.
Stansbury, Charles F., Washington, D. C.
Stone, William H., St. Louis, Missouri.
Storey, William W., Norwalk, Connecticut.
Stowell, Frank L., Olean, New York.
Stott, Charles A., Lowell, Massachusetts.
Strickland, William H., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Stuart, Joseph M., Columbus, Ohio.
Taylor, Emmons, Portage City, Wisconsin.
Towler, Joseph Megowan, Columbia, Tennessee.
Tufts, Francis M., Platte City, Missouri.
Tuller, William Henry, Atlanta, Georgia.
Turner, E. H., Saxton, Pennsylvania.
Upman, H. B., Rochester, Minnesota.
Vallerchamp, John, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
Van Saun, George B., Cedar Falls, Iowa.
Van Slyck, Nicholas, Providence, Rhode Island.
Veal, W. G., Veal's Station, Johnson county, Texas.
Wall, Allen, Georgetown, D. C.
Wannell, Thomas M., St. Louis, Missouri.
Warren, W. H., Lexington, Kentucky.
Withers, Robert E., Richmond, Virginia.
Wright, John A., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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 Potomac, No. 3, Georgetown, District of Columbia;
 Damascus, No. 2, Jacksonville, Florida;
 Helena, No. 2, Helena, Montana;
 Santa Fe, No. 1, Santa Fe, New Mexico;
 Mt. Carmel, No. 2, Brownsville, Nebraska;
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CONSTITUTION
OF THE
GRAND ENCAMPMENT
OF
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
FOR THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

REVISED SEPTEMBER 18, A. D. 1856,
WITH ALL SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS TO THE END OF THE 18TH TRIENNIAL
SESSION, SEPTEMBER 22, 1871. ALSO, THE RULES AND EDICTS OF THE
GRAND ENCAMPMENT, AND THE TEMPLAR DECISIONS OF THE
GRAND MASTERS, FROM A. D. 1856, TO A. D. 1871.

WITH AN INDEX AND MARGINAL READINGS,
BY
THEODORE S. PARVIN, GRAND RECORDER.

IOWA CITY, 1872.

GRIGGS, WATSON, & DAY,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS,
DAVENPORT, IOWA.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Grand Encampment of Knights Templar
FOR THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
1871.

ARTICLE FIRST.

Of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

SECTION I.—HOW CONSTITUTED.

(1) The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States is constituted as follows : —

Official mem-
bers of the Gr.
Encampment.

- I. The Grand Master.
- II. The Deputy Grand Master.
- III. The Grand Generalissimo.
- IV. The Grand Captain General.
- V. The Grand Prelate.
- VI. The Grand Senior Warden.
- VII. The Grand Junior Warden.
- VIII. The Grand Treasurer.
- IX. The Grand Recorder.
- X. The Grand Standard Bearer.
- XI. The Grand Sword Bearer.
- XII. The Grand Warder.
- XIII. The Grand Captain of the Guard.
- XIV. All Past Grand Masters.
- XV. All Past Deputy Grand Masters.
- XVI. All Past Grand Generalissimos, and
- XVII. All Past Grand Captains General of the Grand
Encampment of the United States.

[The first nine of whom shall be elected by ballot, and the remaining four officers, tenth to thirteenth, inclusive, shall be appointed by the Grand Master. *See Amendment adopted Sept. 21, 1871.*]

LIKEWISE,

Members from
Grand Com-
manderies.

XVIII. All Grand Commanders.

XIX. All Past Grand Commanders.

XX. All Deputy Grand Commanders.

XXI. All Grand Generalissimos, and

XXII. All Grand Captains General of each State Grand Commandery that acknowledges the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Who may vote.
One vote each.

(2) Each of the individuals above enumerated shall be entitled, when present, to one vote in all the proceedings of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

LIKEWISE,

Members
from Subordi-
nate Comman-
deries.

XXIII. The first three officers of each Commandery that holds its Charter immediately from the Grand Encampment of the United States.

(3) These, or as many of them as may be present at any meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States, shall be entitled collectively to one vote.

Rank of Offi-
cers of General
Gr. Encamp-
ment.

(4) All officers of the late General Grand Encampment shall rank and have all the privileges of members of equal rank as provided for herein.

Eligibility to
office.

(5) No person shall be eligible to any office in the Grand Encampment of the United States, unless he shall be at the time a member of some Subordinate Commandery under the general or immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States.*

* See Rule 18 of Grand Encampment in this edition, and page 70, Proceedings 1868.

SECTION II.—PROXIES.

(1) The first four officers named in Section I. of this Article; likewise, the first four officers of all State Grand Commanderies; likewise, the first three officers of all Subordinate Chartered Commanderies held under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States, may appear and vote by *proxy*; said proxies being at the time of service members of Subordinate Commanderies, and producing properly authenticated certificates of their appointment.

Who may appoint Proxies.

Qualifications of Proxies.

SECTION III.—TITLES.

(1) The title and designation of the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States, is *Most Eminent Grand Master of Knights Templar*.

Titles of officers.

That of the Deputy Grand Master, *Right Eminent*.

Of the remaining officers of the Grand Encampment, *Very Eminent*.

SECTION IV.—MEETINGS.

(1) The stated meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States shall occur triennially [on the *Second* (*First*, amendment Sept. 16, 1859,) *Tuesday of September*, at such places] AT SUCH TIME AND PLACE (amendment of Sept. 3, 1862) as may have been previously designated by the Standing Committee (see Art. Fourth, Sec. IV. Rule 4), and approved by the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Time and place of meeting.

(2) Special Meetings may be called by the Most Eminent Grand Master, at his discretion. And it shall be his duty, upon the requisition of the majority of the State Grand Commanderies, to him directed in writing, to call special meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Special meetings. How called.

(3) The Grand Officers shall hold their respective offices until their successors shall be duly elected and installed.

Tenure of office.

- (4) At the stated meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States, there shall be reviewed and considered all the official reports of its officers, and of the State Grand and Subordinate Commanderies, under its immediate jurisdiction, for the preceding three years.
- (5) They shall proceed to elect by ballot the several officers of the Grand Encampment of the United States, save and except a Grand Prelate, Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Warder, and Grand Captain of the Guard, who shall be appointed by the Grand Master, to serve during the term of the office of the Grand Master making the appointment (see Art. First, Sec. V. Div. 1. (2) Amendment Sept. 21, 1871.)
- (6) To adopt such Rules and Edicts as may be necessary for the good of the Order.
- (7) To examine the accounts of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Recorder.
- (8) To supervise the state and condition of the finances, and adopt such measures in relation thereto as may be necessary to increase, secure, and preserve the same, and also to insure the utmost punctuality on the part of every accounting officer in the safe keeping and paying over the funds and property of the Grand Encampment.
- (9) To grant or withhold Warrants, Dispensations, and Charters for all new State Grand or Subordinate Commanderies (see Art. Second, Sec. I. (1) and Art. Three, Sec. I) (3).
- (10) For good cause, to revoke pre-existing Warrants, Charters, or Dispensations.
- (11) To assign the limits of the State Grand Commanderies, and settle all controversies that may arise between them.
- (12) And finally, to consider and do all matters and things appertaining to the good, well-being, and perpetuation of the principles of Templar Masonry.

Powers of Gr.
Encampment.

Elect officers.

Exceptions.

Adopt Rules.

Examine ac-
counts of offi-
cers.

Supervise
finances.

Grant war-
rants.

Revoke war-
rants.

Define juris-
dictional limits.

To consider
matters in gen-
eral.

(13) No business shall be transacted at the called meetings, save that which was specified in the original summons. Specific business at special meetings.

(14) At every meeting, all questions shall be determined by a majority of votes, the presiding officer being entitled to one vote. In case the vote is equally divided, he has the casting vote. Majority of votes to govern.
Casting vote.

(15) This Grand Encampment being a legislative body, acknowledging no superior, admits an appeal to be taken by any member from the decision of the chair on any question under consideration therein: *Provided*, however, that such appeal shall not be maintained unless two-thirds of all the members present shall vote therefor. Appeal allowed from decision of Chair.

(16) That right is adopted for this Grand Encampment alone, and is not to be construed as establishing a precedent for the guidance of any other Masonic body. Confined to Gr. Enc.

SECTION V.—DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS.

DIVISION 1.—*The Grand Master.*

(1) It is the prerogative and duty of the Grand Master, generally to exercise, as occasion may require, all the rights appertaining to his high office, in accordance with the usages of Templar Masonry. And as a part thereof, he shall have a watchful supervision over all the Commanderies, Grand and Subordinate, in the United States, and see that all the constitutional enactments, Rules, and Edicts of the Grand Encampment are duly and promptly observed. Duties of Grand Master.
Supervision over Grand and Subordinate Commanderies.
Enforce edicts.

And that the Dress, Work, and discipline of Templar Masonry everywhere are uniform. [*] Costumes to be uniform.

Among his special duties and prerogatives are the following:—

* See Order No. 3, dated December 30, 1871, and published herewith.

Appoint officers. (2) [To appoint *the Prelate and the Grand Captain of the Guard, at the triennial meetings of the Grand Encampment*]. "TO APPOINT A GRAND PRELATE, GRAND STANDARD BEARER, GRAND SWORD BEARER, GRAND WARDER, GRAND CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD, TO SERVE DURING THE TERM OF THE OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER MAKING THE APPOINTMENT." (See Art. First, Sec. IV. (5)). (Amendment September 21, 1871.)

Call meetings. (3) To call special meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States. (See Art. First, Sec. IV. (2)).

Visit Commanderies. (4) To visit and preside at any Commandery, Grand or Subordinate, in the United States, and give such instruction or directions as the good of the Order may require, always adhering to the Ancient Landmarks.

Require bonds of Grand Treasurer and Grand Recorder. (5) To cause to be executed, and securely to preserve and keep, the official bonds and securities of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Recorder. (See Art. First, Sec. V. Div. 6, (4)).

Grant Dispensations. (6) To grant Letters of Dispensation during the recess of the Grand Encampment, for the institution of new Commanderies (see Art. Third, Sec. I. (4)), such Dispensations to be in force no longer than the next triennial meeting of that body, and promptly to notify the Grand Recorder of the issuing of said Letters of Dispensation.

Grant warrants. (7) To approve and grant Warrants during the recess of the Grand Encampment for the institution of State Grand Commanderies in States, Districts, or Territories, where the same have not been heretofore established. (See Art. Second, Sec. I. (1)).

Manage contingent fund. (8) To manage and control the contingent fund. (See Art. Fourth, Sec. I. (9) and (10)).

2. *The Deputy Grand Master.*

(1) The Deputy Grand Master, in the event of the death, removal, or physical incompetency of his superior, shall act as the Grand Master. At all other times he shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the Grand Encampment or the Grand Master.

When Deputy
may serve.

3. *The Grand Generalissimo and Grand Captain General.*

(1) In the absence of their respective superiors, the Grand Generalissimo and Grand Captain General shall severally act as Grand Master, in order, according to rank. At all other times they shall perform such duties as may be assigned them by the Grand Encampment, or such as are traditionally appropriate to their respective stations.

Order of suc-
cession.

4. *The Grand Treasurer.*

(1) The Grand Treasurer, unless otherwise directed by the Grand Encampment, shall invest from time to time all such moneys as may come to his hands, belonging to the Grand Encampment, over and above the sum of three hundred dollars, in such way as he may judge most to the interest of the Grand Encampment, but subject to call on thirty days notice. And the same shall be at his command on the first day of September preceding the triennial meeting of the Grand Encampment.

Gr. Treasurer
invest funds.

(2) He shall render to the Grand Encampment, at its triennial meetings, a true and perfect account of his doings in this respect, together with an account of all moneys received, the earnings thereon accrued from investments, and the amounts disbursed by him during the vacation.

Render an ac-
count.

Report to Gr. Master. (3) Likewise, a copy of the same to the Grand Master, by the first day of September preceding the triennial meeting, to the end that the Grand Master may make such suggestions on account thereof as he may deem necessary.

Pay Drafts. (4) He shall pay all drafts drawn upon the contingent fund by the Grand Master. (See Art. Fourth, Sec. I (9), (10).)

Preserve property of Gr. Encampment. (5) He shall carefully preserve, and render from time to time, as ordered, an inventory of all property belonging to the Grand Encampment entrusted to his keeping. [Shall give bond, &c., see Sec. V. Div. 6, (4).]

5. *The Grand Recorder.*

Collect Revenue. (1) The Grand Recorder shall collect and receive all the revenues of the Grand Encampment, and pay over the amount to the Grand Treasurer whenever it reaches the sum of one hundred dollars. (See Amendment Art. Fourth, Sec. I (1), (2).)

Render an account to Grand Master. (2) He shall render annually to the Grand Master and to the Grand Treasurer copies of his accounts of all moneys received and expended by him,—naming the sources from which they were received,—bringing up said accounts to the first day of September.

Render account to Grand Encampment. (3) Likewise, to the Grand Encampment, triennially, a general account of the same.

Forward Constitution to new Commandery. (4) He shall forward to each newly constituted Commandery, immediately upon receiving official notice that a Dispensation has issued, a copy of this Constitution, together with whatever Rules and Edicts are in force.

Report to Gr. Encampment. (5) He shall report to the Grand Encampment, on the second day of each triennial meeting, the names of those Commanderies working under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment which have not complied with the requisition (see Art. Third, Sec. IV. Div. 2, (1), (2)) to furnish him with its full triennial historical and financial returns for the use of the Grand Encampment.

Delinquent Commanderies.

(6) He shall report annually, on the first day of September, to the Grand Master, the names of those Commanderies working under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment which have not complied with the requisition (see Art. Third, Sec. IV. Div. 2, (1), (2),) to furnish him with its full annual historical and financial returns for the use of the Grand Master. [Shall give bond, &c., see Sec. V. Div. 6, (4).]

Report delin-
quent Com-
manderies to
Grand Master.

(7) He shall open and keep a "Book of Templar Masonry," in which shall be entered, in appropriate columns, the following subjects:—

Keep Book of
Templar Ma-
sonry.

A. A REGISTER OF COMMANDERIES,— to contain,

- I. 1. The date of issuing every Warrant for a Grand Commandery.
2. The date of issuing every Dispensation, and —
3. The date of issuing every Charter for a Subordinate Commandery,

Granted by authority of the Grand Encampment since its origin (1816).

II. 1. The Roll of Officers of the Grand Conclave of the Royal, Exalted, Religious, and Military Order of Masonic Knights Templar in England and Wales (1791).

2. The Roll of (a) Encampments [and Pories], (b) Officers, and (c) Members, of the "Provincial Grand Conclave of Canada" (1855-67), [and of the "Grand Priory of the United Orders of the Temple and the Hospital, for the Dominion of Canada," 1868-].

B. A REGISTER OF MEMBERSHIP.

I. 1. The Roll of Officers of the Grand Encampment, with their terms of service, etc., since the origin of the same.

II. 1. The Roll of (a) Officers and (b) Members of the Grand Commanderies, terms of service, etc., from the organization of each.

2. The Roll of Officers of the Subordinate Commanderies working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment.

With all the current changes resulting from dismissions, suspensions, expulsions, and deaths.

C. HISTORICAL DATA,

Tending to lighten up the history of Templar Masonry in the United States.

OF GRAND ENCAMPMENT AND COMMANDERIES.

I. 1. To collect and bind in orderly volumes, a copy of all the Proceedings of the Grand Encampment since its organization.

II. 1. To collect and bind in orderly volumes, copies of all the Proceedings of Grand Commanderies, from the organization of each.

2. To collect and bind in orderly volumes, copies of the By-Laws of all the Grand Commanderies.

3. To collect and bind in an orderly volume, impressions of the Seals of all the Grand Commanderies.

OF SUBORDINATE COMMANDERIES.

I. 1. To collect and bind in orderly volumes, copies of the By-Laws of all the Subordinate Commanderies working under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment.

2. To collect and bind in an orderly volume, impressions of the Seals of each Subordinate Commandery working under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment.

And to make a triennial report of his official acts.

6. *The Remaining Officers.*

(1) The duties of the remaining officers of the Grand Encampment are such as are traditionally appropriate to their respective stations, or such as may be assigned them by the Grand Encampment.

Duties of officers.

(2) The Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Generalissimo, and the Grand Captain General are severally authorized to visit and preside in any Commandery of Knights Templar throughout the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment, and to give such instructions and directions as the good of the Institution may require, always adhering to the Ancient Landmarks.

Who may visit
Commanderies,
and preside.

(3) In the event of the absence of all the four principal officers of the Grand Encampment, the Past Grand Officers, according to rank and seniority of service, shall be empowered to preside.

Succession.

(4) The Grand Treasurer and the Grand Recorder shall severally give bond and securities, in such form and to such an amount—but not less than double the estimated triennial receipts by either—as shall from time to time be determined by the Grand Master, who shall judge and approve the sufficiency of such bonds and securities, and who shall keep and preserve the same.

To give Bonds.

(5) Any Grand Officer, save as above excepted, coming into the receipt of moneys or property belonging to the Grand encampment, shall forthwith remit the same to the Grand Recorder.

To whom
moneys are to
be paid.

ARTICLE SECOND.

Of the State Grand Commanderies.

SECTION I.—HOW CONSTITUTED.

When Grand
Commanderies
may be formed.

(1) Whenever there shall be three or more Subordinate Chartered Commanderies instituted or holden under this Constitution, in any one State, District, or Territory, in which a Grand Encampment has not been heretofore formed, a *Grand Commandery* may be formed, after obtaining the approval of the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment.

Warrant nec-
essary.

Jurisdiction.

(2) Its jurisdiction shall be the territorial limits in which it is holden.

Official mem-
bers of the Gr.
Commandery—
who elected,
who appointed.

(3) A State Grand Commandery consists of the following members [THE FIRST NINE OF WHOM SHALL BE ELECTED BY BALLOT, AND THE REMAINING FOUR OFFICERS,—TENTH AND THIRTEENTH, INCLUSIVE,—SHALL BE ELECTED OR APPOINTED, AS THE GRAND COMMANDERY MAY DIRECT. Amendment September 22, 1871]:—

Members.

- I. The Grand Commander.
- II. The Deputy Grand Commander.
- III. The Grand Generalissimo.
- IV. The Grand Captain General.
- V. The Grand Prelate.
- VI. The Grand Senior Warden.
- VII. The Grand Junior Warden.
- VIII. The Grand Treasurer.
- IX. The Grand Recorder.
- X. The Grand Standard Bearer.
- XI. The Grand Sword Bearer.
- XII. The Grand Warder, and
- XIII. The Grand Captain of the Guard.

LIKEWISE,

XIV. All Past Grand Commanders [and Grand Masters].

XV. All Past Deputy Grand Commanders [and Deputy Grand Masters].

XVI. All Past Grand Generalissimos, and

XVII. All Past Grand Captains General of the same Grand Commandery, so long as they remain members of the Subordinate Commanderies under the same territorial jurisdiction.

LIKEWISE,

XVIII. The Commander.

XIX. The Generalissimo, and

XX. The Captain General of each Subordinate Com-
mandery working under the same Grand
Commandery.

Members from
Subordinate
Commanderies

LIKEWISE,

XXI. All Past Commanders of the Subordinate Commanderies working under the same Grand Commanderies, so long as they remain members of Subordinate Commanderies under the same territorial jurisdiction.

(4) Each of the individuals enumerated in this section shall be entitled, when present, to one vote in all the proceedings of the State Grand Commandery.

Who may vote.

(5) No person shall be eligible to any office in a State Grand Commandery unless he shall be at the time a member of some Subordinate Commandery working under the same Grand Commandery.

Eligibility to
office.

(6) The Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island is recognized as holding jurisdiction over both those states.*

Gr. Command-
ery of Massa-
chusetts and
Rhode Island.

* *Resolved*, That the Grand Commandery of Virginia is recognized as holding jurisdiction over both the State of Virginia, and West Virginia. Adopted September 22, 1871.

SECTION II.—PROXIES.

Who may vote
by proxy. (1) Any officer specified in Section I. of this Article,
save and except Past Commanders, may appear and
vote *by proxy*, said proxy being at the time of service a
member of the same Subordinate Commandery as his
Certificate
necessary. principal, and producing a properly authenticated certifi-
cate of his appointment.

SECTION III.—TITLES.

Titles of off- (1) The title and designation of the Grand Commander
cers. of a State Grand Commandery, is *Right Eminent*.
That of Deputy Grand Commander, *Very Eminent*.
Of the remaining officers of the Grand Commandery,
Eminent.

SECTION IV.—MEETINGS.

Stated meet- (1) The stated meetings of a State Grand Commandery
ings. shall occur annually, at such time and place as said Grand
Commandery in its discretion may direct.

Special meet- (2) Special meetings may be called by the Grand Com-
ings. mander at his discretion.

Tenure of office. (3) The several Grand Officers shall hold their respect-
ive offices until their successors shall be duly elected and
installed.

Powers of the (4) At the stated meetings of each Grand Commandery
Gr. Command- there shall be reviewed and considered all the official re-
ery. ports of its officers and of the Subordinate Commanderies
within its jurisdiction for the preceding year.

Elect officers. (5) They shall proceed to elect by ballot the several
officers of the Grand Commandery; *provided*, that the
Grand Standard Bearer, the Grand Sword Bearer, the
Exceptions. Grand Warder, and the Grand Captain of the Guard,
may be elected or *appointed*, as the Grand Commandery
may direct. (See Art. Second, Sec. 1 (3).) Amendment
September 22, 1871.

(6) To adopt such Rules and Edicts, subordinate to the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of the United States, as may be necessary for the good of the Order. Adopt Rules and Edicts.

(7) To examine the accounts of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Recorder. Examine accounts.

(8) To supervise the state and condition of the finances, and adopt such measures in relation thereto as may be necessary to increase, secure, and preserve the same, and also to insure the utmost punctuality on the part of every accounting officer in the safe keeping and paying over the funds and property of the Grand Commandery. Supervise Finances.

(9) To grant or withhold Dispensations and Charters for all new Commanderies. Grant Dispensations.

(10) For good cause, to revoke any pre-existing Charter or Dispensation. Revoke Charters.

(11) To assign the limits of Subordinate Commanderies within its own jurisdiction, and settle all controversies that may arise between them. Assign jurisdictional limits.

(12) And finally, to consider and do all matters and things appertaining to the good, well-being, and perpetuation of Templar Masonry, but always subordinate to the Grand Encampment of the United States. To consider matters in general.

(13) No business shall be transacted at the *called* meetings save that which was specified in the original summons. Specific business.

(14) At every meeting, all questions shall be determined by a majority of votes, the presiding officer, for the time being, being entitled to one vote. In case the votes are equally divided, he shall also give the casting vote. Majority of votes to determine. Casting vote.

(15) No appeal shall lie to the Grand Commandery from the decision of the Grand Commander. No appeal.

SECTION V.—DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS.

DIVISION 1. *The Grand Commander.*

- Duties of Gr. Commander. (1) The Grand Commander of a State Grand Commandery shall have a watchful supervision over all the Subordinate Commanderies under his jurisdiction, and see that all the constitutional enactments, Rules and Edicts of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and of his own Grand Commandery, are duly and promptly observed.
- Grant Dispensations. (2) He shall have the power and authority, during the recess of his Grand Commandery, to grant Letters of Dispensation to a competent number of petitioners—nine or more, residing within his jurisdiction, and possessing the constitutional qualifications empowering them to form and open a Commandery.
- Term of. (3) Such Dispensations to be in force no longer than the next annual meeting of his Grand Commandery.
- Recommendation of nearest Commandery necessary. (4) But no Letters of Dispensation for constituting a new Commandery shall be issued, save upon the recommendation of the Commandery in the same territorial jurisdiction nearest the place of the new Commandery prayed for.
- Call special meetings. (5) He may call special meetings of his Grand Commandery at his discretion. (See Art. Second, Sec. IV. (2)).
- May suspend from office. (6) [DURING THE RECESS OF HIS GRAND COMMANDERY, HE MAY SUSPEND FROM THE FUNCTIONS OF HIS OFFICE ANY OFFICER OF THE GRAND OR SUBORDINATE COMMANDERY, OR ARREST THE CHARTER OR DISPENSATION OF A COMMANDERY; BUT IN NEITHER CASE SHALL SUCH SUSPENSION EFFECT THE STANDING IN THE ORDER OF SUCH OFFICER, OR HIS MEMBERSHIP IN THE COMMANDERY. AND HE SHALL REPORT HIS ACTION IN FULL THEREIN TO THE NEXT CONCLAVE OF THE GRAND COMMANDERY FOR ITS FINAL ACTION.] Amendment September 22, 1871.

(7) He may visit and preside at any Commandery within the jurisdiction of his Grand Commandery, and give such instructions and directions as the good of the Order may require; but always adhering to the Ancient Landmarks. Visit Com-manderies.

(8) It is his duty, either in person, or by proxy, to attend all meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States. Attend meet-ings of Grand Encampment.

2. *The Deputy Grand Commander.*

(1) The Deputy Grand Commander, in the event of the death, removal, or physical incompetency of his superior, shall act as the Grand Commander. At all other times he shall perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the Grand Commander or the Grand Commandery. Duties of Deputy.

(2) It is his duty, either in person, or by proxy, to attend all meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States. Attend meet-ings of Grand Encampment.

3. *Grand Generalissimo and Grand Captain General.*

(1) In the absence of their respective superiors, the Grand Generalissimo and Grand Captain General shall severally act as Grand Commanders, in order, according to rank. At all other times they shall perform such duties as may be assigned them by the Grand Commandery, or such as are traditionally appropriate to their respective stations. Succession of office.

(2) It is their duty, either in person, or by proxy, to attend all meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States. Attend meet-ings.

4. *The Grand Recorder.*

(1) The Grand Recorder shall make an annual communication to the Grand Recorder of each of the other Grand Commanderies, likewise to the Grand Master and the Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

(2) Said Communication to embrace the roll of Grand Officers, and such other matters as may conduce to the general good of the Order.

(3) [He shall forward to the Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment, on or before the first day in August, of each year, the Annual Returns and Dues for his Grand Commandery, as required in the provision of Art. Fourth, Sec. I. (2).] See amendment IV. 1871.

(4) He shall also regularly transmit to the Grand Master and Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment of the United States copies of all the By-Laws and Regulations adopted by his Grand Commandery.

(5) The duties of the remaining officers, as well as those above specified, shall be such as are traditionally appropriate to their respective stations, or allotted to them by the Grand Commandery, and corresponding as near as may be to those of the corresponding officers of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

(6) In the event of the absence of all four principal officers of the Grand Commandery, the Past Grand Officers, according to the rank and seniority of service, shall be empowered to preside.

ARTICLE THIRD.

Of Subordinate Commanderies.

SECTION I.—HOW CONSTITUTED.

(1) Each State Grand Commandery shall have exclusive power *to constitute new Commanderies* within its jurisdiction. Powers of Gr Commanderies

(2) During the recess of the Grand Commandery, the Grand Commander shall have the power to grant *Letters of Dispensation* to a competent number of petitioners, nine or more, possessing the constitutional qualifications, and residing within its territorial jurisdiction, empowering them to form and open a Commandery for a term of time not extending beyond the next stated meeting of the Grand Commandery. Grand Commander to grant Dispensations in his jurisdiction.

(3) The Grand Encampment of the United States shall have exclusive power to constitute new Commanderies within any State, District, or Territory, wherein there is no State Commandery regularly formed under the authority of the Grand Encampment of the United States, Power of Grand Encampment over unoccupied territory.

(4) During the recess of the Grand Encampment, the Grand Master shall have power to grant Letters of Dispensation to a competent number of petitioners, nine or more, possessing the constitutional qualifications, and residing within said unappropriated State, District, or Territory, empowering them to form and open a Commandery for a term of time not extending beyond the next stated meeting of the Grand Encampment of the United States. Gr. Master has power to grant Dispensations during recess of Grand Enc.

(5) A Subordinate Commandery consists of the following members: —

- Members of
Subordinate
Commandery.
- I. The Commander.
 - II. The Generalissimo.
 - III. The Captain General.
 - IV. The Prelate.
 - V. The Senior Warden.
 - VI. The Junior Warden.
 - VII. The Treasurer.
 - VIII. The Recorder.
 - IX. The Standard Bearer.
 - X. The Sword Bearer, and
 - XI. The Warder.

LIKEWISE,

XII. As many members as may be found convenient for work and discipline.

One vote. (6) Each of the individuals enumerated in this section shall be entitled, when present, to one vote in the proceedings of the Subordinate Commandery.

SECTION II.—TITLES.

Titles. (1) The title and designation of the Commander of a Subordinate Commandery, is *Eminent*.

SECTION III.—MEETINGS.

Stated meet-
ings. (1) The stated meetings of a Subordinate Commandery shall occur at least semi-annually, at such time and place as may be specified in the Charter, or designated in the By-Laws of the Commandery.

Special meet-
ings. (2) Special meetings may be called by the Commander at his discretion.

Tenure of office. (3) The several officers shall hold their respective offices until their successors be duly elected and installed.

(4) No business shall be performed at the *called* meetings, save that which was specified in the original summons. Business at called meetings.

(5) At every meeting, all questions shall be determined by a majority of votes, the presiding officer, for the time being, being entitled to one vote. In case the votes are equally divided, he shall also give the casting vote. Questions,—how determined.
Casting vote.

(6) No appeal shall lie to the Subordinate Commandery from the decision of the Commander. No appeal.

SECTION IV.—DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS.

The Commander.

(1) The Commander has it in special charge to see that the By-Laws of his Commandery are duly observed, as well as the Constitution, Rules, and Edicts of the State Grand Commandery, and of the Grand Encampment of the United States. Duties of Commander.

(2) That accurate records are kept and just accounts rendered. Records.

(3) That regular returns are made to the Grand Encampment or Commandery, annually, and that the annual dues are promptly paid. Returns made, etc.

(4) He may call special meetings of his Commandery at his discretion. (See Art. Third, Sec. III. (2)). May call special meetings.

(5) It is his duty, together with the Generalissimo and Captain General, either in person or by proxy, to attend all meetings of his Grand Encampment or Commandery. Attend meetings of Gr. Encampment or Commandery.

The Recorder.

Duties of Recorder.

(1) It shall be the duty of the Recorder of every Subordinate Commandery, working under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States —

Make Returns.

(2) To report annually to the Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment of the United States, up to the first day of August, the Roll of his Officers and Members, and the Working Roll of his Commandery.

Send Dues.

And to accompany the same with the amount of dues to the Grand Encampment of the United States. (See Art. Fourth, Sec. I. (4)).

Failure subjects to discipline.

(4) For failure herein, the Commandery so offending shall be subject to Knightly discipline.

Seniority in succession.

(3) In the event of the absence of all the three principal officers of the Commandery, the Past Commanders, according to rank and seniority of service, shall be empowered to preside.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION I.—FEES, DUES, AND FINANCES.

(1) "THE STATE GRAND COMMANDERIES, IN SUCH MANNER AS THEY MAY RESPECTIVELY DETERMINE, SHALL ANNUALLY COLLECT AND PAY TO THE GRAND RECORDER OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT, AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO *five cents* FOR EACH SIR KNIGHT RETURNED AS A MEMBER OF THEIR RESPECTIVE SUBORDINATE COMMANDERIES, AT THE MEETING OF THE GRAND COMMANDERY PRECEDING AUGUST THE FIRST IN EACH YEAR.

Annual Dues
of five cents.

(2) "THIS FUND, WITH THE RETURNS OF THE GRAND COMMANDERY, AS REQUIRED IN ART. SECOND, SEC. V. DIV. 4, (1), (2), (3), SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE GRAND RECORDER OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT, ON *or before* THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST IN EACH YEAR." Adopted September 22, 1871.

When and to
whom sent.

(3) The fee for instituting a new Commandery shall not be less than ninety dollars.

Fee for Dis-
pensation.

(4) For every Knight Templar created in any Commandery, holden by Dispensation or Charter, whilst under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States, there shall be paid two dollars into the treasury of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Dues of Sub-
ordinate Com-
manderies.

(5) The Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment of the United States shall receive ten dollars as his fee for each Charter issued, and five dollars for endorsing, under the seal of the Grand Encampment of the United States, the extension of a Dispensation.

Gr. Recorder's
fee.

(6) The State Grand Commanderies, respectively, shall possess authority, upon the institution of new Commanderies within their respective jurisdictions —

Powers of Gr.
Commanderies.

Proportions of
sums received,
&c. (7) To require from the several Commanderies within their respective jurisdictions, such proportions of the sums received by them for conferring the Orders.

Annual Dues. (8) Likewise, such sums, in the form of annual dues from their respective members, as may be necessary for supporting the Grand Commandery.

Fee for Orders. (9) No Subordinate Commandery shall confer the Orders of Knighthood for a less sum than twenty dollars.

Contingent
fund for Grand
Master. (10) There shall be a Contingent Fund of three hundred dollars, placed to the credit of the Most Eminent Grand Master, on the books of the Grand Treasurer, at the close of each triennial session, out of which the Grand Master shall reimburse himself for his necessary cash expenses in the performance of his constitutional duties, and make a triennial report of the same to the Grand Encampment.

Contingent
fund for Grand
Recorder. (11) There shall be appropriated at each triennial session of the Grand Encampment of the United States a sufficient sum to be used by the Grand Recorder to meet the current expenses of the secretariat, of which he shall render an account at the succeeding session.

SECTION II.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Royal Arch Masons only eligible to the Orders.

Who eligible
to Orders REGULATION 1. No Commandery, Grand or Subordinate, shall confer the Orders of Knighthood upon any one who is not a regular Royal Arch Mason, according to the requirements of the General Grand Chapter of the United States.

Order of Succession.

Order of suc-
cession. REGULATION 2. The rule of succession in conferring the Orders of Knighthood shall be as follows: 1. The Knight of the Red Cross. 2. Knight Templar, [and KNIGHT OF MALTA,] adopted September 7, 1865.

Commandery to have Dispensation or Charter.

REGULATION 3. Every Commandery working in a State, District, or Territory, where there is a Grand Commandery, shall have a Dispensation or Charter from said Grand Commandery. And no Commandery hereafter to be formed or opened in such State, District, or Territory, shall be deemed legal without such Charter or Dispensation.

Commanderies must have a Dispensation or Charter.

Without Charter, all Templar Communication Forbidden.

REGULATION 4. All Masonic communication, as a Templar, is interdicted between any Commandery working under the general or special jurisdiction of this Grand Encampment, or any member thereof, and any Commandery or member of such, that may be formed, opened, or holden in such State, District, or Territory, without such Charter or Dispensation.

Masonic communication interdicted.

Sojourner not eligible to the Orders.

REGULATION 5. It shall be deemed irregular for any Commandery to confer the Orders of Knighthood, or either of them, upon any sojourner, whose place of residence is within any State, District, or Territory, in which there is a Commandery regularly at work, until the consent of the Commandery having territorial jurisdiction is first obtained.

Irregular to confer orders on sojourner.

Discipline for Violation of Rule 5.

REGULATION 6. In the event of the violation of this interdict, the Commandery so offending shall be subject to knightly discipline, and be required upon demand, to pay over to the Commandery thus defrauded the amount of fees received for such admission.

Discipline for violation.

Vow of Office.

Vow of office.

REGULATION 7. The officers of every Commandery, Grand and Subordinate, before entering upon the exercise of their respective offices, shall take the following obligation; viz.: "I, (A. B.) do promise and vow that I will support and maintain the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America."

Proxies May Constitute.

Proxy to constitute a Commandery.

REGULATION 8. The Grand Master of this Grand Encampment may issue his proxy to any Knight Templar in regular standing, authorizing him to constitute a Subordinate Commandery which has received a Charter; and any Commandery thus constituted shall be deemed regularly constituted.*

[It has been the custom under the regulations, for the Grand Master to appoint a present or Past Grand Officer to constitute a Grand Commandery which has received his Warrant.]

SECTION III.—AMENDMENTS.

Amendments.

(1) The Grand Encampment shall be competent, upon the concurrence of three-fourths of its members present at any stated meeting, to revise, amend, and alter this Constitution;—

Previous notice, and time set.

[*Provided*, ONE DAY'S PREVIOUS NOTICE OF SUCH MOTION TO AMEND BE GIVEN, AND A PARTICULAR TIME BE SET TO TAKE THE VOTE THEREON.

Otherwise, to lay over.

IN ALL OTHER CASES, ANY PROPOSED AMENDMENT SHALL LAY OVER UNTIL THE NEXT STATED MEETING OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT, WHEN A CONCURRING VOTE OF TWO-THIRDS SHALL BE NECESSARY TO ADOPT SUCH ALTERATION, AMENDMENT, OR REVISION.] Amendment September 17, 1859.

*(Ceremony of Constitution, 1859, pages 46 and 103.)

SECTION IV.—RULES OF ORDER.

Reading of the Minutes.

RULE 1.—After the ceremony of opening the Grand Encampment, it shall be the duty of the Grand Recorder to read the minutes of the last Triennial Session, unless such reading be dispensed with; and at the resumption of business in each successive sitting, the minutes of the preceding one shall also be read.

Reading of
minutes.

Committee on Credentials.

RULE 2.—A Committee on Credentials, consisting of three Sir Knights, shall be appointed by the Grand Master, to report at the opening of the next sitting.

Committee on
Credentials.

Reports of Grand Officers.

RULE 3.—After the report of this committee, the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Generalissimo, and the Grand Captain General, will successively read the reports of their doings during the preceding three years.*

Report of offi-
cers.

These reports shall be referred to the Standing Committee on the Doings of the Grand Officers, who may recommend the apportionment of such parts thereof to special, or to such other of the standing committees, as they may deem necessary.

Referred to
standing com-
mittee.

Standing Committees.

RULE 4.—The Standing Committees shall be:—

1. A Committee on the Doings of the Grand Officers.
2. A Committee on Finance.
3. A Committee on Dispensations and New Com-
manderies.
4. A Committee on Unfinished Business.
5. A Committee on Grievances.
6. A Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.
7. A Committee to designate the place of the next
Triennial Meeting.

Standing com-
mittees.

* The Grand Treasurer, see Art. First, Sec. V. Div. 4, (2), and the Grand Recorder, Div. 5, (3), shall render, &c.

Order of re-
ports.

The report of these committees shall be heard in order, except the last one, which shall report on the last day of the meetings of the Grand Encampment.

New Business.

New business.

Special com-
mittees.

RULE 5.— While the several committees are preparing their reports, the new business may be acted upon ; and if any subject is brought forward requiring a reference to any standing or special committee, it shall be so referred forthwith.

All committees shall make it a point to report as soon as convenient after their appointment.

Speak but once.

Speak but once.

RULE 6.— No Sir Knight shall be allowed to speak more than once on the same subject, except to explain the meaning of some of his remarks, *unless* it be by special permission of the Grand Encampment first obtained.

Electing Officers.

Elect officers
third day.

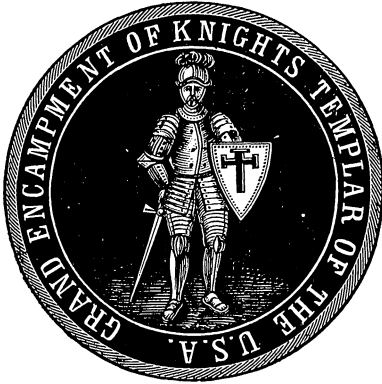
RULE 7.— The Grand Encampment shall proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing three years, immediately after the opening of the first sitting, on Thursday following the commencement of the Triennial Meetings.

Exemplification of the Work.

Grand Master
to exemplify
the work.

RULE 8.— It shall be the duty of the Grand Master, at each Triennial Meeting, if time permit, to cause an exemplification of the work appertaining to the Orders of Knighthood to be exhibited before the Grand Encampment ; and also, to correct, officially, all irregularities and discrepancies that exist.

A true and faithful copy of the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, with the amendments at the date hereof.



Witness my official signature and the Seal of the Grand Encampment, at Iowa City, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1872, A. O. 754.

ATTEST :

Theodor Luther Larvis
W. Recorder

AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION OF A. D. 1856.

1859.

I. (1.) TIME OF MEETINGS.

(See Amendment III.)

Article First, Section IV. (1.) Strike out the word “*Second*” and insert “*FIRST*,” so as to read, “*on the First Tuesday of September, at such places,*” &c.

Adopted September 16, 1859, page 47.

II. (2.) AMENDMENTS.

Article Fourth, Section III. (1.) Strike out Section III. and insert the following:—

Section III. (1) “The Grand Encampment shall be competent, upon the concurrence of three-fourths of its members present at any stated meeting, to revise, amend, and alter this Constitution.”

Three-fourths of members present may amend, with notice.

Provided, one day’s previous notice of such motion to amend be given, and a particular time be set to take the vote thereon.

“In all other cases, any proposed amendment shall lay over until the next stated meeting of the Grand Encampment, when a concurring vote of two-thirds shall be necessary to adopt such alteration, amendment, or revision.”

Without notice, two-thirds shall concur.

Adopted September 17, 1859, page 57.

1862.

III. (1.) TIME OF MEETINGS.

(See Amendment I.)

Time and
place.

Article First, Section IV. (1.) Strike out the words "*on the First Tuesday of September, at such places,*" and insert the words "AT SUCH TIME AND PLACE," so as to read:

As may be
designated, &c.

Section IV. (1.) *Meetings.* "The stated meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States shall occur triennially, at such time and place as may have been previously designated by the Standing Committee (see Article Fourth, Section IV. Rule 4), and approved by the Grand Encampment of the United States."

Adopted September, 3, 1862, page 41.

1865.

IV. (1.) SUCCESSION OF ORDERS.

Knights of
Malta.

Article Fourth, Section II. General Regulations 2. Add the words "AND KNIGHTS OF MALTA" after the words "Knights Templar." Rule 2 reads: 2. The rule of succession in conferring the Orders of Knighthood shall be as follows:—

1. Knight of the Red Cross. 2. Knight Templar, and Knight of Malta.

Adopted September 7, 1865, page 63.

1871.

V. (1.) DUTIES OF GRAND MASTER.

To modify Article First, Section V. Division 1, (2) (specifying the Duties of the Grand Master), so as to read, after the word "following," thus:

Officers ap-
pointed.

"to appoint a Grand Prelate, Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Warder, Grand Captain of the Guard, to serve during the term of the office of the Grand Master making the appointment."

Adopted September 21, 1871.

VI. (2.) WHAT OFFICERS ELECTED.

Add to Article Second, Section I. (3) of the State Grand Commanderies), following the word "members," in the eighth line, the following :

"The first nine of whom shall be elected by ballot, and the remaining four officers, tenth and thirteenth, inclusive, shall be elected or appointed, as the Grand Commandery may direct."

Officers elected

Adopted September 22, 1871.

VII. (3.) DUTIES OF GRAND COMMANDERS.

Add to Article Second, Section V. Division 1, (specifying the Duties of the Grand Commander), as paragraph (6), next immediately before the last, the following:

"During the recess of his Grand Commandery he may suspend from the functions of his office any officer of the Grand or Subordinate Commandery, or arrest the Charter or Dispensation of a Commandery; but in neither case shall such suspension effect the standing in the Order of such officer, or his membership in the Commandery. And he shall report his action in full therein to the next Conclave of the Grand Commandery for its final action."

Grand Commander may remove officers.

Adopted September 22, 1871.

VIII. (4.) REVENUE OF GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

Add to Article Fourth, Section I. (specifying the "Fees, Dues, and Finances," as paragraphs (1), (2), the following:

(1) "The State Grand Commanderies, in such manner as they may respectively determine, shall annually collect and pay to the Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment, an amount equal to *five cents* for each Sir Knight returned as a member of their respective Subordinate Commanderies, at the meeting of the Grand Commandery preceding August the first in each year.

Grand Commanderies to pay 5 cents on each member.

(2) "This fund, with the returns of the Grand Commandery, as required in Article Second, Section V.

Division 4, (1), (2), (3), shall be forwarded to the Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment, on *or before* the first day of August in each year."

Adopted September 22, 1871.

The amendmends of 1871 were promulgated to the Grand and Subordinate Commanderies on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1871, under the following —

Order No. 2. [*]

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

SIR J. Q. A. FELLOWS, M. E. GRAND MASTER.

To all our Grand Officers, the Grand Commanders of our State Grand Commanderies, and the Commanders of Commanderies holding Charters immediately from our Grand Encampment — GREETING :

WHEREAS, at a stated meeting of our Grand Encampment, held at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1871, the following Amendments to the Constitution of the Grand Encampment having received the concurrence of three-fourths of the members present, were declared adopted, and proclaimed as a part of the Constitution, and are now officially promulgated as in force for your government and the Sir Knights under your respective jurisdictions.

Done at New Orleans, this 10th day of November, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-One.

[SEAL.]

BY THE GRAND MASTER.

Attest my hand and the Seal of our Grand Encampment, at Iowa City, Iowa, this 10th day of November, A. O. 753.

THEODORE SUTTON PARVIN,
Grand Recorder.

*Order No. 1, relative to the Chicago fire, omitted.—GR. REC.

RULES AND EDICTS

OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT

A. D. 1859, A. D. 1871.

Among the enumerated powers of the Grand Encampment is that "To adopt such RULES and EDICTS as may be necessary for the good of the Order." Constitution, Article First, Section IV. (6).

Under this head we present the Rules and Edicts of the sessions of 1859, '62, '65, '68, and '71.

1859.

1. (1) *Who to Fill Vacancies.*

In case of a vacancy in the office of either Grand Treasurer or Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment, it is made the duty of the M. E. Grand Master to fill the vacancy by appointment, and to require bonds of the Sir Knight that he may appoint for the faithful performance of his duty. (See Article First, Section V. Div. 6, (4)).

Vacancies, how filled.

Adopted September 15th, 1859, page 40.

2. (2) *Installation Ceremonies.*

The Grand Encampment approves the "Ceremonies and Charges upon Constituting and Dedicating a Commandery, and Installing its officers," and authorizes the same to be used in the Commanderies within its jurisdiction as they are published in the Appendix to the Proceedings of 1859, pages 103-113.

Ceremonies of Dedication and Installation adopted.

[These Ceremonies are purposely excluded from this

edition, and the reader referred to the Proceedings aforesaid.—GR. REC.]

Adopted September 15, 1859, page 46.

3. (3) *Burial Service.*

Burial Service
adopted.

Ordered, That the Burial Service, hereto annexed,* be and the same is hereby adopted by the Grand Encampment, and the use thereof *enjoined* upon the Commanderies, Grand and Subordinate, in this jurisdiction.

[These Ceremonies are excluded, and the reader referred to the pages aforesaid.—GR. REC.]

Adopted September 16, 1859, page 50.

4. (4) *Duty of Subordinate Commanderies.*

Rights and Du-
ties of Subor-
dinate Com-
manderies.

At the formation of a State Grand Commandery, it is the right, as well as the duty, of every Subordinate Commandery in such State, whether Chartered, or Under Dispensation, to enroll themselves under such State Grand Commandery, and respect and obey its laws and regulations.

Adopted September 17, 1859, page 56.

5. (5) *Commanders cannot Resign.*

Commanders
cannot resign.

Resolved, That the Commander of a Chartered Commandery, when duly installed, cannot resign.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, and adopted September 19, 1859, page 69.

6. (6) *Absent Officers to be Installed in their Commanderies.*

Absent officers,
how Installed.

Ordered, That such officers-elect of the Grand Encampment as may not be present for installation may be installed in the several Commanderies to which they belong, and that the Recorders of these Commanderies notify the Grand Recorder of their installation.

Adopted September 19, 1859, page 74.

*See Appendix Proceedings 1859, pages 116-126.

7. (7) *No Distinction of Rank among Grand Commanderies.*

No distinction of rank shall be made among the State Grand Commanderies; but the Grand Recorder shall prepare a Table showing the date of the formation of each one now in existence, and all that may be formed hereafter, in the order of their formation.

Grand Com-
manderies of
equal rank.

Adopted September 19, 1859, page 68.

1862.

8. (1) *Templar Costume.*

Ordered, That the Costume as reported by Sir Knight Bailey, from the Select Committee on Templar Uniform, be agreed to and adopted.

Costume of
Templars.

1862, pages 45–50. This Edict is republished here under Order No. 3.

Resolved, That the Grand Recorder be directed to have printed for general distribution, a full description of the Uniform as adopted, with suitable wood-cut illustrations for the more correct understanding of the several parts of the same.

Illustrations
of Costume or-
dered.

This Edict, with the Grand Master's (Fellows) General Order No. 3, dated December 30th, A. D. 1871, is here reproduced, with the illustrations, to "secure uniformity," and to guard against "innovation and change," in the various jurisdictions.

9. (2) *Communicate Officers Elect.*

Resolved, That, for the purpose of securing a more perfect intercourse between the several bodies of Knights Templar, the Grand Recorder be requested to communicate to the several Grand Commanderies and Subordinates of this Grand Encampment a list of the presiding or other proper officers, who may be addressed for that purpose.

Communicate
Officers.

Adopted September 3, 1862, page 62.

10. (3) *Publication of Templar Ritual forbidden.*

Publication of
Ritual not au-
thorized.

Resolved, That the Grand Encampment of the United States has never, directly, or indirectly, authorized the publication of any part of the Work or Ritual of Templar Masonry, and that any such publication is hereby unequivocally condemned.

Adopted September 3, 1862, page 51.

11. (4) *Ritual to be Observed.*

Ritual to be
observed.

Ordered, That it be enjoined upon all State Grand Commanderies, and Subordinate Commanderies under the jurisdiction of this Grand Encampment, to use the Ritual, a copy of which is in possession of the M. E. Grand Master (French), being the same which is in use in the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; and that in conferring the Order of Knight of Malta it should be made as much a separate ceremonial as is observed in conferring the other Orders of Knighthood.

Adopted September 4, 1862, page 65.

12. (5) *Grand Recorder to procure Blanks.*

Grand Re-
corder to pre-
pare Blanks.

Ordered, That the Grand Recorder have prepared such blanks and forms as may be necessary in the performance of his official business.

Adopted September 3, 1862, page 63.

13. (6) *Sale of Reprint.*

Sale of Re-
print.

Ordered, That the Grand Recorder be authorized to dispose of the Republished Proceedings of the Grand Encampment from its organization, A. D. 1816, to 1856, inclusive, pp. 370, at \$1.50 per copy.

[There are some two hundred copies of this work for sale, and which may be had by application to the Grand Recorder. When sent by mail, twenty cents additional must accompany the order.—GR. REC.]

1865.

14. (1) *Every Member to Vote, &c.*

In voting for admission into the Order, every member present should be required to cast his (ball) ballot, or be excused therefrom by a vote of the Commandery.

Every member
to vote.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted September 6, 1865, page 50.

1868.

15. (1) *Absent Sir Knights to be informed of Proceedings.*

A Sir Knight who may have been absent from a Conclave has a right to know *all* the transactions at such meeting, whether affecting himself or not.

Absent Knights
may know all
transactions
of meeting.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted September 18, 1868, page 70.

16. (2) *Effects of Expulsion of a Knight by a Blue Lodge.*

The forfeiture of good standing resulting from the suspension or expulsion of a Knight Templar by a Lodge or Chapter deprives him of all the rights and privileges he had gained, and necessarily degrades him from the Orders of Knighthood.

Suspension or
expulsion de-
prives of rights.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted September 18, 1868, page 70.

17. (3) *Status of a Knight when Commandery had ceased to Exist.*

When a Commandery has ceased to exist, its members can join another Commandery upon petition, and certify from the Grand Recorder of the State holding the Charter and papers of the Commandery to which he belonged, that his standing therein was good when said Commandery ceased to exist.

Status of a
Knight when a
Commandery
ceases to exist.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted September 18, 1868, page 70.

18. (4) *Who Eligible to Offices in Grand Encampment.*

None but actual members to hold office.

No one not an actual member of the Grand Encampment should be permitted to hold office therein.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted September 18, 1868, page 70.

1871.

19. (1) *Title—Knights Templar vs. Knights Templars.*

Title, no authority to change.

The Grand Encampment has no authority to determine questions of "historic truth, literary usage, and the philosophy and grammar of the English language."

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted by the Grand Encampment.

20. (2) *Deputy Grand Commander may act, &c.*

Deputy Grand Master may act.

The Deputy Grand Commander is authorized, under the Constitution, to act in case of the physical incompetency of the Grand Commander, although the latter may be in the State and not authorizing him to act.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted by the Grand Encampment.

21. (3) *When Subordinate Commanderies may appear in Public.*

When Subordinate Commanderies may appear in public.

Subordinate Commanderies have no right to appear in public as such, without the permission of the Grand Commandery or Grand Commander, except upon *Masonic* occasions, nor then, if prohibited by the Grand Commander.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted by the Grand Encampment.

22. (4) *Power of Grand Commander to Suspend not limited to State lines.*

Power of Grand
Commander
to suspend
not limited.

The Grand Commander can suspend any officer from his office where the Commandery is *outside* of his jurisdiction as if *in* it.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted by the Grand Encampment.

23. (5) *Test Oath.*

Resolved, That hereafter no petition for the Orders of Knighthood shall be received by any Subordinate Commandery unless the applicant shall state therein whether he has or has not been previously rejected by any Commandery. Test Oath.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted by the Grand Encampment.

24. (6) *Digest of Templar Law.*

Ordered, That the Grand Master appoint a Special Committee to examine all published Decisions of the Grand Encampment and of its Grand Masters, and compile a Digest thereof, to report at the next Triennial Session (at New Orleans, December, 1874). Subsequently the Grand Master appointed Sir Knights Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, Drummond, of Maine, Parvin, of Iowa, Horner, of Louisiana, and English, of Arkansas, said committee. Digest of Tem-
plar Law.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted by the Grand Encampment.

25. (7) *When an Appeal lies to the Grand Encampment from a Grand Commandery.*

An appeal from the Decision of a State Grand Commandery lies to the Grand Encampment when the question involves a construction of the Constitution, Rules, and Edicts of the Grand Encampment, but not where When an ap-
peal will lie.

the Decision in question was made under a Rule or Edict of the Grand Commandery not in conflict with the Supreme Constitution.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted by the Grand Encampment.

26. (8) *South Carolina, action of Grand Master sustained.*

Action of
Grand Master
sustained.

The action of the Grand Master in reference to the matter in South Carolina (see pages 47, 48), was legally correct, and the committee recommend that it be confirmed by the Grand Encampment.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted by the Grand Encampment.

27. (9) *Treaty of Comity with Grand Conclave of England ordered.*

Treaty of Com-
ity ordered.

Ordered, That the Grand Master appoint Commissioners to examine the subject of a Treaty of Comity between the Grand Conclave of England and Wales and the Grand Encampment of the United States, and to reduce to form the conditions and stipulations, &c., and submit the same to the next Triennial Session.

Report of Committee on Foreign Affairs, adopted.

Grand Master Fellows subsequently appointed Sir Knights Past Grand Master Gardner, of Massachusetts, Simons, of New York, and Blackie, of Tennessee, said committee.

28. (10) *Honorary Membership, &c.*

Honorary
Membership.

Resolved, That the M. E. Sir Wm. Stuart, Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master of the Religious and Military Order of the Temple in England be made an Honorary Member of this Grand Encampment, with the rank and title of Past Grand Master.

Report of Committee on Foreign Affairs, adopted.

29. (11) *Red Cross Knights of Canada.*

Resolved, That the Grand Encampment affirms the Decision of the Grand Master (page 82, 102), and recognizes Knights of the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross, made in Canada, under such authority as may be duly recognized there.

Red Cross of
Canada recog-
nized.

Report of Committee on Foreign Affairs, adopted.

30. (12) *Grand Representatives.*

Resolved, That the Grand Encampment fully approves and confirms the Decision of the Grand Master (pages 104 and 105):

That a State Grand Commandery has *no* right, power, or authority to enter into an exchange of Representatives with any Masonic authority not under the jurisdiction of this Grand Encampment, that power being in the very nature of things the prerogative of this Grand Encampment, which it cannot allow to be set aside.

Grand Com-
manderies can-
not interchange
Representa-
tives with for-
eign Bodies.

Report of Committee on Foreign Affairs, adopted.

31. (13) *Memorial of Virginia to withdraw refused.*

Resolved, That the Grand Encampment declines and refuses to grant the petition of the memorialist from the Grand Commandery of Virginia, for a peaceful withdrawal of that Grand Commandery from the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Memorial of
Virginia de-
clined.

Report of Special Committee, approved.

32. (14) *Jurisdiction of Grand Commandery of Virginia over West Virginia.*

Resolved, That the Grand Commandery of Virginia is recognized as holding jurisdiction over both the States of Virginia and West Virginia.

Grand Com-
mandery of Vir-
ginia—jurisdic-
tion over West
Virginia.

Adopted September 22, 1871.

TEMPLAR DECISIONS.

1859-1871.

Grand Master HUBBARD, 1856-59.

Grand Master FRENCH, 1859-65.

Grand Master PALMER, 1865-68.

Grand Master GARDNER, 1868-71.

I. DECISIONS OF GRAND MASTER HUBBARD—1859.

[Numbers (1-11), inclusive, were ADOPTED by the Grand Encampment.
See pages 63-65 and pages 68-69, Proceedings of 1859.]

1. (1) *Installations by Proxy irregular.*

All installations by proxies are irregular. If the officer-elect is not present, a Commission must be appointed to perform that duty.

Installation by proxy irregular.

2. (2) *Information on Law and Usage should be sought of the Grand Commander.*

Sir Knights living in jurisdictions governed by State Grand Commanderies, and desiring information relative to any point in the Law and Usage of Templar Masonry, should apply directly to the R. E. Grand Commander of their jurisdiction, and he, if necessary, to the Grand Master.

For information of Law and Usage, must apply to Grand Commander.

3. (3) *Fees for Orders cannot be remitted.*

Fees for entrance to the Knightly Orders cannot lawfully be remitted to any persons, clergymen or otherwise.

Fees cannot be remitted.

4. (4) *Statutes, &c., not "Landmarks."*

Statutes, Rules, and Regulations form a better expression in Templar Masonry than "Landmarks."

Statutes, &c., not "Landmarks."

5. (5) *Each Commandery to judge of time of application, after rejection.*

Time to intervene after rejection,

Of the time necessary to intervene between the rejection of an applicant for the Knightly Orders and his second application, each Commandery is the proper judge for itself.

6. (6) *Objection of visiting Knights, &c.*

Objections of visiting Knights.

The objection of a visiting Sir Knight against an applicant for the Knightly Orders ought to be entertained and sanctioned.

7. (7) *Dimission not necessary to unite in the forming of a new Commandery.*

Dimit not necessary.

It is not necessary for a member of a Commandery to dimit, preparatory to uniting with a Commandery Under Dispensation.

8. (8) *On appeal a Sir Knight may appear in person.*

Appellant may plead his case.

A Grand Commandery, acting on a case of appeal, may admit the appellant in person to plead his own case, even though he may have been expelled in the Subordinate Commandery.

9. (9) *By permission an applicant may petition a Commandery of another jurisdiction.*

Permission granted to receive Orders elsewhere.

A Commandery may, by proper vote, grant permission to an applicant under its jurisdiction, to present his petition for the Orders to another Commandery.

10. (10) *A Templar created in a Commandery U. D. not ipso facto a member thereof.*

Who are not members.

A petitioner made a Knight Templar in a Commandery Under Dispensation is not, *ipso facto*, a member of that Body, but the matter is regulated by the By-Laws of the Commandery.

11. (11) *Of the Resignation of Commanders U. D.*

If the Commander of a Commandery Under Dispensation resigns his office, and his resignation is accepted by his superior, the Grand Commander will appoint an officer in his place.

When Commanders may resign.

The foregoing Decisions (eleven in number), to be found on pages 63 and 64, Proceedings of 1859, were referred to the "Committee on Jurisprudence," who "fully agreed with all of them," and their report was

APPROVED by the *Grand Encampment*, September 19, A. D. 1859.—
GR. REC.

DECISION 12. (12) Page 64. [*Not approved.*]

The Commander of a Chartered Commandery may resign.

If the Commander of a Chartered Commandery resigns his office, and his resignation is accepted by his superior, the Grand Commander will order a new election held, in his discretion.

When Commanders may not resign.

The Committee, Sir Simons, of New York, Sir Parvin, of Iowa, and Sir Piper, of Maryland, *disagreed* to this, and reported the following resolution, in its stead, which was

ADOPTED by the *Grand Encampment*; viz.:—

Commander of a Chartered Commandery CANNOT resign.

"Resolved, That the Commander of a Chartered Commandery, when duly installed, *cannot resign.*"—Page 59, 1859. Rules and Edicts, 5. (5)

Commander cannot resign.

II. (a) DECISIONS OF GRAND MASTER FRENCH—1862.

[*These Decisions (1-18) were NEVER ACTED UPON by the Grand Encampment. See pages 22-27, and page 52 Proceedings 1862.*]

13. (1) *What constitutes a legal meeting of a Commandery.*

When meeting is legal.

If the members of a Commandery are duly notified by the Recorder of the time and place of a regular meeting thereof, if there be present the Recorder and either of the first three officers of the Commandery, it is a legal meeting. A record should be made of it, and it should be stated it did no business, for the want of a quorum. If no record be made, the Commandery should not suffer for the neglect of the Recorder.

14. (2) *Failure to meet does not work a forfeiture of Charter.*

Failure to meet does not work forfeiture.

A Subordinate Commandery does not, by failure to meet for six months consecutively, forfeit any of its rights as a Commandery, but continues in good Templar standing.

15. (3) *Re-dedication not necessary upon revival of a dormant Commandery.*

Not necessary to dedicate a Commandery revived.

When an old Charter of a Commandery that has been dormant is revived by the Grand Encampment, it is not necessary to Constitute and Dedicate the Commandery anew, but it can elect its officers and proceed to business at once.

16. (4) *Election and Installation necessary to confer Title and Rank of Past upon an officer.*

Commander U. D. not entitled to rank of P. C.

A Sir Knight, named in a Dispensation as Commander, who never has been elected and installed a Commander, is not entitled to the rank of Past Commander.

17. (5) *Honorary Members, no Vote.*

Honorary members not entitled to vote.

Honorary membership does not entitle the Sir Knight holding it to vote in a Commandery.

18. (6) *Warrant of Grand Master necessary to Constitute a Grand Commandery.*

When the Grand Encampment, by resolution, authorizes the formation of a Grand Commandery in a State or Territory, the Warrant of the Grand Master is still necessary, as the foundation of the Grand Commandery, and a Grand Commandery cannot be constitutionally formed without such Warrant.

Warrant to
Constitute a
Grand Com-
mandery nec-
essary.

19. (7) *A clear Ballot—Its effects.*

(a) After a clear ballot for a candidate, nothing except direct and undoubted testimony of unworthiness can interpose to prevent the conferring of the Orders.

Effect of a
clear ballot.

(b) If a Sir Knight states in open Commandery that he has reasons to give why a candidate who has passed the ordeal of the ballot should not be created a Sir Knight, these reasons should be received and duly weighed.

Effect of ob-
jections.

20. (8) *A Petition can be signed by only one Candidate.*

(a) No petition can be received signed by more than one candidate.

Only one signer
to petition for
Orders.

(b) Nor can a petition be acted upon until it has been referred to a committee,—

Must be re-
ferred.

(c) And a report made thereon.

Report made.

21. (9) *Expulsion, its Effects.*

(a) Expulsion from the Order deprives a Knight Templar of all his rights as a Templar.

Effect of ex-
pulsion.

(b) Although he may be restored to his Templar standing as a Knight by a majority vote, he cannot be restored to membership in the Commandery of which he was a member when expelled, except by being regularly elected by a unanimous ballot.

Restoration,
not to member-
ship.

22. (10) *Loss of a Leg a bar to reception by the Order.*

The loss of a leg is an insurmountable objection to the creating a man a Knight Templar.

Loss of a leg
a bar, &c.

23. (11) *The Commander of a Chartered Commandery cannot, at the same time, hold the office of Commander in one U. D.*

One office only.

A present Commander of a Chartered Commandery should not, at the same time, hold the office of Commander in another Commandery Under Dispensation.

Improper to dedicate a Commandery U. D.

24. (12) *Commanderies U. D. cannot install its Officers.*

It is improper to Dedicate a Commandery Under Dispensation, or Install its officers.

25. (13) *Powers of Eminent Commanders.*

Powers of E. Commander.

It is always in the power of an Eminent Commander to order his Commandery to appear, either in full costume, or fatigue dress, as he may think proper.

26. (14) *Any Templar in good standing eligible to office.*

Who eligible to office.

Any Knight Templar in *good standing* is eligible to any office that the *Grand Encampment*, (1) Grand or Subordinate Commandery may think proper to bestow upon him. [The Grand Constitution, Article First, Section I, (5), defines "good standing," in this connection, to be "at the time a member of some Subordinate Commandery under the general or immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States."—GR. REC.]

27. (15) *Grand Commander's orders as to Ritual to be obeyed.*

Grand Commander's orders to be obeyed.

Reply to a Grand Captain General of a Grand Commandery, who thought the Grand Commander's work erroneous. Until I am either present, or called on by your Grand Commander, or Grand Commandery, the work must go on as your Grand Commander directs,

(1) The Grand Encampment has positively legislated to the contrary, and said that "no one not an actual member of the Grand Encampment" is eligible to office. See page 70, Proceedings 1868, and Rules and Edicts, 18. (4).—GR. REC.

although it be, in my opinion, erroneous. And although I pronounce *your* work right, and in my own presence should insist upon its being done in my way, still, in the presence of your Grand Commander, you are bound to obey his orders, unless they are so manifestly erroneous as to be an entire departure from Templar Masonry, or a violation of your Templar vows.

28. (16) *Suspension in Lodge works Suspension in Commandery.* .

The action of a Blue Lodge, in suspending or expelling a Master Mason, who is also a Knight Templar, affects his standing in the Commandery. No Templar can hold Masonic intercourse with a suspended or an expelled Master Mason. [The Grand Encampment has decided, however, that a transcript of the action of the Lodge must first be filed with the Recorder, upon which sentence shall be entered in the Commandery.—GR. REC.]

Effect of a suspension by a Lodge.

29. (17) *What Officers may resign.*

Any officer of a Commandery, *except the Eminent Commander*, can resign. The Commander cannot. [Construction of Article Second, Section I. (3). Rules and Edicts, 5. (5)—GR. REC.]

What officers may resign.

30. (18) *Power to vote vested in the Individual, not the "Office."*

Each *individual* who may be present at any meeting of a Grand Commandery, is entitled to *one vote* on account of his "office," or past office, and to vote on all the proxies he may hold from absent officers who would, if present, be entitled to vote.

Power to vote, in the office.

These Decisions (1-18 inclusive), recorded on pp. 22-27, 1862, were referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence. "Sir Solomon D. Bayless (of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee,) submitted the Report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, which the Committee had leave to withdraw." See page 52.

No subsequent entry appears,—so the Decisions were neither approved, or disapproved, by the Grand Encampment.—GR. REC.

II. (b) DECISIONS OF GRAND MASTER FRENCH—1865.

These Decisions (1-9 inclusive), pp. 19—26, were ADOPTED by the Grand Encampment, pp. 50, 51. Those numbered 10 and 11 were *disapproved*.

31. (1) *A Knight to be eligible to an office in the Grand Encampment, or a Grand Commandery, must be a member of a Chartered Commandery.*

When a Sir Knight eligible to office.

A Sir Knight, if a member of the Grand Encampment, though a member of a Commandery *U. D.*, becomes eligible to office therein, if the Commandery has been chartered previous to his election.

32. (2) *Grand Commanderies may assess its Subordinates in the form of Edicts.*

Power to assess.

A State Grand Commandery has the power of making assessments upon its Subordinates, in the form of Edicts.

33. (3) *Powers of Commanders of Commanderies U. D.*

Powers of a Commander U. D.

(a) A Commandery U. D. is placed by the Constitution in the same position as a Chartered Commandery, with three exceptions. (1) It is limited in its existence; (2) It cannot elect its three first officers: (3) It cannot be represented in the Grand Body, from the presiding officer of which it has received its Dispensation.

Relation of its members.

(b) Templars who have received the Orders in a Commandery U. D., sustain the exact relation to that Commandery, and to the great body of Templars, that those who have received the Orders in a Chartered Commandery sustain to the Commandery in which *they* were made, and to the great body of Templars.

What makes a member.

(c) The mere conferring of the Orders does not make the candidate a *member* of the Body that confers them, but the signing of the By-Laws does.

34. (4) *It is not necessary that the candidate for Orders should be a Royal and Select Master.*

The only test to which a candidate for Orders should be subjected to is, that he is a "Royal Arch Mason [Constitution, Article Fourth, Section II. (Regulation 3),] according to the requirements of the General Grand Chapter of the United States," which certificate must be attached to his petition. Any other requirements would be an innovation.

Test for Orders.

[This Decision has been affirmed at each session, at and since 1856. GR. REC.]

35. (5) *A Grand Commandery may confer the Orders.*

(a) A Grand Commandery has the right to confer the Orders upon a regular Royal Arch Mason, who never has applied for the Orders to any Subordinate Commandery.

Grand Commandery may confer Orders.

(b) And, either with or without fee, upon which it may act its pleasure.

With or without fees.

36. (6) *Commanderies have exclusive power to decide questions of Membership.*

Commanderies, having exclusive power to decide all questions concerning membership, must decide all questions concerning petitions therefor, by vote—such as whether or not a petition may be withdrawn, &c.

Questions of membership determined by vote.

37. (7) *The Ballot must be secret and sacred.*

The ballot upon the petition for the Orders in a Commandery must be *secret*, and it must be *sacred*.

Ballot sacred and secret.

38. (8) *Jurisdiction must be inviolate.*

Without the consent of the nearest Commandery to the petitioner's place of residence, or of the Grand Commandery of the State, another Commandery cannot confer the Orders without subjecting itself to the penalties prescribed by the Constitution. See Article Fourth, Section II. (Regulations 5. and 6.)

Jurisdiction inviolate.

39. (9) *Limited powers of Grand Master and Grand Commanders.*

Constitutional provisions cannot be dispensed with.

No power exists, either in the Grand Master, or any Grand Commander, to *dispense* with any Constitutional provisions, *unless* the Constitution itself authorizes it.

These Decisions (1-9 inclusive) to be found on pp. (19-28) were referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, Sirs Palmer, of Wisconsin, Fellows, of Louisiana, Parvin, of Iowa, and Simons, of New York, who reported that they "approved the same as therein set forth," which was APPROVED *by the Grand Encampment*, September 6, A. D. 1865.—GR. REC.

DECISION 40, (10) Page 23. [*Not approved.*]

It is not necessary that every member present should vote on the admission of a candidate.

Not necessary for every member to vote on admission of a candidate.

It is *not* absolutely necessary that every member of a Commandery who may be present, should vote on the admission of a candidate — as, if it were, a single Knight could prevent the election of any candidate without using the black ball, as long as he pleased, as there is no way of forcing a member to vote.

The Committee on Jurisprudence (above) reported, instead of the foregoing, the following, which was

ADOPTED by the Grand Encampment; viz:—

It is necessary that every member present should be required to cast his ballot, &c.

It is necessary for every member to vote, &c.

"Ordered, That, in voting for admission into the Order, every member present should be required to cast his ballot, or be excused therefrom *by a vote of the Commandery.*"—Page 50, 1865. Rules and Edicts, 14. (1)

DECISION 41. (11) Pages 25 – 28. [*Not approved.*]

What constitutes a quorum.

A Grand Commandery can meet on a regular constituted day, and perform its legal functions, if there be present a regular constitutional presiding officer, together with a majority of the constitutional *officers and members*. What constitutes a quorum.

The representatives of Commanderies must act their own pleasure whether to attend or not.

To this Decision the Committee dissented, and reported that

(11a) *What constitutes a quorum.*

“They were of the opinion that *when not otherwise determined by some express constitutional provision*, a *quorum*, in any Masonic body composed principally of *delegates from constituent bodies*, should require, at least, a *majority of all its constituents* to be represented therein; and that this rule should apply to this Grand Encampment, as well as to the several Grand Commanderies.” Page 50, 1865. What constitutes a quorum.
(Committee.)

Which was first approved by the Grand Encampment, and subsequently the approval was reconsidered, and the “proposition laid on the table.”

It was not called up, and no further action was had upon it by the Grand Encampment.—GR. REC.

III. DECISIONS OF GRAND MASTER PALMER, 1868.

These Decisions (1-16), pages (17-19), except the latter portion (b) of (7), were ADOPTED by the Grand Encampment, page 70, Proceedings 1868.

42. (1) *Who eligible to office of Grand Commander.*

Who eligible
as Grand Com-
mander.

Any member of a Commandery, in good standing, is eligible to the office of Grand Commander, notwithstanding he may never have held either the office of Captain General, or Generalissimo.

43. (2) *Elections must be held on the day prescribed.*

Election on
fixed days.

The officers of a Commandery should be elected on the day prescribed by the By-Laws of the Commandery for that purpose.

44. (3) *Senior Commander to command.*

Senior Com-
mander to com-
mand.

Whenever two or more Commanderies appear in public together, the command of the whole devolves upon the Commander of the Senior Commandery.

45. (4) *Senior Commandery entitled to rank.*

Senior Com-
mander to
rank.

In such case, the Senior Commandery is entitled to the right of the line. A proper exercise of Knightly courtesy, however, should, under the circumstances, always yield the command to the most experienced and efficient Commander present, and the right of the line to the best drilled and best equipped Commandery.

46. (5) *A belief in the Religion of Jesus Christ a requisite qualification for membership in the Order.*

Belief in Christian
Religion
requisite for
Orders.

No one can purposely be made a member of our Order, which is "founded on the Christian religion, and the practice of the Christian virtues," who is not a firm believer in the religion of Jesus Christ, no one who does not acknowledge Him as the Savior of mankind,

and believe in the atonement offered up by Him on Calvary, can be a worthy Knight Templar. The rules of the Order, however, do not require any further or more definite profession of faith than is comprehended in the Ritual. One who ridicules or makes light of the Holy Bible, or scoffs at religion, is an unworthy member of the Order.

47. (6) *Knight Templar's right to object to conferring Orders of Knighthood.*

A Knight Templar, in good standing, has the right to object to conferring the Orders of Knighthood upon a Companion Royal Arch Mason in his Commandery, after such Companion has been balloted for and elected, and this, whether the objecting Sir Knight was present at the time of the ballot or not, and when such objection is made in open Commandery, verbally, or by a formal communication thereto in writing, the Eminent Commander is not authorized to proceed and confer the Orders upon the candidate. The Sir Knight making the objection cannot be required to disclose his reasons therefor.

Templar's right to object to candidate.

48. (7) *A member has a right to know what transpires in his Commandery.—Exceptions.*

(a) Every member of a Commandery, in good standing, has a right to know what transpires in his Commandery, but no member of a Commandery should disclose to any one *not* a member, any matter arising during the hours of a regular assembly.

Member's right to be informed of proceedings.

(b) NOT APPROVED.

(b) Nor should a Sir Knight disclose anything transpiring in a Commandery to an absent member, which might be productive of discord and unkind feeling. It should be the constant care of all Knights Templar to promote harmony and concord, not only in their own

Except when it would lead to discord.

Commanderies, but among all the members of the Order within the circle of their acquaintance.

[See Report of Committee on Jurisprudence at end, page 62. Decision 58. (17) — GR. REC.]

Commander
cannot resign.

49. (8) *An Eminent Commander cannot resign.*

An Eminent Commander cannot resign his office during the term for which he was elected, after being duly installed. [See Rules and Edicts 5. (5)]

Membership
in two Com-
manderies for-
biden.

50. (9) *A Knight cannot be an active member of two Com-
manderies at the same time.*

A Knight cannot be an active member and enjoy all the privileges and rights of two Commanderies at the same time, one of them being Under Dispensation. When a Templar signs a petition for a Dispensation to form a new Commandery, if the Dispensation be granted, his membership in his old Commandery remains in abeyance, and he is an active member of the new Commandery, while U. D., and if the Dispensation be followed by a Charter to the new Commandery, he continues a member of that, and ceases to be a member of the old one.

Removal va-
cates office.

51. (10) *A Grand Commander removing from his jurisdic-
tion vacates his office.*

Whenever a Grand Commander removes from the jurisdiction of his Grand Commandery, he thereby vacates his office, the powers of which devolve upon the Deputy and remaining officers, according to seniority — and after such removal, he cannot exercise the powers of the office.

Commandery
U. D. same ter-
ritorial rights
as a Chartered
Commandery.

52. (11) *Commanderies U. D. have same territorial jurisdic-
tion as if Chartered.*

A Commandery Under Dispensation, has the same exclusive jurisdiction within the territory which, in case a Charter should be obtained would belong to it, that would appertain to a Chartered Commandery.

53. (12) *No absolute limit of time fixed for reception of petition, after rejection.*

In the absence of any provision in the By-Laws of a Commandery to the contrary, the petition of a Companion who is rejected, may be presented at any regular meeting subsequent to that at which the rejection occurs. No time fixed when petition may be presented.
 [See Decision 5. (5)]

54. (13) *Rituals not to be written.*

The Ritual of the Order of Knighthood should not be written. Ritual not to be written.

55. (14) *Reception of Members must be by Ballot.*

Upon application for the Order of Knighthood, the vote must be by *ballot*. The ballot is secret, and has the same effect as a ballot in a Blue Lodge. Election of members by ballot. [See Decision 36. (6)]

56. (15) *Petitions can only be received at Regular Meetings.*

Petitions for the Order of Knighthood can only be received and acted upon at *regular* conclaves of the Commandery. Petitions received at stated meetings only.

57. (16) *A Past Commander, who is an honorary member, in the absence of the three principal officers, cannot open the Commandery.*

(a) A Past Commander, who is an honorary member of a Commandery, in the absence of the three principal officers, he being at the time an active member, and also an officer, in another Commandery, cannot open the Commandery. Honorary members cannot preside.

(b) Honorary membership does not confer the right to vote in any Commandery, nor any rank or standing therein, but is merely complimentary. Confers no rank *ipso facto*.

The foregoing Decisions* (1-16) inclusive, pages (17-19) were, in accordance with law, referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

Who reported, page 70, their "cordial approval of all except the latter portion (b) of the seventh (7), from which they dissent," in the following language:

58. (17) *A member entitled to know ALL that transpires, &c.*

Absent members entitled to know all the Proceedings.

"We cannot assent to that portion of Decision Seventh (7) which denies the right of a Knight, who may be absent from a meeting of his Commandery, to know *all* the transactions at such meeting, whether *affecting himself* or not." [Also see Rules and Edicts 15. (1)]
ADOPTED by the Grand Encampment.

The Committee (consisting of Sir Fellows, of Louisiana; Simons, of New York, and Hopkins, of Pennsylvania), reported upon the subject matters of Decisions 14 and 16, of 1862, of Past Grand Master French as follows:

59 (18) *None but MEMBERS of the Grand Encampment eligible to office therein.*

Members only can hold office.

[14] "We hold that no one *not an actual member* of this Grand Encampment should be permitted to hold office herein." [Rules and Edicts, 18. (4)]

ADOPTED by the Grand Encampment.

60. (19) *Effects of Suspension in a Lodge, &c.*

Suspension in a Lodge works suspension in a Commandery.

[16] "We hold that a forfeiture of good standing consequent upon suspension or expulsion of a Sir Knight from a Lodge or Chapter, deprives him of all the rights and privileges gained thereby, and necessarily degrades him from the Orders of Knighthood." [Rules and Edicts, 16. (2)]

ADOPTED by the Grand Encampment.

61. (20) *The Status of a Knight whose membership is in a Commandery whose Charter has been revoked.*

How a member may adjoin another Commandery.

"A Sir Knight who held membership in a Commandery whose Charter has been surrendered or revoked, can join another Commandery, upon petition, and certificate from the Grand Recorder of the State Grand Commandery holding the Charter and papers of the Commandery to which he last belonged, that his standing therein was good when said Commandery ceased to exist."

[A repetition of Rules and Edicts 17. (3) Page 41.]

All of which were *approved* by the Grand Encampment, September 18, 1868.

The foregoing contains all the *published* Decisions of Grand Masters Hubbard, French, and Palmer, collected from the Proceedings of 1859, 1862, 1865, and 1868, and subsequent to the publication, in 1856, of the Decisions of Grand Master Hubbard, in a pamphlet of 24 pages, entitled "A Digest of the Edicts and Decisions of Hon. W. B. Hubbard, M. E. Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of K. T. of the U. S., 1853," to which is added 14 pages, consisting of "The Reports of the Committee on Jurisprudence, and extracts from the Grand Master's Letter Book, September, 1856, published by order of the Grand Encampment, 1856."

T. S. PARVIN, GR. REC.

IV. DECISIONS OF SIR WM. SEWELL GARDNER, GRAND MASTER, 1868-1871.

These Decisions (1-36) pages (59-88) were referred to the Committee "on Digest of Templar Law," to report thereon at the next Session.

COSTUME.

62. (1) *Costume prescribed by the Grand Encampment in the Edict of 1862.*

Costume settled.

The Grand Encampment has settled what the costume of a Templar shall be, and I do not feel at liberty to qualify or extend it. [See Proceedings, 1862, pages 45-50, and Rules and Edicts 8. (1)] (1)

63. (2) *Costume for Templars not the "Order of Red Cross."*

Costume for Templars not Red Cross Knights.

I never supposed that the costume prescribed by the Edict of 1862, for Templars, was meant for the Order of Red Cross; there would be a glaring inconsistency in it. The Prelate here wears the full dress of a High Priest, and the Sovereign Master the royal robes, with a Crown. In the Order of the Temple the requirements of the Grand Encampment must be observed.

64. (3) *Edict of 1862 (as to Costume) prospective.*

Edict of 1862 prospective.

The Order of the Grand Encampment, as I understood it, does not require Commanderies already provided with uniforms, to change for the new regulation, but when new regalia is required, or new Commanderies constituted, the uniforms prescribed by the Grand Encampment should be obtained.

(1) Also, the Grand Master's Order No. 3, and the Edict re-printed in this Edition. GR. REC.

CHARTER AND DISPENSATION.

65. (4) *The Grand Commander may order meetings of a Commandery when Charter is destroyed.*

The Grand Commander can authorize the meeting of a Commandery, where Charter has been destroyed by fire, by an order setting forth that a Charter was granted, &c., which order will have all the effect of the original Charter, until a new one is issued by the Grand Encampment.

Meeting may be held, without Charter.

66. (5) *A Commandery "Under Dispensation" has no right to make members.*

A Commandery *Under Dispensation* cannot make members; this is the prerogative of Chartered Commanderies. [See Decision 10. (10) Approved by the Grand Encampment.]

A Commandery U. D. cannot make members.

67. (6) *Dispensation to form a Commandery by the indispensable number, can be issued only in jurisdictions where no Commandery exists.*

I am convinced that the authority to grant Dispensation to three Knights of different Commanderies, was intended to be exercised only in those States or Territories where no Commandery existed, and for the purpose of introducing Knighthood into such State.

Indispensable number applies to States where no Commandery exists.

GRAND COMMANDERY.

68. (7) *Jurisdiction of State Grand Commanderies confined to territorial limits.*

When there is but one Subordinate Commandery in a State, working under Charter from the Grand Encampment, it cannot become a member of a Grand Commandery of an adjoining State.

Territorial limits must be observed.

69. (8) *When a Grand Commandery can Install the first three officers named in a Dispensation.*

When officers
may be
Installed.

It is regular and legal for a Grand Commandery to Install the first three officers named in a Dispensation, at the same session a Charter was granted the Body.

Provided, The Grand Commandery had first Constituted the new Body.

70. (9) *The way and manner of electing candidates is within the province of the Grand Commandery to determine.*

Manner of
electing candi-
dates.

The whole matter relating to the way and manner in which candidates should be elected is, until otherwise directed by the Grand Encampment, peculiarly within the province of the Grand Commanderies to determine. The power of the Commander is commensurate with that of the Master of a Lodge.

[See Decisions 55. (14), 56. (15)]

71. (10) *A Past Commander forfeits his rank by dimission and removal into another State.*

Dimission
works forfeit-
ure of member-
ship.

A Past Commander, dimitting and removing to the jurisdiction of another Grand Commandery, loses his right to a voice and vote in Grand Commandery, both that from which he removed, and that in whose jurisdiction he has affiliated.

72. (11) *Constitution of Grand Encampment paramount Law.*

Words of Con-
stitution must
be followed.

In framing a Constitution for a Grand Commandery, the exact language of the Constitution of the Grand Encampment must be followed and adhered to.

73. (12) *Past Commanders cannot vote by proxy.*

P. C. cannot
appoint prox-
ies.

Past Commanders cannot appoint proxies, or vote by representatives. Grand Commanderies cannot establish a representative system that would permit it. See Constitution, Article Second, Section II. (1).

74. (13) *How many Commanderies constitutes a quorum in the Grand Commandery.*

A quorum in a Grand Commandery consists of the presence of the constitutional number of nine Knights being entitled to vote as members of a Grand Commandery, even though no Representative be present from a Subordinate Commandery. [Decision 41. (11)]

What constitutes a quorum.

75. (14) *Qualifications for proxy in a Grand Commandery.*

No other qualification is required than that of membership in the same Commandery as his principal—he is not required to be of equal or superior rank.

Qualifications for proxy.

76. (15) *Proper construction of Article Second, Section IV. (14)*

The language "All questions shall be determined by a majority of votes," does not apply to the question of revision or amendment of the By-Laws, Statutes, or Rules of a Grand Commandery, or the reception of candidates for the Orders. The latter requires entire unanimity, and the Grand Encampment requires "the concurrence of three-fourths of its members present" to amend its Constitution, which clearly authorizes a Grand Commandery to require a two-thirds vote for any amendment to their Statutes.

Proper construction of Article Second, Section IV.

77. (16)

[We give this in full, because it has an important bearing upon the question of "what constitutes a quorum," Decision 74. (13)—GR. REC.]

I am unwilling to say, officially, that when a Grand Commandery is reduced to two Subordinates, the Grand Body is or is not in Constitutional existence.

Whatever my own views may be, I am inclined to think that the Grand Encampment would decide that, when there ceased to be three Subordinate Commanderies in any State where a Grand Commandery has been established, that the Grand Body ceases its existence, and that the jurisdiction passes to the Grand Encampment.

Number of Subordinates necessary to continue a Grand Commandery.

78. (17) *A Subordinate Commandery has no right of appeal to the Grand Encampment of the United States, from the judgment of the Grand Commandery.*

No appeal from
a Subordinate
Commandery
or E. C. Com-
mander to Gr.
Encampment.

A Subordinate Commandery has no right of appeal from the Grand Commandery to the Grand Encampment. The decisions of a Grand Commandery in reversing the decisions of its Subordinate Commandery, are final and conclusive. A Sir Knight who had been suspended by his Commandery, and upon appeal had that sentence reversed by the Grand Commandery, has no judgment of suspension resting upon him.

79. (18) *An Eminent Commander has no right of appeal from the decisions of his Grand Commander, to the Grand Master.*

80. (19) *The same question.*

In both of these cases the subject matter in controversy was *disputed* "jurisdictional limits of Subordinate Commanderies"—the power to fix rests absolutely with the Grand Commanderies. [Article II. Sec. IV. (11.)]

JURISDICTION OF SUBORDINATE COMMANDERIES.

81. (20) *Jurisdiction of Subordinate Commanderies.*

Jurisdiction
of Subordinate
Commanderies.

The jurisdiction of a Subordinate Commandery cannot be rightfully invaded by another. [Article Fourth, Section II. Regulation 5.]

OFFICERS.

82. (21) *Succession of Officers.*

Succession of
officers.

(a) Upon the decease of a Knight holding office in a Grand Commandery, the Grand Commander can fill the vacancy by appointment until the next election.

(b) If the vacancy be in a Subordinate Commandery, the Eminent Commander may fill it by appointment. The Grand Commander may order an election to fill the vacancy.

§3. (22) *Any Knight eligible to office.*

A Knight who has never held office is eligible to the position of Eminent Commander. Who is eligible to office.

84. (23) *Blanks not Votes.*

In the election of Officers, blanks are not votes, and should not be counted or considered as such. Blanks not votes.

85. (24) *The office of E. . Commander and R. . E. . Grand Commander incompatible in the same person.*

There is an incongruity in the incumbency of both the offices of Commander and Grand Commander at the same time. I am of the opinion that the two offices ought not to be held by the same Knight. One person cannot be E. . Commander and R. . E. . Grand Commander.

86. (25) *Grand Commanderies must observe the requirements of the Grand Constitution, Article Second, Section IV. (5) relative to the election of its Officers.*

A Grand Commandery is required to elect, by ballot, the several officers of the Grand Commandery, the first and ninth inclusive. See Article Second, Section I. (3) and Section IV. (5) Constitution 1871. The remaining four (tenth and thirteenth) alone may be appointed. What officers must be elected.

[The language of this decision has been made to conform to the amendments of 1871.—GR. REC.]

87. (26) *A Knight eligible to Office in the Grand Commandery.*

It is not necessary that a Knight should have been a Commander to entitle him to office in the Grand Commandery, under the present rule. Such a requirement would, however, be Constitutional, and its incorporation into the Statutes of a Grand Commandery might tend to raise the standard of their Grand Officers. [Decision 42. (1)] Who is eligible to office Grand Commander.

88. (27) *Commanderies rank according to date of Charter.*

Commanderies
—how ranked.

Commanderies rank by the date of their Charters, and not after the military custom of the date of the Commander's commission. Commanders being, with us, elected annually, can have no precedence as such.

RITUAL.

89. (28) *Who can create Knights.*

Who can cre-
ate Knights.

In the absence of the Commander and Past Commanders, the Generalissimo or Captain General can confer the Orders and create Knights.

90. (29) *A Templar under European jurisdiction who has not received the Order of the Red Cross, cannot visit our Commanderies.*

Visitors must
be Red Cross
Knights.

He must first be created a Red Cross Knight, and the proper course for him would be to petition for the same.

Though to enable our Fratres in Canada (who stand precisely in that condition) to visit our Commanderies, the Red Cross, though not in their series, has been conferred as a "Side Order" in that jurisdiction.

91. (30) *Council Degrees not required for the Orders.*

Council De-
grees not re-
quired.

The Grand Encampment has repeatedly and emphatically declared that no Grand or Subordinate Commandery has any right "to adopt a regulation requiring the possession of the Council Degrees a prerequisite to the conferring of the Orders of Knighthood." In which ruling I fully concur, and acquiesce in the reasons given therefor, and I should much prefer to see the Order of the Temple brought nearer to the fountain head of pure Masonry, than to have it separated further from it by the interposition of still more rubbish. [See Decision 34. (4)]

92. (31) *Subordinate Commanderies cannot "Call off, &c."*

The Grand Encampment and Grand Commanderies *adjourn*. Subordinate Commanderies should *close* when the Conclave is finished — and *not* "call from labor to refreshment."

Subordinate
Commanderies
cannot call off.

93. (32) *No power to alter Ritual, &c.*

Neither the Grand Commander or Grand Command-
ery can alter or abridge the Ritual of Templar Masonry.

The Ritual not
to be abridged.

94. (33) *In the Red Cross Ritual the Prelate is addressed
as such.*

The Ritual in the Red Cross directs that the Prelate should be addressed as such, and not as High Priest. I think the Ritual wrong; nevertheless we cannot change it, much as we may desire to. The Ritual from which this Order was taken makes use of the phrase High Priest.

Prelate's title
in Red Cross
Ritual.

95. (34) *Wine may be dispensed with.*

If in a Commandery one Knight would be tempted beyond his power of endurance by the presence of wine, I should say by all means dispense with its use. I do not consider its use essential. I should leave it to the best judgment of the Commander.

Wine may be
dispensed with.

96. (35) *Present or Past Commander may Install.*

No authority is necessary from the Grand Master to authorize a Past or Present Commander to Install a Commander elect.

Present or Past
Commanders
may Install.

97. (36) *Order of Malta required to be conferred.*

Order of Malta
required.

The Order of Malta is now required to be conferred as one of the Orders appendant to that of the Temple, and a Ritual was prepared by Grand Master French, of Washington, which was printed and circulated. I do not know where a copy can be had. [None of them came into the hands of the Grand Master or Grand Recorder of the present Triennial Session.]

The Decisions of Grand Master Gardner were, on the suggestion of the Committee on Jurisprudence, referred to the Special Committee on Digest of Templar Law, appointed to examine all published Decisions of the Grand Encampment, and of its Grand Masters, and to compile a Digest thereof, to report at the next Triennial Session.

The Committee are :—

Sir JAMES H. HOPKINS, D. G. M., Pennsylvania.

Sir JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, (G. G. H. P.) Maine.

Sir THEODORE S. PARVIN, Gr. Rec., Iowa.

Sir JOSEPH H. HORNER, (P. G. C.) Louisiana.

Sir ELBERT H. ENGLISH, (D. G. G. H. P.) Arkansas.

ORDERS AND EDICTS
OF THE
GRAND MASTER, AND GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

ORDER No. 3. [*]
GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

SIR J. Q. A. FELLOWS, M. E. GRAND MASTER.

To all the Grand Commanders of our State Grand Commanderies, and the Commanders of Commanderies holding their Charters immediately from our Grand Encampment—

GREETING:

WHEREAS, The first clause of paragraph (1) of Section V. of Article First, of Constitution of Grand Encampment, in defining the duties of the Grand Master, expressly provides that “as a part thereof, he shall have a watchful supervision over all the Commanderies, State and Subordinate, in the United States, and see that all the Constitutional Enactments, Rules, and Edicts of the Grand Encampment are duly and properly observed, and that the dress, work, and discipline of Templar Masonry everywhere are *uniform*.”

AND WHEREAS, At this time, under the foregoing provision of the Constitution, the Grand Master has occasion only to call the attention of all Commanderies, whether Grand or Subordinate, to the Edicts of the Grand Encampment upon the subject of dress, enacted in 1862, and to urge a greater uniformity.

* Order No. 1, relative to the Chicago fire, omitted.

Order No. 2, relative to Amendments, inserted page 36.

To this end, therefore, he has caused to be re-published the EDICT OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF 1862 (pp. 45 to 50 of the Proceedings of that Session), as hereto appended, and to order a strict compliance therewith. That EDICT is absolute in its character, and supersedes and repeals all former Enactments, Rules, and Edicts upon the subject. The costume it prescribes is, as reported by the Committee, neat, durable, economical, and distinctive in character, and no excuse can be considered satisfactory why the same should not have long since become universal.

In addition to the failure to adopt, a worse evil has, however, begun to prevail—that of innovation and change—and to this tendency this Order is more particularly directed. Simply to illustrate the character of the departures from a strict uniformity, the coat may be instanced. The only description in the Edict is, “black frock coat.” This can mean nothing else than the frock coat of society, cut in the usual style, of the ordinary length, with such buttons as are usually worn, and those placed in the ordinary manner; in other words, a “black frock coat” is one that can be worn on any occasion, and wherever a black frock coat may be worn, and which may not cause any distinctive observation or remark whatever.

These remarks may be applied to every other article of dress, costume, or uniform, or whatsoever may be included in the Edict hereto appended.

There are to be added to the articles specified, under the heads “Full Dress,” and “Fatigue Dress,” those trimmings, &c., which are described in the Edict, and as there described, and absolutely no other. A strict observance of these directions is necessary to uniformity, and to prevent that tendency to extravagance of dress which is hardly consistent with the vows of a Templar.

We trust, therefore, that each Commander to whom this shall come will comply with the terms of this Order,

and enforce a strict uniformity, and see that his Command is fully and properly uniformed.

Done at New Orleans, Louisiana, this 30th day of December, A. D. One Thousand [SEAL.] Eight Hundred and Seventy-One.

BY THE GRAND MASTER.

Attest my hand, and the Seal of our Grand Encampment, at Iowa City, Iowa, December 30th, A. O. 753.

T. S. PARVIN,
Grand Recorder.

EDICT OF 1862. — TEMPLAR UNIFORM. [*]

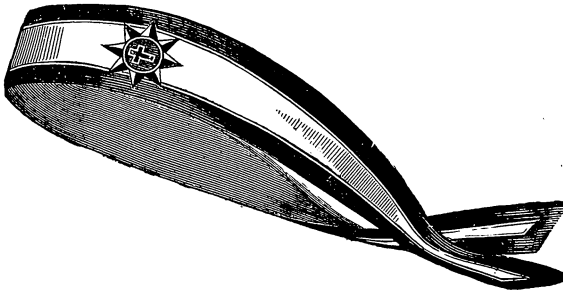
THE UNIFORM OF A KNIGHT TEMPLAR.

FULL DRESS.

Black Frock Coat, black Pantaloon, Scarf, Sword, Belt, Shoulder Straps, Gauntlets, and Chapeau, with appropriate trimmings.

FATIGUE DRESS.

Same as Full Dress, except for Chapeau a black cloth Cap, Navy form, with appropriate Cross in front, and for Gauntlets white Gloves.

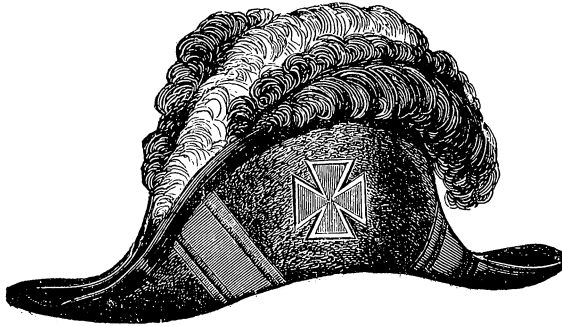


SCARF.

Five inches wide in the whole, of white, bordered with black one inch on either side, a strip of Navy Lace

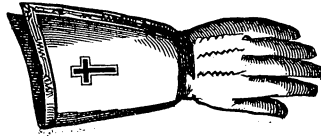
* See Proceedings 1862, pages 45-50.

one-fourth of an inch wide at the inner edge of the black. On the front centre of the Scarf, a Metal Star of nine points, in allusion to the nine founders of the Temple Order, inclosing the Passion Cross, surrounded by the Latin motto, "*In hoc Signo Vincas*;" the Star to be three and three-quarter inches in diameter. The Scarf to be worn from the right shoulder to the left hip, with the ends extending six inches below the point of intersection.



CHAPEAU.

The Military Chapeau, trimmed with black binding, one white and two black Plumes, and appropriate Cross on the left side.



GAUNTLETS.

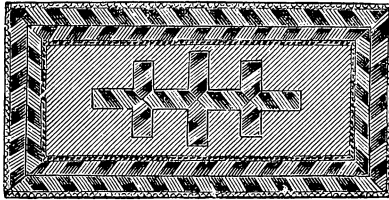
Of buff leather, the flap to extend four inches upwards from the wrists, and to have the appropriate Cross embroidered in gold, on the proper colored velvet, two inches in length.

SWORD.

Thirty-four to forty inches, inclusive of Scabbard, Helmet Head, Cross Handle, and metal Scabbard.

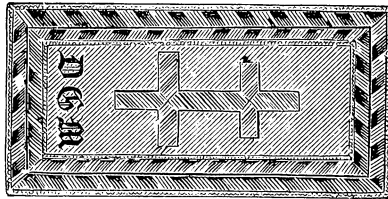
BELT.

Red enameled or patent leather, two inches wide, fastened round the body with buckle or clasp.

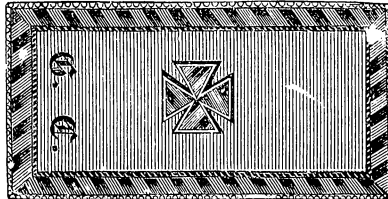


SHOULDER STRAPS.

For Grand Master and Past Grand Masters of the Grand Encampment.—Royal Purple Silk Velvet, two inches wide by four inches long (outside measurement), bordered with two rows of embroidery, of gold, three-eighths of an inch wide; the Cross of Salem embroidered, of gold, in the centre, lengthwise.

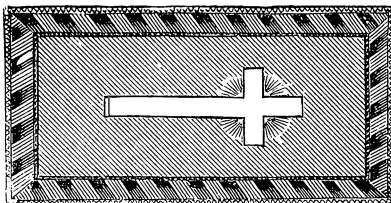


For all other Grand Officers of the Grand Encampment.—The same as the Grand Master, except for the Cross of Salem the Patriarchal Cross, of gold, with the initials of the office respectively, embroidered, of silver (Old English Characters), at the foot of the Cross, narrow-wise of the Strap.

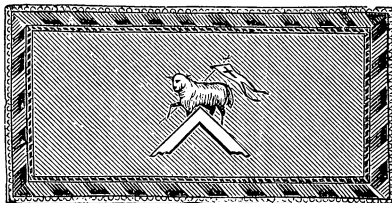


For the Officers and Past Grand Officers of a Grand Commandery.—Bright Red Silk Velvet, two inches wide

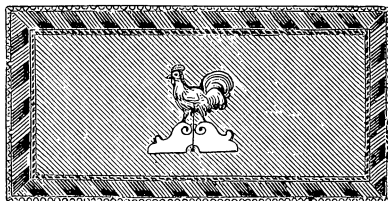
by four inches long, bordered with one row of embroidery, of gold, quarter of an inch wide; the Templar's Cross, of gold, with the initials of the office, respectively, to be embroidered (*Old English Characters*), in silver, on the lower end of the Strap.



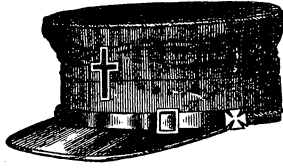
For the Commander and Past Commanders of a Subordinate Commandery.—Emerald Green Silk Velvet, one and a half inches wide by four inches long, bordered with one row of embroidery, of gold, quarter of an inch wide; the Passion Cross, with a halo, embroidered, of silver, in the centre.



For the Generalissimo.—Same as the Commander, except for the Passion Cross the Square, surmounted with the Paschal Lamb.



For the Captain General.—Same as the Commander, except for the Passion Cross the Level, surmounted with the Cock.



CAP.

Navy form; black cloth, four to five inches high, narrow leather strap fastened at the sides with small metal Templar's Cross, and with appropriate Cross in front.

DISTINCTIONS.

The Sir Knights will wear white metal wherever metal appears. Commanders and Past Commanders, Grand and Past Grand Officers, gold.

CROSSES. (1)

Sir Knights, Commanders, and Past Commanders of Subordinate Commanderies will wear the Passion Cross; Grand and Past Grand Officers of State Commanderies, the Templar Cross; Grand and Past Grand Officers of the Grand Encampment, the Patriarchal Cross; the Grand Master and Past Grand Masters of the Grand Encampment, the Cross of Salem, which is the Patriarchal Cross, with an additional bar in the centre.

The various Crosses, as designated, to be worn on the side of the Chapeau, and on the Scabbard of the Sword. Those on the Chapeau to be three inches in height; on the Sword, one inch.

HANGINGS FOR JEWELS.

The hangings of Grand and Subordinate Commanderies may remain as at present.

GRAND STANDARD. (1)

Is of White Woolen or Silk stuff, six feet in height and five feet in width, made tripartite at the bottom, fastened at the top to the cross bar by nine rings; in the

(1) These Crosses and Standards are given in the Proceedings of 1859, page 76.

centre of the field, a blood red Passion Cross, over which is the motto, "*In hoc Signo Vincas;*" and under, "*Non Nobis Domine! non Nobis, sed Nomini tuo da Gloriam!*" The Cross to be four feet high, and the upright and bar to be seven inches wide. On the top of the staff, a gilded Globe or Ball, four inches in diameter, surmounted by the Patriarchal Cross, twelve inches in height. The Cross to be crimson, edged with gold.

BEAUSEANT.

Of Woolen or Silk stuff, same form and dimensions as the Grand Standard, and suspended in the same manner. The upper half of this standard is black, the lower half white.

PRELATE'S ROBES.

A full white linen or muslin Robe, open behind, reaching down within six inches of the feet, fastened around the neck below the cravat, which should be white, and having flowing sleeves reaching to the middle of the hand. A white woolen Cloak, lined with white, fastened around the neck, and extending down to the bottom of the Robe; on the left front, a red velvet Templar Cross, six inches in width. A blue silk Stole, reaching down in front to within six inches of the bottom of the Robe, and having on it three Templar Crosses of red silk. Mitre of white merino, bordered with gold, lined with green, having the Red Templar Cross extending to the edges, and surmounted by a Passion Cross three inches high. The special badge of his office is a Crozier.

A true copy from the Records.

Attest:

THEODORE SUTTON PARVIN,
Grand Recorder.

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To this edition of the Constitution, the EDICTS of the Grand Encampment, and the DECISIONS of the Grand Masters since 1856, have been added by order of the M. E. Grand Master.

J. S. Parry

Gr. Rec.

IOWA CITY, July 4, 1872.

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